1952
NEGRO YEAR BOOK

A Review of Events Affecting Negro Life

Jessie Parkhurst Guzman
DIRECTOR, DEPARTMENT OF RECORDS AND RESEARCH
TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE
Editor

Lewis W. Jones
RESEARCH ASSOCIATE, RURAL LIFE COUNCIL
TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE
Associate Editor

Woodrow Hall
Chief Editorial Assistant

New York
WM. H. WISE & CO., INC.

N
REF.
E185.5
.N41
V. 11 C.4
WASHINGTON COLLEGE

Copyright, 1952
Tuskegee Institute

8531

84153

PRINTED IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Preface

THE NEGRO YEAR BOOK dates back to 1912, when the late Booker T. Washington, founder and first principal of Tuskegee Institute, gave $1,000 to publish the first edition as a service to the public. This sum was the residue of a fund donated for the purpose of collecting and circulating information favorable to the Negro. It was expected that there would be only one edition; however, the NEGRO YEAR BOOK met a wide and continued demand. This volume is the eleventh edition to be issued over a forty-year period. The late Monroe N. Work, founder and director of the Tuskegee Institute Department of Records and Research from 1908 through 1938, was editor of the first nine editions.

For the forty years of its publication, the NEGRO YEAR BOOK has been extensively used as a reference by agencies, educational institutions, and individuals who desired readily accessible historical and sociological information on the Negro. It is specially adapted for use in schools, libraries, and other agencies where basic and current information assembled in convenient form in one volume is desired.

The 1952 edition of the NEGRO YEAR BOOK brings together facts about various aspects of Negro life and about the participation of Negroes in American life. Also reported are facts about economic, social, political, and educational progress of Negroes in other parts of the world. Where necessary, information covers the period 1947 to 1951, and earlier. Other information covers only 1951. It will be noted that in some tables large figures are rounded off.

The chapters of the NEGRO YEAR BOOK have been prepared by contributors who are authorities in their fields. Users of this volume will find it well organized for ready reference. A new feature is the use of pictures to highlight newsworthy events, mainly for the year 1951.

Contributors

BRISCOE, SHERMAN, M.A.—Information Specialist, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C. Contributed the chapter on *Agriculture.*

BROWN, JOHN S., JR., Ph.B., M.A.—Free-lance writer, historian; Negro Actors Guild of America, Inc., New York City. Contributed the chapter on *The Theatre, Motion Pictures, the Dance, Radio, Television.*

BROWN, DR. ROSCOE C.—Health Education Consultant; Chief, Special Programs Branch, Public Health Service, Federal Security Agency, Washington, D.C. Contributed the chapter on *Health and Medical Facilities.*

DAVIS, ARTHUR P., Ph.D.—Professor of English, Howard University, Washington, D.C. Contributed the chapter on *Negro American Literature.*

DAWSON, CHARLES C.—Free-lance painter and illustrator; Philadelphia, Pa. Contributed the original chapter on *Art.*

GOMILLION, CHARLES G., A.B.—Dean of Students, Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama. Contributed the chapter on *Civil Rights.*

HOUCHINS, JOSEPH R., Ph.D.—Specialist, Negro Statistics, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. Consultant; made valuable suggestions on the complete outline for this volume and on source materials, supplied statistical data available through the Bureau of the Census.

HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY, Washington, D.C.—Contributed the chapter on *Housing.*

LOGAN, RAYFORD W., Ph.D.—Professor of History and Head of the Department of History, Howard University; Director, Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, Washington, D.C. Contributed the chapter on *Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories.*

MITCHELL, GEORGE S., Ph.D.—Executive Director, Southern Regional Council, Atlanta, Ga. Contributed the chapter on *Race Relations in the Southern States.*

MOON, HENRY LEE—Director of Public Relations, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, New York City. Contributed article on *Politics and Government.*

PRIDE, ARMISTEAD S., Ph.D.—Dean, School of Journalism, Lincoln University, Jefferson City, Mo. Contributed the chapter on *The Negro Press.*

RAULLERSON, CALVIN H., M.P.A.—Associate Editor, *Who's Who in the United Nations,* New York City. Contributed the chapter on *The United Nations and Human Rights.*

SPRAGUE, MORTEZA D., M.A.—Librarian, Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama. Contributed the chapter on *Sports.*

SUTHERN, ORRIN CLAYTON, II, A.B.—Professor of Music, Lincoln University, Lincoln University, Pa. Revised the chapter previously contributed on *Music.*

VALIEN, PRESTON, Ph.D.—Chairman, Department of Social Sciences, Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn. Contributed the chapter on *Population.*

WASHINGTON, FORRESTER B., M.A. LL.D.—Director, the Atlanta University School of Social Work, Atlanta, Ga. Contributed the chapter on *Social Welfare.*

WRIGHT, R. R., JR., Ph.D.—Bishop, the African Methodist Episcopal Church, Little Rock, Ark. Contributed the chapter on *The Church and Religious Work.*

Other contributions by the Editorial Staff.

Contents

1. POPULATION 1

Definition of Negro, 1
Population Growth, 1
Number and Rate of Increase, 1
Regions, Divisions, and States, 2
Urban and Rural, 2
Standard Metropolitan Areas by Color, 2
Cities of 50,000 or More by Color, 4
Population Analysis, 11
Migration, 11
Ratio of Males to Females, 11
Age Composition, 12
Occupation and Industry, 12
Marital Status, 15
Population of Voting Age, 16
Illegitimacy, 16

2. SPORTS 18

Baseball, 18
Players on Major League Teams, 18
Football, 22
College Players and Teams, 22
Professional Football, 24
Outstanding Individual Performers, 25
Boxing, 25
Golden Gloves, 27
Basketball, 27
College Basketball, 27
Professional Basketball, 28
Track and Field, 28
Men, 28
Women, 30
Summary Track and Field Championships, 30
Tennis, 30
Other Sports, 31

3. THE NEGRO PRESS 32

Circulation, 32
Circulation of Newspapers, 32

3. THE NEGRO PRESS *(Cont.)*

Circulation of Magazines, 35
National Newspaper Publishers Association, 35
Negro Press Media to Negro Market, 37
Press Clubs, 39
Race Tags and the News, 40
Negroes Employed by General Publications, 42
White Workers on Negro Papers, 44
Foreign Correspondents, 45
Congressional Press Galleries, 46
Awards and Prizes, 48

4. MUSIC 52

Concert Artists, 52
Educators, Artists, Arrangers, Composers, 58
Negroes in Opera, 64
The Negro and Popular Music, 64

5. ART 66

The African Heritage, 66
Influence of Alain L. Locke, 68
American Negro Artists, 68
Early Artists, 68
1850 to 1880, 68
1880 to 1910, 70
Contemporary Artists—1910 to 1925, 72
A New Era—1925 to 1951, 75
Art in Negro Colleges, 78

6. NEGRO AMERICAN LITERATURE 79

Limitation of Scope, 79
General Trends, 79
Fiction, 80
Poetry, 82
Autobiography and Biography, 82
Miscellaneous Works, 85
Summary, 87

7. THE THEATRE, MOTION PICTURES, THE DANCE, RADIO, TELEVISION 89

The Theatre, 89
Motion Pictures, 91
The Dance, 93
Radio and Television, 93

7. THE THEATRE, MOTION PICTURES, THE DANCE, RADIO, TELEVISION *(Cont.)*

Radio, 93
Television, 93
Programs on Which Negroes Appeared, 94

8. SCIENCE 96

Negroes Listed in *American Men of Science*, 96
The Natural Sciences in Colleges and Universities, 98
The Carver Foundation, 99
Negro Natural Scientists in Industry, 99
Negro Scientific Organizations, 100
Integration in Scientific Organizations, 100

9. AGRICULTURE 101

Employment, 101
Farm Operators, 101
Farm Ownership, 103
Farm Tenancy, 104
Agricultural Agencies and the Negro Farmer, 104
The Extension Service, 104
Extension Service Supervisors, 108
Agricultural Research, 109
Farm Credit Administration, 110
Farmers Home Administration, 110
Insured Mortgage Loans, 110
Other Agencies, 110
Vocational Agriculture, 111
New Farmers of America, 111
Negro 4-H Club Activities, 112
Reports on Individual Farmers, 113

10. EMPLOYMENT AND LABOR 114

The Labor Force, 114
Employment, 114
By Age and Sex, 114
By Industry, 115
By Occupations, 115
Unemployment, 115
Postwar Trends in Employment, 115
Employment of Women, 116
New York City Study, 118
San Francisco Area, 118
New Occupations, 119

10. EMPLOYMENT AND LABOR *(Cont.)*

Integration in Industries, 120
Social Security Act, 120
Fair Employment Practices, 120
Executive Order 9908, 120
Fair Employment Legislation, 120
Organized Labor, 121
Union Policies in the San Francisco Area, 122
CIO Expulsion of Unions, 123
New Labor Group, 123
Negro Labor Leaders, 124
National Urban League, 124

11. INCOME AND BUSINESS 125

Income Statistics, 125
Insurance, 130
The National Negro Insurance Association, 130
Membership List, National Negro Insurance Association—1951-52, 131
Underwriters' Associations—1951-52, 134
Banks, 135
Savings and Loan Associations, 136
FHLB System Members, 136
The American Savings and Loan League, 136
Credit Unions, 137
Credit Unions Serving Negroes—1951, 137
Certified Public Accountants, 140
Some Negro Certified Public Accountants, 140
Some Outstanding Businesses and Businessmen, 141
Integration or Segregation in Business, 144
National Negro Business League, 144
Negro Business Associations—1951, 145

12. THE ARMED FORCES 146

Elimination of Segregation, 146
Secretary of Defense Johnson's Directive, 147
The Army, 147
The Gillem Report, 147
The Fahy Committee Report, 148
Implementation of Policy, 148
The Korean War, 148
24th Infantry Regiment, 149
Lt. H. E. Sutton, 149
The Winstead Amendment, 150

12. THE ARMED FORCES *(Cont.)*

ROTC, 150
WACS, 150
Nurses, 150
The National Guard, 150
Negroes at West Point, 151
The Air Force, 151
Capt. C. A. Hill, Jr., 151
The Navy, 152
Number of Negroes in the Navy, 152
The Fahy Committee Report, 152
Negroes at the Naval Academy, 153
The Naval ROTC Program, 153
Nurses in the Navy, 154
The Marine Corps, 154
The Merchant Marine, 154
Decorations and Citations, 155

13. HEALTH AND MEDICAL FACILITIES 158

Vital Statistics, 158
Birth and Death Rate Trends, 158
Negroes in Allied Medical Professions, 163
Physicians, 163
Pharmacists, 165
Dentists, 165
Nurses, 165
Hospitals, 166
Partial List of Negro Hospitals with Fifty Beds or More, 167
Public Health, 168
National Negro Health Movement, 168

14. HOUSING 170

Problems in Housing Minorities, 170
Housing Situation among Negroes, 171
Federal Housing Aids, 174
HHFA: Racial Relations Services, 174
Programs of HHFA, 176
Relocating Families Displaced by Slum Clearance, 180
Federal Policies and Provisions, 182
The PHA, 182
Negro Members of Local Housing Authorities, 183
The FHA, 185
Changing Attitude of Private Enterprise, 186
Some Housing Projects for Negroes, 186

15. SOCIAL WELFARE 188

Social Security Legislation, 188
Unemployment Insurance, 188
Old-Age and Survivors Insurance, 188
Public Assistance, 188
Maternal and Child Health; Child Welfare Services, 189
Welfare of Children, 189
Child Labor, 189
Juvenile Delinquency, 190
White House Conference on Children and Youth, 190
Public Health, 190
Social Work among Negroes, 191
Professional Workers, 191
YWCA, Negro Branches, 192
YMCA, Negro Branches, 193
National Urban League, 195
Local Urban Leagues, 196
Housing, 198
Negro Social Workers, 198

16. EDUCATION 201

Elementary and Secondary Education, 201
Separate Schools Maintained, 201
Instructional Staff, 204
Educational Attainment, 204
Jeanes Teachers, 208
School Lunch Program, 208
High Schools, 208
Integration and Public Schools, 216
Higher Education, 217
Enrollment, 218
Degrees Conferred, 218
Faculty, 219
Finances and Physical Property, 220
Negro Colleges in the U.S., 221
The SACSC and Negro Institutions, 228
Interracial Honor Societies, 230
Regional Education, 230
Out-of-State Scholarships, 230
Regional Education Summary, 231
President's Commission on Higher Education, 235
Integration in Education, 237
The *New York Times* Survey, 237
White Institutions in South Admitting Negroes, 238
Negro Teachers in White Institutions, 242

16. EDUCATION *(Cont.)*

Agencies and Foundations, 248

17. THE CHURCH AND RELIGIOUS WORK 253

Statistics on Negro Churches, 253
Denominations Belonging to the "Negro Church," 254
Denominations Having White and Negro Membership, 259
Negroes Connected with Auxiliary Church Organizations, 263
Negro Chaplains, 266
The Christian Church and Integration, 267

18. CRIME AND VIOLENCE 269

Arrests, 269
Prison Sentences, 271
Execution for Capital Offenses, 271
Crimes by Negroes against Negroes, 271
Crimes by Negroes against Whites, 272
Crimes by Whites against Negroes, 273
Police Brutality and Killing of Negro Prisoners, 274
Negro Policemen, 275
Lynching, 275
Difficulty of Definition, 275
Detailed Record of Lynchings, 276
Lynchings Prevented, 278
Punishment of Lynchers, 279

19. CIVIL RIGHTS 280

President's Committee on Civil Rights, 280
The Report, 280
Messages of President Truman, 280
Reaction to Report and Recommendations, 281
Civil Rights Legislation, 282
Proposed Legislation, 282
Enacted Laws, 282
Decisions Involving Rights of Negro Citizens, 283
Organizations and Civil Rights, 290
Program of the NAACP, 290
Civil Rights Congress, 291
Civil Liberties Unions, 291
Other Civic and Religious Groups, 291
Role of Negro Lawyers, 292

20. POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT 293

The Negro and Voting, 293

20. POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT *(Cont.)*

The Negro's Right to Vote a Settled Issue, 293
The Negro "Bloc" Vote, 293
Legislation Affecting Negroes, 294
The Civil Rights Lobby, 296
The Negro Voter in the 1948 Election, 297
Why Negroes Voted for Truman, 298
The Democratic Platform, 298
The Republican Platform, 300
The Progressives' Platform, 301
The Dixiecrats' Platform, 301
The Socialist Platform, 301
The Negro Vote in 1950 Elections, 301
Senator Taft and the Negro Vote, 301
The Left-Wing Vote, 302
The Elections of 1951, 303
Un-American Activities, 304
The Southern Front, 304
The Negro the Issue in Southern Politics, 305
The Poll Tax, 305
Registration Laws, 306
Qualified Negro Voters in the South, 307
Negro Candidates for Office in the South, 307
Effect of Negro Vote on Southern Politics, 308
Office Holding, 308

21. RACE RELATIONS IN THE SOUTHERN STATES . 312

Public Life, 312
Suffrage, 312
Office-Seeking, 314
Non-Elective Positions, 314
Professional Associations, 315
Public Services, 315
Recreation, 316
Housing, 316
Health, 317
Welfare, 318
Safety of Person, 318
Police Brutality, 319
Police Training, 320
Negro Policemen, 320
Discrimination in Legal Penalties, 321
Ku Klux Klan, 321
Race in the News, 322
Religion, 324
Organized Labor, 326

22. THE UNITED NATIONS AND HUMAN RIGHTS . 329

An International Forum, 329
The Declaration of Human Rights, 329
The Commission on Human Rights, 330
The Human Rights Committee, 331
Sub-Commissions on Minorities, 332
Negroes in the UN, 333
Discrimination Complaints and the UN, 336
The NAACP Appeal, 336

23. TRUST AND NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES 338

Non-Self-Governing Territories, 338
Political Developments, 338
UN and Non-Self-Governing Territories, 346
Education and Literacy, 346
Policy and Programs, 348
Economic Development, Labor, Social Welfare, 349
Trust Territories, 351
Mandate and Trusteeship Systems, 351
Political Developments, 353
Education, 356
Industry, Labor, Social Welfare, 357
Conclusion, 358

24. AWARDS, HONORS AND OTHER DISTINCTIONS 359

Persons in *Who's Who in America 1950-51*, 359
Doctors of Philosophy—1947-51, 360
Persons elected to Phi Beta Kappa—1947-51, 362
General Awards, Honors and Distinctions—1950-51, 362
Special Educational Honors—1950-51, 370
Special Medical Honors—1950-51, 371
Provident Medical Associates Fellowships, 372
U.S. Government Awards—1950-51, 373
Negroes Studying under Exchange Program, 373
Other U.S. Government Awards, 374
Some Heroic Deeds and Exploits—1950, 374

25. NATIONAL NEGRO ORGANIZATIONS 375

Educational Organizations, 375
Organizations for General Advancement, 375
Organizations for Economic Advancement, 376
Organizations for Professional Advancement, 376

25. NATIONAL NEGRO ORGANIZATIONS *(Cont.)*

Secret Fraternal Orders, 377
Organizations in the Interest of Women, 377
College Fraternities, 377
College Sororities, 377

26. DEATHS: 1947-1951 378

1947, 378
1948, 379
1949, 380
1950, 381
1951, 383

27. BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS BY OR RELATING TO NEGROES, 1947-1951 384

References Relating to the U.S., 384
Agriculture, 384
The Armed Forces, 384
Art, 384
Autobiography, 384
Biography, 385
Business, 386
Children's Literature, 387
Civil Rights, 387
Civil War, 388
Drama, 388
Education, 389
Fiction, 390
Folklore, 394
Health, 395
History and Travel, 395
Housing, 396
Labor and Employment, 396
Literature, 397
Music, 397
Poetry, 398
Politics and Suffrage, 399
Race Problem, 400
Race Relations, 402
Reconstruction, 403
Religion and the Church, 403
Slavery, 404
Social Conditions, 405
Sports, 406

27. BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS BY OR RELATING TO NEGROES, 1947-1951 *(Cont.)*

Books and Pamphlets Relating to Africa, 406
Art, 406
Economic Conditions, 406
Fiction, 407
Government, 407
Liberia, 407
Nigeria, 408
Race Problem, 408
Social Conditions, 408
South Africa, 409
West Africa, 409
Books and Pamphlets Relating to the West Indies, 410
Art, 410
Economic Conditions, 410
Fiction, 410
Government and Politics, 411
History, 411
Poetry, 411
Social Conditions, 411

INDEX 413

Illustrations

Following Page 72

PLATE

I. Mal Whitfield receives first-place medal from Mrs. Matthew Ridgway at Good-Will Track Meet in Tokyo
Jesse Owens
Willie Mays, 1951 "Rookie of the Year"

II. Althea Gibson prepares for her appearance at Wimbledon
Mary McNabb led Tuskegee Institute to the 1951 National A.A.U. Women's Track championship

III. "Jersey Joe" Walcott became World's Heavyweight Champion in 1951
Jimmy Carter, Lightweight Champion, knocks challenger Art Aragon to the canvas

IV. President Truman welcomes members of the 1948 Olympic Track and Field Team at the White House: Emma Reed, Theresa Manuel, Audrey Patterson, Nell Jackson, Alice Coachman, Nell Walker
"Sugar" Ray Robinson signs for the return match with Randy Turpin, 1951

V. 1951 University of Pennsylvania football players receive watches from Coach Munger: George Bosseler, Bob Evans, Ed Bell, Harry Warren
Junius Kellogg receives commendation scroll from N.Y. City Police Commissioner Murphy for exposing bribery and racketeering in college basketball

VI. Gwendolyn Brooks, winner of the 1950 Pulitzer Prize for Poetry
Fred Thomas, winner of second place in the Metropolitan Opera auditions, is congratulated by Rudolph Bing, general manager of the Metropolitan Opera

VII. Hattie McDaniel, veteran screen and radio actress
Lillian Randolph, radio actress, with Willard Waterman of "The Great Gildersleeve" program

VIII. Ethel Waters, one of 25 American Women of Achievement selected by the U.S. Chamber of Commerce in 1951

IX. Ethel Waters sings with two members of the cast of the hit play, "Member of the Wedding"
Mabel Fairbanks, ice skater and dancer

PLATE

X. WERD, Atlanta, Ga., is the only radio station in the United States completely owned and operated by Negroes
Pearl Primus, interpretative dancer

XI. Janet Collins, *première danseuse* with the Metropolitan Opera Company
Maidie Norman as the distraught mother in the motion picture, "The Well"

XII. Dorothy Dandridge, popular night-club entertainer
The city room of the *Pittsburgh Courier*

XIII. The new Carver Foundation Laboratories building at Tuskegee Institute
Dr. Percy L. Julian receives the award of Chicago lawyers' Decalogue Society

XIV. Mechanization of agriculture in the South
Mrs. Lea Etta Lusk, home demonstration agent and award winner, shows 4-H girl Mary Lee how to grade eggs

XV. Raymond Brown, Alabama farmer, with county agent F. L. Jackson and state extension leader W. B. Hill
Otis O'Neal, Georgia county agent, receives the USDA Superior Service award from Secretary of Agriculture Charles F. Brannan

XVI. Alabama 4-H Club boys show beef animals they raised, at Fat Stock Show, Montgomery
Negroes now represent their fellow workers in labor-management affairs in many industries

Following page 200

XVII. Dr. Raymond M. Williams, a veteran inspector in the meat packing industry in Chicago

XVIII. Edward P. Boyd, assistant sales manager of the Pepsi-Cola Co., with other members of the staff
Dr. Frank G. Davis, economic adviser to Liberia under the Point IV program
Mrs. Mary Tobias Dean, manager of Macy's handkerchief department, New York City

XIX. C. C. Spaulding, well-known financier and president of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Co.
Lemuel A. Bowman, owner-operator of the Parkway Hotel, Nashville, Tenn.
Mrs. Mary T. Washington, a CPA, has her own firm of public accountants in Chicago

PLATE

XX. Miss Dorothy Williams is a chemist in the Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics, U.S. Department of Agriculture
Lemuel E. Graves, appointed Deputy Chief of the News and Writing Section, ECA headquarters, Paris, France

XXI. Midshipman J. L. Brown, Hattiesburg, Miss., first Negro naval aviator, is sworn in aboard *U.S.S. Leyte* in 1949

XXII. Thurgood Marshall, chief NAACP legal counsel, with Colonel Darwin Martin, investigates courts-martial of Negro soldiers in Korea and Japan
Lt. Laurene Martin, U.S. Army nurse in Tokyo
Captain Rosalie Wiggins, U.S. Army nurse in Tokyo

XXIII. Mrs. Daisy B. Brown, widow of Ensign Brown, with President Truman and Lt. (jg) Hudner, at the presentation of Congressional Medal of Honor to Lt. Hudner

XXIV. Dr. John W. Chenault, Dr. Midian O. Bousfield, and Mr. Basil O'Connor visit polio patients at Tuskegee Institute's John A. Andrew Hospital
Dr. T. K. Lawless, well-known skin specialist

XXV. A low cost, experimental farm home under Tuskegee Institute's HHFA farm-construction research project
Ernest E. Neal, co-director of Tuskegee Institute's HHFA project, and George Williams, project construction superintendent, watch progress on a farm building

XXVI. American Red Cross workers headed for Korea, the Misses Shirley M. Walton, Gynell White, and Jessie S. Abbott, are bid farewell by assistant ARC director Jesse O. Thomas

XXVII. Girl Scouts Tommy Anderson, Gloria Williams, and Joy Rice present cookies to Mrs. Truman at Blair House

XXVIII. Boy Scouts Harry Harper, Jake Mathis, Jack Stempel, and David Meadow returning from World Scout Jamboree

XXIX. Dr. F. D. Patterson and Thomas Morgan with John D. Rockefeller, Jr., on occasion of his presenting $5,000,000 to the United Negro College Fund

XXX. Washington High School, Shreveport, La., built at a cost of $1.5 million, was occupied for the 1950-51 school term

XXXI. Inadequate schools for Negroes are still too numerous
Mrs. Ethel Butler adopts the first German "brown babies" to reach Chicago

XXXII. Bishops W. J. Walls, AMEZ Church, S. L. Greene, AME Church, and B. W. Doyle, CME Church, at the occasion of signing the National Council of Churches charter

PLATE

XXXII. Bishop R. R. Wright, Jr., R. R. Wright III, Phillip Wright, and R. R. Wright IV examine White House photograph of Major R. R. Wright, Sr.

Following page 328

XXXIII. Harvey Clark, Jr., and his family, escorted by police into the Cicero apartment building where their apartment was soon wrecked by a mob

The Harvey Clark family receives a check from NAACP vice-president Willard S. Townsend, in presence of Chicago NAACP president Nelson M. Willis and John Rogers

XXXIV. Waiting to cast ballots in Atlanta, Ga.

XXXV. A line of voters in Columbia, S.C.

XXXVI. Negro leaders meet with President Truman to discuss civil rights: Bishop William Y. Bell, Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, J. Robert Booker, Dowdal Davis, Lester B. Granger, Elmer Henderson, Dr. Charles S. Johnson, Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, A. Philip Randolph, Dr. Channing H. Tobias, Willard S. Townsend, Walter White

XXXVII. New York City Mayor Impellitteri congratulates new Deputy Police Commissioner William L. Rowe, in presence of Police Commissioner Monaghan, Mrs. Josephine Rowe, Mrs. Rowe, and Joe Louis

XXXVIII. Mayor Impellitteri with municipal appointees Frederick Weaver, Attorney Ruth W. Whaley, and John King

XXXIX. Prominent political figures: Mrs. Edith Sampson, Dr. Channing Tobias, Judge Harold Stevens, Congressman Adam C. Powell, Recorder of Deeds Marshall Shepard

XL. Dr. Ernest B. Kalibala, regional adviser on Africa, UN Technical Assistance Administration

Dr. William H. Dean, economist, UN Trusteeship Division

Ambrose B. Lewis, agricultural engineer, assigned to Liberia under the Point IV program

Sandy J. McCorvey, agricultural extension specialist, assigned to Liberia under Point IV

XLI. Z. Alexander Looby, elected to the Nashville City Council

Dr. W. P. DeVane, member of the Fayetteville, N.C., City Council

William L. Dawson, U.S. Congressman from Illinois, who successfully fought for integration in the Armed Forces

Mrs. Elizabeth Drewry, elected the first regular Negro woman delegate to the West Virginia State Legislature

PLATE

XLII. Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia and his Empress visit the first class to attend the modern university in Addis Ababa
Liberian miners receive weekly wages
A chief in the Cameroons reads a petition to a UN mission

XLIII. Dr. Rayford W. Logan, director of the Ass'n. for the Study of Negro Life and History, served as NAACP representative to the 1951 UN Assembly
Mrs. Mabel K. Staupers, winner of the 36th Spingarn Medal, for leading integration of Negro nurses into the American Nurses Association
Thurgood Marshall, chief NAACP counsel and winner of a 1951 Russwurm award of the NNPA
Julius A. Thomas, of the National Urban League, winner of a 1951 Russwurm award

XLV. An American missionary nurse trains student nurses at Cape
A UN mission to Trust Territories in West Africa visits the secondary school in the Cameroons

XLV. An American missionary nurse trains students nurses at Cape Mount Hospital, Liberia
Liberians learning to read and write

XLVI. Dr. Ralph J. Bunche is congratulated by Governor Gunnar Jahn at the presentation of the 1950 Nobel Peace Prize to Dr. Bunche in Oslo, Norway

XLVII. Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune with Dr. Dorothy B. Ferebee, her successor as president of the National Council of Negro women
J. Finley Wilson, Grand Exalted Ruler, welcomes Guy Gabrielson to the 52nd convention of the Independent and Benevolent Order of Elks of the World

XLVIII. Marian Anderson presents the Diamond Cross of Malta to Dr. Ralph Bunche at the Christmas Cotillion of the Philadelphia Cotillion Society

NEGRO YEAR BOOK

1
Population

DEFINITION OF NEGRO[1]

There are at least three distinct methods of defining the Negro in the United States: (1) legal definition, (2) social definition, and (3) the Census definition. The legal definition of "Negro" varies widely and may be embodied in general statutes, legislation regulating social contacts in specified situations, or in court interpretations. The legal definition may vary within a state, one definition being used to regulate school attendance and another to regulate intermarriage. That this does not result in more confusion than it does is due largely to the fact that social relationships are regulated by the social definition, without reference to the legal definition.

The social definition of "Negro" may be expressed as: "Everyone having a *known* trace of Negro blood in his veins," no matter how far back it was acquired. Thus, the social definition is dependent upon community knowledge of racial ancestry, with or without physical racial visibility.

The U. S. Census employs a color classification of white and nonwhite for purposes of enumeration, with the nonwhite category sub-divided into Negroes, Indians (American), Chinese, Japanese, Filipinos, Hindus, and "other" nonwhite races. The Census relies heavily upon visibility and community definition in order to determine who shall be enumerated as a Negro. In case of mixed ancestry, persons of Negro and white ancestry are enumerated as Negroes; persons of Negro and Indian, Chinese, or Japanese mixed ancestry are classified as Negroes, except where regarded as Indian, Chinese, or Japanese by the community. The great majority of the nonwhite population, thus defined, consists of Negroes, except in the Pacific states, where there are many Chinese and Japanese, and in Oklahoma and certain Mountain states, where many of the nonwhites are Indians. Since the Census is the principal source of data regarding the Negro population, the definition used therein is the one under which practically all the information in this section was collected. In citing 1950 figures, or in comparing 1940 and 1950 figures, "nonwhite" will be used interchangeably with "Negro" where separate data for Negroes are not yet available. In the 1950 Census, there were 15,482,000 nonwhites, of whom 14,894,000 or 96.2% were Negroes.

POPULATION GROWTH

Number and Rate of Increase

In the 60 years between 1890 and 1950, the Negro population has doubled, increasing from 7,488,676 to approximately 14,894,000. While there has been an absolute increase in Negro population in

TABLE 1

NUMBER AND RATE OF INCREASE OF NEGRO POPULATION, 1890-1950

Census Year	Number	Per Cent of Total Pop.	Per Cent Increase
1890	7,488,676	11.9	13.8
1900	8,333,940	11.6	18.0
1910	9,827,763	10.7	11.2
1920	10,463,131	9.9	6.5
1930	11,891,143	9.7	13.6
1940	12,865,518	9.8	8.2
1950	14,894,000	9.8	15.1

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census.

[1] This section was prepared in collaboration with Carrell Peterson, Instructor and Research Associate in Sociology, Fisk University.

every decade, the proportion which Negroes form of the total population has declined from 11.9% in 1890 to approximately 9.8% in 1950. Yet, in spite of this declining proportion of Negroes, the percentage increase of Negroes during the 1940-50 decade was almost twice that of the 1930-40 decade (15.1% against 8.2%), and was greater than the percentage increase of the total population, which was 14.5%. This was the largest percentage increase of Negroes since the 1890-1900 decade, when the Negro population increased 18%. See Table 1.

Regions, Divisions, and States

During the 1940-50 decade, there was a definite shift of Negro population away from the South to the industrial areas of the North and West. The white population in 13 Southern states[1] increased between 1940 and 1950 by approximately 16%, while the nonwhite population increased by only one-half of 1%. On the other hand, in eight major industrial states outside the South[2] the white population increased approximately 14% while the nonwhite population increased by almost 55%. Seven Southern states (Mississippi, Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Kentucky, Oklahoma, Texas) had actual declines in nonwhite population, while none declined in white population. In 1940, the southern Negro population was about 33% of the total southern population, while the corresponding percentage for 1950 was 30%.

The number of nonwhites in the North and West increased about 50% between 1940 and 1950. In 1950, one-third of the nonwhite population of the United States was living in either the North or the West. Growth of the nonwhite population was particularly marked in the West. Between 1940 and 1950, the nonwhite population increased 74.3% in the West. Whereas in 1900 almost 90% of the Negro population lived in the South, in 1940 this was true of only 77% of the Negro population. In 1950, only slightly more than two-thirds of the Negro population lived in the South. See Table 2.

Urban and Rural

Negroes are increasingly becoming city-dwellers. Since 1900, the percentage of Negro urban dwellers has increased steadily in every decade in every region except the West, where the percentage of Negroes who were urban decreased between 1910 and 1920. Between 1900 and 1940, the percentage of Negoes who were urban dwellers increased from about 16 to 36% in the South, 54 to 84% in the West, and 62 to 90% in the North. In 1950, approximately 93% of northern Negroes, 47% of southern Negroes, and 92% of Negroes in the West were urban dwellers. Approximately 61% of the total Negro population was urban in 1950. Part of this increase may be due to changes in the Census definition of "urban" and "rural," but there has undoubtedly been a significant increase in the proportion of Negro urban dwellers.

Standard Metropolitan Areas by Color[3]

The total population of standard metropolitan areas in the United States on April 1, 1950, 84,500,680, represented an increase of 15,224,199, or 22.0%, over the 69,276,481 inhabitants of these areas in 1940, according to figures from the Seventeenth Decennial Census released (Dec. 16, 1951) by Roy V. Peel, Director, Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce. The white population of these 168 standard metropolitan areas increased at a slightly lower rate (20.0%) than the total population. For the nonwhite population, however, the rate of increase during the decade was 44.3%. The number of nonwhite persons in standard metropolitan areas, 8,250,814, represented about 9.8% of all persons in these areas in 1950 as compared with 8.3% in 1940.

Between 1940 and 1950, the nonwhite population more than doubled in 30 standard metropolitan areas in the Northeast, North Central states, and the West. The high rates of

[1] Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Ky., La., Miss., Okla., Tenn., N.C., S.C., Va., Tex.
[2] Calif., Ill., Mich., Mo., N.J., N.Y., Ohio, Pa.
[3] 1950 Census of Population. Preliminary Reports, Series PC-14, No. 1, Dec. 16, 1951.

TABLE 2

WHITE AND NONWHITE POPULATION, BY REGIONS, DIVISIONS AND STATES, 1940 AND 1950

Region, Division and State	White		Nonwhite	
	1940	1950	1940	1950
North	73,206,738	79,671,283	2,913,371	4,267,196
New England	8,329,146	9,175,652	108,144	138,287
Maine	844,543	910,847	2,683	2,927
New Hampshire	490,989	532,275	535	967
Vermont	358,806	377,188	425	559
Massachusetts	4,257,596	4,626,000	59,125	64,000
Rhode Island	701,805	777,015	11,541	14,881
Connecticut	1,675,407	1,952,327	33,835	54,953
Middle Atlantic	26,237,622	28,303,000	1,301,865	1,860,000
New York	12,879,546	13,902,000	599,596	928,000
New Jersey	3,931,087	4,557,000	229,078	278,000
Pennsylvania	9,426,989	9,844,000	473,191	654,000
East North Central	15,528,451	28,632,130	1,097,891	1,767,669
Ohio	6,566,531	7,476,000	341,081	470,000
Indiana	3,305,323	3,758,439	122,473	175,785
Illinois	7,504,202	8,085,000	393,039	628,000
Michigan	5,039,643	5,920,000	216,463	452,000
Wisconsin	3,112,752	3,392,691	24,835	41,884
West North Central	13,111,519	13,560,501	405,471	501,240
Minnesota	2,768,982	2,953,678	23,318	28,805
Iowa	2,520,691	2,599,566	17,577	21,507
Missouri	3,539,187	3,640,000	245,477	315,000
North Dakota	631,464	608,448	10,471	11,188
South Dakota	619,075	628,504	23,886	24,236
Nebraska	1,297,624	1,301,344	18,210	24,166
Kansas	1,734,496	1,828,961	66,532	76,338
South	31,658,578	36,877,791	10,007,323	10,249,103
East South Central	7,993,755	8,700,109	2,784,470	2,707,072
Kentucky	2,631,425	2,741,930	214,202	202,876
Tennessee	2,406,906	2,760,250	508,935	531,468
Alabama	1,849,097	2,079,500	983,864	982,243
Mississippi	1,106,327	1,118,429	1,077,469	990,485
South Atlantic	13,095,227	16,042,071	4,727,924	5,140,264
Delaware	230,528	273,878	35,977	44,207
Maryland	1,518,481	1,954,987	302,763	388,014
Dist. of Col.	474,326	518,147	188,765	284,031
Virginia	2,015,583	2,581,642	662,190	737,038
West Virginia	1,784,102	1,890,284	117,872	115,268
North Carolina	2,567,635	2,983,110	1,003,988	1,078,819
South Carolina	1,084,308	1,293,403	815,496	823,624
Georgia	2,038,278	2,380,573	1,085,445	1,064,005
Florida	1,381,986	2,166,047	515,428	605,258
West South Central	10,569,596	12,135,611	2,494,929	2,401,767
Arkansas	1,466,084	1,481,508	483,303	428,003
Louisiana	1,511,739	1,796,548	852,141	886,968
Oklahoma	2,104,228	2,032,555	232,206	200,796
Texas	5,487,545	6,825,000	927,279	886,000
West	13,349,554	18,606,256	533,711	955,046
Mountain	3,978,913	4,845,633	171,090	229,365
Montana	540,468	572,038	18,988	18,986
Idaho	519,292	581,395	5,581	7,242
Wyoming	246,597	284,009	4,145	6,520
Colorado	1,106,502	1,296,653	16,794	28,436
New Mexico	492,312	630,211	39,506	50,976
Arizona	426,792	654,511	72,469	95,076
Utah	542,920	676,909	7,390	11,953
Nevada	104,030	149,907	6,217	10,176
Pacific	9,370,641	13,760,623	362,621	725,681
Washington	1,698,147	2,316,495	38,044	62,468
Oregon	1,075,731	1,497,128	13,953	24,213
California	6,596,763	9,947,000	310,624	639,000
TOTAL	118,214,870	135,155,330	13,454,405	15,471,345

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census.

increase in many of these areas involved, of course, only a relatively small number of nonwhites. Nevertheless, the nonwhite population of standard metropolitan areas in the North (that is, the Northeast and the North Central States combined), and the West increased by almost 2 million during the decade.

In all regions except the South, the percentage increase in the nonwhite population of standard metropolitan areas exceeded the percentage increase in the white population. This excess was greatest in the standard metropolitan areas of the West, where the percentage increase for nonwhites was 127.6% as compared with 48.9% for the white population. In the North, the nonwhite population of these areas increased by 58.2% and the white population by 11.1%. In the standard metropolitan areas of the South, however, the rate of increase of the white population exceeded that for the nonwhite population, 38.5 and 23.6%, respectively. These figures reflect the very substantial movements of the nonwhite population out of rural areas and out of the South during the decade. Table 3, which follows, shows the extent of this migration from southern states to the North and West.

Cities of 50,000 or More by Color

The figures for cities of 50,000 or more, [Table 4] indicate greater variation in numerical and percentage increases for both the whites and nonwhites in the pattern of growth comparable figures for standard metropolitan areas.... Population growth has been rapid in both large cities and in their standard metropolitan areas since 1940. An increased proportion of persons living in these areas, except in the South, are nonwhites.

There was a marked difference between whites and nonwhites in the pattern of growth within standard metropolitan areas during the decade. The white population of the central cities in these areas increased from 39,217,502 in 1940 to 43,179,174 in 1950, an increase of 3,961,672, or 10.1%, whereas the increase outside of these cities was 35.9%. For the nonwhite population, in contrast, the increase within central cities (from 4,329,636 to 6,429,417, or 48.5%) exceeded the rate of growth in the remainder of the standard metropolitan areas (31.3%).[1]

TABLE 3

POPULATION BY COLOR FOR STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREAS, 1950 AND 1940

(Minus sign denotes decrease. Per cent not shown where base is less than 100)

Standard Metropolitan Area	White			Nonwhite		
	1950	1940	% Change	1950	1940	% Change
TOTAL	76,249,866	63,559,944	20.0	8,250,814	5,716,537	44.3
Akron, Ohio	383,503	325,467	17.8	26,529	13,938	90.3
Albany-Schenectady-Troy, N. Y.	505,409	460,668	9.7	9,081	4,975	82.5
Albuquerque, N. Mex.	141,512	66,881	111.6	4,161	2,510	65.8
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, Pa.	435,198	394,612	10.3	2,626	2,061	27.4
Altoona, Pa.	138,364	139,181	−0.6	1,150	1,177	−2.3
Amarillo, Texas	83,465	58,655	42.3	3,675	2,795	31.5
Asheville, N.C.	109,126	92,598	17.8	15,277	16,157	−5.4
Atlanta, Ga.	505,983	374,706	35.0	165,814	143,394	15.6
Atlantic City, N.J.	110,785	104,057	6.5	21,614	20,009	8.0
Augusta, Ga.	105,900	77,489	36.7	56,113	54,290	3.4
Austin, Texas	138,329	91,458	51.2	22,651	19,595	15.6
Baltimore, Md.	1,070,712	888,524	20.5	266,661	194,776	36.9
Baton Rouge, La.	105,890	54,774	93.3	52,346	33,641	55.6
Bay City, Mich.	88,081	74,734	17.9	380	247	53.8
Beaumont-Port Arthur, Texas	150,858	111,452	35.4	44,225	33,877	30.5
Binghamton, N.Y.	183,799	164,942	11.4	899	807	11.4
Birmingham, Ala.	350,223	280,756	24.7	208,705	179,174	16.5
Boston, Mass.	2,314,256	2,140,294	8.1	55,730	37,327	49.3
Bridgeport, Conn.	250,051	208,076	20.2	8,086	4,493	80.0
Brockton, Mass.	128,322	118,388	8.4	1,106	922	20.0
Buffalo, N.Y.	1,041,437	934,606	11.4	47,793	23,881	100.1
Canton, Ohio	270,522	227,665	18.8	12,672	7,222	75.5
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	103,454	88,459	17.0	820	683	20.1

Source: 1950 Census of Population, Preliminary Reports, Series PC-14, No. 1, Dec. 16, 1951.

[1] "Except in New England, a standard metropolitan area is a county or group of contiguous counties which contains at least one city of 50,000 inhabitants or more. In addition to the county, or counties, containing such a city, or cities, contiguous counties are included in a standard metropolitan area if according to certain criteria they are essentially metropolitan in character and socially and economically integrated with the central city. In New England, standard metropolitan areas have been defined on a town rather than a county basis." 1950 Census of Population, Preliminary Reports, PC-14, No. 1, Dec. 16, 1951.

TABLE 3 *(Continued)*

Standard Metropolitan Area	White			Nonwhite		
	1950	1940	% Change	1950	1940	% Change
Charleston, S.C.	96,502	61,487	56.9	68,354	59,618	14.7
Charleston, W.Va.	294,944	250,756	17.6	27,128	25,491	6.4
Charlotte, N.C.	147,079	108,507	35.5	49,973	43,319	15.4
Chattanooga, Tenn.	201,570	169,634	18.8	44,883	41,868	7.2
Chicago, Ill.	4,890,018	4,490,662	8.9	605,346	334,865	80.8
Cincinnati, Ohio	808,746	718,024	12.6	95,656	69,020	38.6
Cleveland, Ohio	1,311,391	1,179,041	11.2	154,120	88,229	74.7
Columbia, S.C.	92,071	62,472	47.4	50,494	42,371	19.2
Columbus, Ga.	116,849	76,262	53.2	53,692	50,145	7.1
Columbus, Ohio	451,209	349,619	29.1	52,201	39,093	33.5
Corpus Christi, Texas	157,399	87,248	80.4	8,072	5,413	49.1
Dallas, Texas	531,447	336,851	57.8	83,352	61,713	35.1
Davenport (Iowa)-Rock Island-Moline (Ill.)	230,590	195,583	17.9	3,666	2,488	47.3
Dayton, Ohio	414,377	305,843	35.5	42,956	25,500	68.5
Decatur, Ill.	95,335	82,547	15.5	3,518	2,146	63.9
Denver, Colo.	543,642	398,259	36.5	20,190	9,509	112.3
Des Moines, Iowa	217,476	189,149	15.0	8,534	6,686	27.6
Detroit, Mich.	2,654,272	2,204,551	20.4	361,925	172,778	109.5
Duluth (Minn.)-Superior (Wis.)	251,186	252,816	−0.7	1,591	1,220	30.4
Durham, N.C.	67,812	51,708	31.1	33,827	28,536	18.5
El Paso, Texas	190,274	128,074	48.6	4,694	2,993	56.8
Erie, Pa.	215,761	179,412	20.3	3,627	1,477	145.6
Evansville, Ind.	151,220	123,216	22.7	9,202	7,567	21.6
Fall River, Mass.	136,945	134,573	1.8	353	564	−37.4
Flint, Mich.	256,686	221,118	16.1	14,277	6,826	109.2
Fort Wayne, Ind.	178,354	152,511	16.9	5,368	2,573	108.6
Fort Worth, Texas	321,056	196,966	63.0	40,197	28,555	40.8
Fresno, Cal.	257,350	169,154	52.1	19,165	9,411	103.6
Gadsden, Ala.	80,350	62,016	29.6	13,542	10,564	28.2
Galveston, Texas	89,244	63,378	40.8	23,822	17,795	33.9
Grand Rapids, Mich.	281,066	243,436	15.5	7,226	2,902	149.0
Green Bay, Wis.	97,332	82,261	18.3	982	848	15.8
Greensboro-High Point, N.C.	153,735	121,751	26.3	37,322	32,165	16.0
Greenville, S.C.	136,631	106,142	28.7	31,521	30,438	3.6
Hamilton-Middletown, Ohio	139,623	114,243	22.2	7,580	6,006	26.2
Harrisburg, Pa.	275,839	239,876	15.0	16,402	12,340	32.9
Hartford, Conn.	343,665	287,507	19.5	14,416	8,106	77.8
Houston, Texas	656,249	424,819	54.5	150,452	104,142	44.5
Huntington (W.Va.)-Ashland (Ky.)	238,594	218,405	9.2	7,201	7,263	−0.9
Indianapolis, Ind.	486,503	408,890	19.0	65,274	52,036	25.4
Jackson, Mich.	102,854	90,193	14.0	5,071	2,915	74.0
Jackson, Miss.	78,247	51,826	51.0	63,917	55,447	15.3
Jacksonville, Fla.	222,189	141,571	56.9	81,840	68,572	19.3
Johnstown, Pa.	288,106	295,872	−2.6	3,248	2,544	27.7
Kalamazoo, Mich.	123,913	98,809	25.4	2,794	1,276	19.0
Kansas City, Mo.	726,323	618,941	17.3	88,034	67,702	30.0
Kenosha, Wis.	74,954	63,297	18.4	284	208	36.5
Knoxville, Tenn.	310,926	225,273	38.0	26,179	20,815	25.8
Lancaster, Pa.	231,868	209,893	10.5	2,849	2,611	9.1
Lansing, Mich.	169,506	128,847	31.6	3,435	1,769	94.2
Laredo, Texas	56,027	45,746	22.5	114	170	−32.9
Lawrence, Mass.	125,555	124,557	0.8	380	292	30.1
Lexington, Ky.	83,276	62,192	33.9	17,470	16,707	4.6
Lima, Ohio	83,780	71,372	17.4	4,403	1,931	128.0
Lincoln, Nebr.	118,079	99,600	18.6	1,663	985	68.8
Little Rock-North Little Rock, Ark.	149,368	112,877	32.3	47,317	43,208	9.5
Lorain-Elyria, Ohio	141,160	108,826	29.7	7,002	3,564	96.5
Los Angeles, Cal.	4,091,606	2,788,364	46.7	276,305	128,039	115.8
Louisville, Ky.	510,491	397,120	28.5	66,409	54,353	22.2
Lowell, Mass.	133,604	130,769	2.2	324	230	40.9
Lubbock, Texas	93,111	48,707	91.2	7,937	3,075	158.1
Macon, Ga.	86,790	52,223	66.2	48,253	42,863	12.6
Madison, Wis.	168,298	130,189	29.3	1,059	471	124.8
Manchester, N.H.	88,214	81,881	7.7	156	51	...
Memphis, Tenn.	302,208	202,955	48.9	180,185	155,295	16.0

TABLE 3 *(Continued)*

Standard Metropolitan Area	White			Nonwhite		
	1950	1940	% Change	1950	1940	% Change
Miami, Fla.	429,688	217,909	97.2	65,396	49,830	31.2
Milwaukee, Wis.	847,805	757,267	12.0	23,242	9,618	141.7
Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn.	1,101,208	931,070	18.3	15,301	9,867	55.1
Mobile, Ala.	153,078	90,296	69.5	78,027	51,678	51.0
Montgomery, Ala.	78,339	57,082	37.2	60,626	57,338	5.7
Muncie, Ind.	85,752	71,907	19.3	4,500	3,056	47.3
Nashville, Tenn.	257,286	200,454	28.4	64,472	56,813	13.5
New Bedford, Mass.	134,019	129,608	3.4	3,450	4,827	−28.5
New Britain-Bristol, Conn.	145,434	125,999	15.4	1,549	710	118.2
New Haven, Conn.	253,690	233,675	8.6	10,932	7,075	54.5
New Orleans, La.	484,839	392,463	23.5	200,566	159,781	25.5
New York-Northeastern N. J.	11,866,482	10,991,985	8.0	1,045,512	668,854	56.3
Norfolk-Portsmouth, Va.	323,367	171,571	88.5	122,833	87,356	40.6
Ogden, Utah	81,281	55,942	45.3	2,038	772	164.0
Oklahoma City, Okla.	297,349	220,875	34.6	28,003	23,284	20.3
Omaha, Nebr.	348,480	312,309	11.6	17,915	12,844	39.5
Orlando, Fla.	92,184	53,132	73.5	22,766	16,942	34.4
Peoria, Ill.	244,005	208,546	17.0	6,507	3,190	104.0
Philadelphia, Pa.	3,186,404	2,862,794	11.3	484,644	336,843	43.9
Phoenix, Ariz.	310,586	173,661	78.8	21,184	12,532	69.0
Pittsburgh, Pa.	2,075,972	1,969,667	5.4	137,264	112,889	21.6
Pittsfield, Mass.	65,817	60,426	8.9	750	570	31.6
Portland, Maine	119,477	106,171	12.5	465	395	17.7
Portland, Ore.	688,880	493,810	39.5	15,949	7,465	113.7
Providence, R.I.	725,718	667,753	8.7	11,485	9,013	27.4
Pueblo, Colo.	88,276	67,305	31.2	1,912	1,565	22.2
Racine, Wis.	107,705	93,534	15.2	1,880	513	266.5
Raleigh, N.C.	96,409	72,712	32.6	40,041	36,832	8.7
Reading, Pa.	252,336	239,560	5.3	3,404	2,324	46.5
Richmond, Va.	240,835	188,436	27.8	87,215	74,555	17.0
Roanoke, Va.	115,308	96,033	20.1	18,099	16,151	12.1
Rochester, N.Y.	479,385	434,452	10.3	8,247	3,778	118.3
Rockford, Ill.	148,412	119,715	24.0	3,973	1,463	171.6
Sacramento, Cal.	258,899	156,793	65.1	18,241	13,540	34.7
Saginaw, Mich.	144,332	126,855	13.8	9.183	3,613	154.2
St. Joseph, Mo.	93,644	90,992	2.9	3,182	3,075	3.5
St. Louis, Mo.	1,464,826	1,280,640	14.4	216,455	151,448	42.9
Salt Lake City, Utah	271,024	209,813	29.2	3,871	1,810	113.9
San Angelo, Texas	55,898	37,174	50.4	3,031	2,128	42.4
San Antonio, Texas	466,909	316,320	47.6	33,551	21,856	53.5
San Bernadino, Cal.	273,001	158,033	72.7	8,641	3,075	181.0
San Diego, Cal.	532,958	279,628	90.6	23,850	9,720	145.4
San Francisco-Oakland, Cal.	2,030,225	1,397,073	45.3	210,542	64,731	225.3
San Jose, Cal.	280,433	168,921	66.0	10,114	6,028	67.8
Savannah, Ga.	92,934	65,027	42.9	58,547	52,943	10.6
Scranton, Pa.	256,578	300,380	−14.6	818	863	−5.2
Seattle, Wash.	702,477	486,970	44.3	30,515	18,010	69.4
Shreveport, La.	110,041	86,363	27.4	66,506	63,840	4.2
Sioux City, Iowa	102,715	102,618	0.1	1,202	1,009	19.1
Sioux Falls, S.Dak.	70,484	57,463	22.7	426	234	82.1
South Bend, Ind.	196,227	158,042	24.2	8,831	3,781	133.6
Spokane, Wash.	218,504	163,368	33.7	3,057	1,284	138.1
Springfield, Ill.	126,954	114,274	11.1	4,530	3,638	24.5
Springfield, Mo.	102,620	88,325	16.2	2,203	2,216	−0.6
Springfield, Ohio	101,604	86,938	16.9	10,057	8,709	15.5
Springfield-Holyoke, Mass.	399,794	361,047	10.7	7.461	3.633	105.4
Stamford-Norwalk, Conn.	188,333	154,981	21.5	7,690	5,293	45.3
Stockton, Cal.	181,100	121,294	49.3	19,650	12,913	52.2
Syracuse, N.Y.	335,445	291,780	15.0	6,274	3,328	88.5
Tacoma, Wash.	267,378	178,307	50.0	8,498	3,774	125.2
Tampa-St. Petersburg, Fla.	352,116	224,200	57.1	57,027	47,800	19.3
Terra-Haute, Ind.	100,718	95,651	5.3	4,442	4,058	9.5
Toledo, Ohio	368,660	329,180	12.0	26,891	15,153	77.5
Topeka, Kans.	97,656	84,488	15.6	7,762	6,759	14.8
Trenton, N.J.	209,154	183,379	14.1	20,627	13,939	48.0
Tulsa, Okla.	228,690	173,752	31.6	22,996	19,611	17.3
Utica-Rome, N.Y.	281,667	262,092	7.5	2,595	1,071	142.3

TABLE 3 *(Continued)*

Standard Metropolitan Area	White			Nonwhite		
	1950	1940	% Change	1950	1940	% Change
Waco, Texas	107,813	82,381	30.9	22,381	19,517	14.7
Washington, D.C.	1,122,206	737,158	52.2	341,883	230,827	48.1
Waterbury, Conn.	150,814	136,543	10.5	3,842	2,236	71.8
Waterloo, Iowa	97,741	78,406	24.7	2,707	1,540	75.8
Wheeling (W.Va.)-Steubenville (Ohio)	342,355	351,459	−2.6	11,737	12,673	−7.4
Wichita, Kans.	212,144	137,355	54.4	10,146	5,956	70.3
Wichita Falls, Texas	92,144	69,118	33.3	6,349	4,486	41.5
Wilkes-Barre-Hazleton, Pa.	391,268	440,554	−11.2	973	964	0.9
Wilmington, Del.	236,298	196,269	20.4	32,089	25,567	25.5
Winston-Salem, N.C.	104,693	85,310	22.7	41,442	41,165	0.7
Worcester, Mass.	274,401	251,102	9.3	1,935	1,650	17.3
York, Pa.	198,842	175,043	13.6	3,895	2,979	30.7
Youngstown, Ohio	493,319	449,857	9.7	35,179	23,748	48.1

TABLE 4

POPULATION BY COLOR FOR CITIES OF 50,000 OR MORE, 1950 AND 1940

(Minus sign denotes decrease. Per cent not shown where base is less than 100)

City	White			Nonwhite		
	1950	1940	% Change	1950	1940	% Change
TOTAL	46,573,330	42,193,297	10.4	6,669,110	4,470,666	49.2
Akron, Ohio	250,727	232,482	7.8	23,878	12,309	94.0
Alameda, Cal.	58,104	35,125	65.4	6,326	1,131	459.3
Albany, N.Y.	129,114	127,564	1.2	5,881	3,013	95.2
Albuquerque, N.Mex.	94,849	34,571	174.4	1,966	878	123.9
Alexandria, Va.	54,121	28,219	91.8	7,666	5,304	44.5
Alhambra, Cal.	51,129	38,737	32.0	230	198	16.2
Allentown, Pa.	106,264	96,524	10.1	492	380	29.5
Altoona, Pa.	76,479	79,472	−3.8	698	742	−5.9
Amarillo, Texas	70,591	48,900	44.4	3,655	2,786	31.2
Asheville, N.C.	40,536	37,873	7.0	12,464	13,437	−7.2
Atlanta, Ga.	209,898	197,686	6.2	121,416	104,602	16.1
Atlantic City, N.J.	44,795	48,347	−7.3	16,862	15,747	7.1
Augusta, Ga.	41,990	38,691	8.5	29,518	27,228	8.4
Aurora, Ill.	49,394	46,168	7.0	1,182	1,002	18.0
Austin, Texas	114,652	73,025	57.0	17,807	14,905	19.5
Baltimore, Md.	723,655	692,705	4.5	226,053	166,395	35.9
Baton Rouge, La.	90,447	23,092	291.7	35,182	11,627	202.6
Bay City, Mich.	52,175	47,784	9.2	348	172	102.3
Bayonne, N.J.	75,312	77,419	−2.7	1,891	1,779	6.3
Beaumont, Texas	66,389	40,105	65.5	27,625	18,956	45.7
Berkeley, Cal.	96,268	80,267	19.9	17,537	5,280	232.1
Berwyn, Ill.	51,255	48,440	5.8	25	11	...
Bethlehem, Pa.	65,600	57,841	13.4	740	649	14.0
Binghamton, N.Y.	79,842	77,559	2.9	832	750	10.9
Birmingham, Ala.	195,895	158,622	23.5	130,142	108,961	19.4
Boston, Mass.	758,700	745,466	1.8	42,744	25,350	68.6
Bridgeport, Conn.	151,853	143,314	6.0	6,856	3,807	80.1
Brockton, Mass.	62,223	61,795	0.7	637	548	16.2
Buffalo, N.Y.	542,432	557,618	−2.7	37,700	18,283	106.2
Burbank, Cal.	78,436	34,198	129.4	141	139	1.4
Cambridge, Mass.	115,068	105,855	8.7	5,672	5,024	12.9
Camden, N.J.	106,972	104,995	1.9	17,583	12,541	40.2
Canton, Ohio	109,756	104,319	5.2	7,156	4,082	75.3
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	71,512	61,452	16.4	784	668	17.4
Charleston, S.C.	39,287	39,488	−0.5	30,887	31,787	−2.8
Charleston, W.Va.	66,377	60,887	9.0	7,124	7,027	1.4

Source: 1950 Census of Population, Preliminary Reports, Series PC-14, No. 1, Dec. 16, 1951.

TABLE 4 *(Continued)*

City	White			Nonwhite		
	1950	1940	% Change	1950	1940	% Change
Charlotte, N.C.	96,531	69,475	38.9	37,511	31,424	19.4
Chattanooga, Tenn.	91,720	91,742	...	39,321	36,421	8.0
Chester, Pa.	52,174	49,102	6.3	13,865	10,183	36.2
Chicago, Ill.	3,111,525	3,114,564	−0.1	509,437	282,244	80.5
Cicero, Ill.	67,489	64,698	4.3	55	14	...
Cincinnati, Ohio	425,313	399,853	6.4	78,685	55,757	41.1
Cleveland, Ohio	765,261	793,417	−3.5	149,547	84,919	76.1
Cleveland Heights, Ohio	58,649	54,458	7.7	492	534	−7.9
Clifton, N.J.	64,338	48,713	32.1	173	114	51.8
Columbia, S.C.	55,671	40,191	38.5	31,243	22,205	40.7
Columbus, Ga.	54,767	35,804	53.0	24,844	17,476	42.2
Columbus, Ohio	328,770	270,183	21.7	47,131	35,904	31.3
Corpus Christi, Texas	101,123	52,742	91.7	7,164	4,539	57.8
Covington, Ky.	60,860	58,858	3.4	3,592	3,160	13.7
Cranston, R.I.	54,835	46,812	17.1	225	273	−17.6
Dallas, Texas	377,199	244,246	54.4	57,263	50,488	13.4
Davenport, Iowa	73,430	65,235	12.6	1,119	804	39.2
Dayton, Ohio	209,599	190,414	10.1	34,273	20,304	68.8
Dearborn, Mich.	94,897	63,495	49.5	97	89	9.0
Decatur, Ill.	62,804	57,205	9.8	3,465	2,100	65.0
Denver, Colo.	397,534	313,810	26.7	18,252	8,602	112.2
Des Moines, Iowa	169,747	153,426	10.6	8,218	6,393	28.5
Detroit, Mich.	1,545,847	1,472,662	5.0	303,721	150,790	101.4
Duluth, Minn.	103,925	100,659	3.2	586	406	44.3
Durham, N.C.	45,190	36,840	22.7	26,121	23,355	11.8
East Chicago, Ind.	44,015	48,503	−9.3	10,248	6,134	67.1
East Orange, N.J.	70,219	62,973	11.5	9,121	5,972	52.7
East St. Louis, Ill.	54,725	58,781	−6.9	27,570	16,828	63.8
Elizabeth, N.J.	105,350	104,910	0.4	7,467	5,002	49.3
El Paso, Texas	127,033	94,323	34.7	3,452	2,487	38.8
Erie, Pa.	127,366	115,565	10.2	3,437	1,390	147.2
Evanston, Ill.	66,507	59,298	12.2	7,134	6,091	17.1
Evansville, Ind.	120,121	90,194	33.2	8,515	6,868	24.0
Fall River, Mass.	111,641	114,909	−2.8	322	519	−38.0
Flint, Mich.	149,100	144,858	2.9	14,043	6,685	110.1
Fort Wayne,	128,313	115,877	10.7	5,294	2,533	109.0
Fort Worth, Texas	241,352	152,345	58.4	37,426	25,317	47.8
Fresno, Cal.	84,561	57,014	48.3	7,108	3,671	93.6
Gadsden, Ala.	44,895	29,415	52.6	10,830	7,560	43.3
Galveston, Texas	48,840	45,353	7.7	17,728	15,509	14.3
Gary, Ind.	94,585	91,246	3.7	39,326	20,473	92.1
Glendale, Cal.	95,426	81,992	16.4	276	590	−53.2
Grand Rapids, Mich.	169,578	161,567	5.0	6,937	2,725	154.6
Green Bay, Wis.	52,550	46,094	14.0	185	141	31.2
Greensboro, N.C.	55,248	42,968	28.6	19,141	16,351	17.1
Greenville, S.C.	42,063	20,750	102.7	16,098	13,984	15.1
Hamilton, Ohio	55,044	48,530	13.4	2,907	2,062	41.0
Hammond, Ind.	86,416	69,524	24.3	1,178	660	78.5
Harrisburg, Pa.	79,389	76,609	3.6	10,155	7,284	39.4
Hartford, Conn.	164,607	159,119	3.4	12,790	7,148	78.9
Hoboken, N.J.	50,165	49,819	0.7	511	296	72.6
Holyoke, Mass.	54,316	53,646	1.2	345	104	231.7
Houston, Texas	470,503	297,959	57.9	125,660	86,555	45.2
Huntington, W.Va.	81,900	74,322	10.2	4,453	4,514	−1.4
Indianapolis, Ind.	363,082	335,755	8.1	64,091	51,217	25.1
Irvington, N.J.	59,073	55,237	6.9	128	91	40.7
Jackson, Mich.	48,327	48,131	0.4	2,761	1,525	81.1
Jackson, Miss.	58,080	37,851	53.4	40,191	24,256	65.7
Jacksonville, Fla.	131,988	111,247	18.6	72,529	61,818	17.3
Jersey City, N.J.	278,051	287,598	−3.3	20,966	13,575	54.4
Johnstown, Pa.	61,014	65,093	−6.3	2,218	1,575	40.8
Joliet, Ill.	49,636	41,048	20.9	1,965	1,317	49.2
Kalamazoo, Mich.	55,182	52,961	4.2	2,522	1,136	122.0
Kansas City, Kan.	102,843	100,390	2.4	26,710	21,068	26.8
Kansas City, Mo.	400,599	357,346	12.1	56,023	41,832	33.9
Kenosha, Wis.	54,113	48,569	11.4	255	196	30.1
Knoxville, Tenn.	105,547	95,474	10.6	19,222	16,106	19.3
Lakewood, Ohio	67,963	69,041	−1.6	108	119	−9.2

TABLE 4 *(Continued)*

City	White			Nonwhite		
	1950	1940	% Change	1950	1940	% Change
Lancaster, Pa.	61,951	59,834	3.5	1,823	1,511	20.6
Lansing, Mich.	89,083	77,087	15.6	3,046	1,666	82.8
Laredo, Texas	51,801	39,147	32.3	109	127	−14.2
Lawrence, Mass.	80,275	84,173	−4.6	261	150	74.0
Lexington, Ky.	41,850	36,372	15.1	13,684	12,932	5.8
Lima, Ohio	46,964	43,139	8.9	3,282	1,572	108.8
Lincoln, Nebr.	97,495	81,163	20.1	1,389	821	69.2
Little Rock, Ark.	78,654	65,914	19.3	23,559	22,125	6.5
Long Beach, Cal.	244,180	162,582	50.2	6,587	1,689	290.0
Lorain, Ohio	48,669	42,974	13.3	2,533	1,151	120.1
Los Angeles, Cal.	1,758,773	1,406,430	25.1	211,585	97,847	116.2
Louisville, Ky.	311,357	271,867	14.5	57,772	47,210	22.4
Lowell, Mass.	97,040	101,252	−4.2	209	137	52.6
Lubbock, Texas	65,489	29,619	121.1	6,258	2,234	180.1
Lynn, Mass.	98,724	97,314	1.4	1,014	809	25.3
Macon, Ga.	40,704	32,253	26.2	29,548	25,612	15.4
Madison, Wis.	95,123	67,047	41.9	933	400	133.3
Malden, Mass.	59,231	57,514	3.0	573	496	15.5
Manchester, N.H.	82,580	77,635	6.4	152	50	...
McKeesport, Pa.	48,818	53,155	−8.2	2,684	2,200	22.0
Medford, Mass.	65,290	62,420	4.6	823	663	24.1
Memphis, Tenn.	248,713	171,406	45.1	147,287	121,536	21.2
Miami, Fla.	208,700	135,192	54.4	40,576	36,980	9.7
Milwaukee, Wis.	614,650	578,177	6.3	22,742	9,295	144.7
Minneapolis, Minn.	513,250	487,099	5.4	8,468	5,271	60.7
Mobile, Ala.	83,095	49,606	67.5	45,914	29,114	47.7
Montgomery, Ala.	63,965	43,547	46.9	42,560	34,537	23.2
Mt. Vernon, N.Y.	63,970	62,189	2.9	7,929	5,173	53.3
Muncie, Ind.	54,039	46,714	15.7	4,440	3,006	47.7
Nashville, Tenn.	119,581	120,072	−0.4	54,726	47,330	15.6
Newark, N.J.	363,150	383,534	−5.3	75,626	46,226	63.6
New Bedford, Mass.	106,024	105,927	0.1	3,165	4,414	−28.3
New Britain, Conn.	72,686	68,350	6.3	1,040	335	210.4
New Haven, Conn.	154,618	154,262	0.2	9,825	6,343	54.9
New Orleans, La.	387,763	344,775	12.5	182,682	149,762	22.0
New Rochelle, N.Y.	52,224	52,107	0.2	7,501	6,301	19.0
Newton, Mass.	81,435	69,161	17.7	559	712	−21.5
New York City, N.Y.	7,116,428	6,977,501	2.0	775,529	477,494	62.4
Bronx borough	1,351,662	1,370,319	−1.4	99,615	24,392	308.4
Brooklyn borough	2,525,107	2,587,951	−2.4	213,068	110,334	93.1
Queens borough	1,497,126	1,270,731	17.8	53,723	26,903	99.7
Manhattan borough	1,556,599	1,577,625	−1.3	403,502	312,299	29.2
Richmond borough	185,934	170,875	8.8	5,621	3,566	57.6
Niagara Falls, N.Y.	87,174	76,940	13.3	3,698	1,089	239.6
Norfolk, Va.	150,057	98,248	52.7	63,456	46,084	37.7
Oakland, Cal.	328,797	287,936	14.2	55,778	14,227	292.1
Oak Park, Ill.	63,382	65,875	−3.8	147	140	5.0
Ogden, Utah	55,509	43,056	28.9	1,603	632	153.6
Oklahoma City, Okla.	220,838	184,715	19.6	22,666	19,709	15.0
Omaha, Nebr.	234,235	211,640	10.7	16,882	12,204	38.3
Orlando, Fla.	38,980	26,265	48.4	13,387	10,471	27.8
Pasadena, Cal.	94,799	76,737	23.5	9,778	5,127	90.7
Passaic, N.J.	54,691	59,365	−7.9	3,011	2,029	48.4
Paterson, N.J.	130,927	135,300	−3.2	8,409	4,356	93.0
Pawtucket, R.I.	81,073	75,482	7.4	363	315	15.2
Peoria, Ill.	105,941	102,202	3.7	5,915	2,885	105.0
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,692,637	1,678,577	0.8	378,968	252,757	49.9
Phoenix, Ariz.	100,197	60,373	66.0	6,621	5,041	31.3
Pittsburgh, Pa.	593,823	609,236	−2.5	82,983	62,423	32.9
Pittsfield, Mass.	52,672	49,209	7.0	676	475	42.3
Pontiac, Mich.	66,704	63,788	4.6	6,977	2,838	145.8
Port Arthur, Texas	43,579	37,068	17.6	13,951	9,072	53.8
Portland, Maine	77,246	73,269	5.4	388	374	3.7
Portland, Ore.	360,388	299,707	20.2	13,240	5,687	132.8
Portsmouth, Va.	49,322	31,268	57.7	30,717	19,477	57.7
Providence, R.I.	239,993	246,904	−2.8	8,681	6,600	31.5
Pueblo, Colo.	62,090	50,659	22.6	1,595	1,503	6.1
Quincy, Mass.	83,762	75,765	10.6	73	45	...

TABLE 4 *(Continued)*

City	White			Nonwhites		
	1950	1940	% Change	1950	1940	% Change
Racine, Wis.	69,682	66,741	4.4	1,511	454	232.8
Raleigh, N.C.	47,735	31,061	53.7	17,944	15,836	13.3
Reading, Pa.	106,384	108,646	−2.1	2,936	1,922	52.8
Richmond, Cal.	85,329	23,234	267.3	14,216	408	3384.3
Richmond, Va.	157,223	131,706	19.4	73,087	61,336	19.2
Roanoke, Va.	77,334	56,472	36.9	14,587	12,815	13.8
Rochester, N.Y.	324,643	321,554	1.0	7,845	3,421	129.3
Rockford, Ill.	90,359	83,426	8.3	2,568	1,211	112.1
Sacramento, Cal.	126,889	99,808	27.1	10,683	6,150	73.7
Saginaw, Mich.	84,247	79,384	6.1	8,671	3,410	154.3
St. Joseph, Mo.	75,441	72,669	3.8	3,147	3,042	3.5
St. Louis, Mo.	702,348	706,794	−0.6	154,448	109,254	41.4
St. Paul, Minn.	305,112	283,399	7.7	6,237	4,337	43.8
St. Petersburg, Fla.	82,725	48,794	69.5	14,013	12,018	16.6
Salt Lake City, Utah	179,019	148,699	20.4	3,102	1,235	151.2
San Angelo, Texas	49,096	24,041	104.2	2,997	1,761	70.2
San Antonio, Texas	378,897	234,022	61.9	29,545	19,832	49.0
San Bernardino, Cal.	60,931	42,683	42.8	2,127	963	120.9
San Diego, Cal.	316,023	196,946	60.5	18,364	6,395	187.2
San Francisco, Cal.	693,888	602,701	15.1	81,469	31,835	155.9
San Jose, Cal.	93,231	67,406	38.3	2,049	1,051	95.0
Santa Monica, Cal.	67,955	51,691	31.5	3,640	1,809	101.2
Savannah, Ga.	71,288	52,700	35.3	48,350	43,296	11.7
Schenectady, N.Y.	90,309	86,837	4.0	1,476	712	107.3
Scranton, Pa.	124,820	139,647	−10.6	716	757	−5.4
Seattle, Wash.	440,424	354,101	24.4	27,167	14,201	91.3
Shreveport, La.	84,958	62,146	36.7	42,248	36,021	17.3
Sioux City, Iowa	82,793	81,360	1.8	1,198	1,004	19.3
Sioux Falls, S.D.	52,278	40,605	28.7	418	227	84.1
Somerville, Mass.	101,957	101,887	0.1	394	290	35.9
South Bend, Ind.	107,684	97,662	10.3	8,227	3,606	128.1
South Gate, Cal.	51,074	26,926	89.7	42	19	...
Spokane, Wash.	159,022	120,897	31.5	2,699	1,104	144.5
Springfield, Ill.	77,317	72,122	7.2	4,311	3,381	27.5
Springfield, Mass.	156,128	146,361	6.7	6,271	3,193	96.4
Springfield, Mo.	64,839	59,432	9.1	1,892	1,806	4.8
Springfield, Ohio	68,762	62,352	10.3	9,746	8,310	17.3
Stamford, Conn.	70,314	45,642	54.1	3,979	2,296	73.3
Stockton, Cal.	63,549	49,632	28.0	7,304	5,082	43.7
Syracuse, N.Y.	215,525	203,640	5.8	5,058	2,327	117.4
Tacoma, Wash.	139,246	107,611	29.4	4,427	1,797	146.4
Tampa, Fla.	97,284	85,043	14.4	27,397	23,348	17.3
Terre Haute, Ind.	60,656	59,292	2.3	3,558	3,401	4.6
Toledo, Ohio	278,266	267,589	4.0	25,350	14,760	71.7
Topeka, Kans.	72,248	62,096	16.3	6,543	5,737	14.0
Trenton, N.J.	113,477	115,357	−1.6	14,532	9,340	55.6
Troy, N.Y.	71,333	69,678	2.4	978	626	56.2
Tulsa, Okla.	164,405	126,352	30.1	18,335	15,805	16.0
Union City, N.J.	55,466	56,124	−1.2	71	49	...
Utica, N.Y.	99,861	99,989	−0.1	1,670	529	215.7
Waco, Texas	70,094	44,944	56.0	14,612	11,038	32.4
Washington, D.C.	518,147	474,326	9.2	284,031	188,765	50.5
Waterbury, Conn.	100,816	97,259	3.7	3,661	2,055	78.2
Waterloo, Iowa	62,545	50,237	24.5	2,653	1,506	76.2
Wheeling, W.Va.	56,883	59,186	−3.9	2,008	1,913	5.0
Wichita, Kans.	159,910	109,186	46.5	8,369	5,780	44.8
Wichita Falls, Texas	62,074	41,078	51.1	5,968	4,034	47.9
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	76,064	85,393	−10.9	762	843	−9.6
Wilmington, Del.	93,079	98,175	−5.2	17,277	14,329	20.6
Winston-Salem, N.C.	51,051	43,789	16.6	36,760	36,026	2.0
Woonsocket, R.I.	50,037	49,220	1.7	174	83	109.6
Worcester, Mass.	201,767	192,263	4.9	1,719	1,431	20.1
Yonkers, N.Y.	147,728	138,441	6.7	5,070	4,157	22.0
York, Pa.	56,799	54,280	4.6	3,154	2,432	29.7
Youngstown, Ohio	146,783	153,056	−4.1	21,547	14,664	46.9

POPULATION ANALYSIS

Migration

In the southern region, the net gain in Negro population between 1940 and 1950 did not equal the natural increase that would be expected, a result of migration.

Between 1940 and 1947, Negro and white groups differed sharply in the distance of their migration, Negroes generally moving longer distances than whites. Migration rates for whites and nonwhites were very similar during this period, but about twice as many migrants among nonwhites, moved to other states as moved within a state, while more white migrants moved within a state than moved to other states. Nor was the preponderance of migrants to noncontiguous states as great among whites as among nonwhites.

Between 1935 and 1940, the nonwhite migration rate was only 0.70 of the rate for whites. Between 1940 and 1947, the corresponding ratio was 1.05. In the South, however, the nonwhite population was less mobile than its white counterpart. During the year April 1948 to April 1949, the entire nonwhite population was slightly less mobile than the white population. With respect to distance of migration, only 40% of nonwhite migrants moved between states, as compared with 53% of white migrants. This suggests a return to the 1935-40 pattern of migration for nonwhites. See Table 5.

Ratio of Males to Females

The sex ratio (number of males per 100 females) has implications for marriage rates as well as for the reproductive, social, and economic functions of a society. Males have been outnumbered by females in the Negro population for about 100 years. The number of Negro males per 100 females decreased from 97.0 in 1930 to 95.0 in 1940. Between 1930 and 1940, the increase in the number of Negro females was nearly 150,000 more then the increase in the number of Negro males. Population estimates for the periods 1940-42 and 1946-48 show that the ratio of Negro males per 100 females was approximately 96.2 for both periods. The 1950 sex ratio among the Negro population was 97.6. This was only slightly less than the sex ratio for the total population, which was 98.1. The 1950 sex ratio for the total population, however, represented a 0.7 decline from 1940, while the 1950 sex ratio for the Negro population represented a 2.6 increase over 1940. When the sex ratio is considered by regions, Negro males outnumbered Negro females in the North-Central and Western regions. The number of Negro males per 100 females in 1950 was 90.8 in the Northeast, 100.4 in the North-Central region, 97.9 in the South, and 104.6 in the West.

Negro males in the age groups under 5 years, 5-9, 60-64, and 70-74 years outnumbered Negro females in their respective

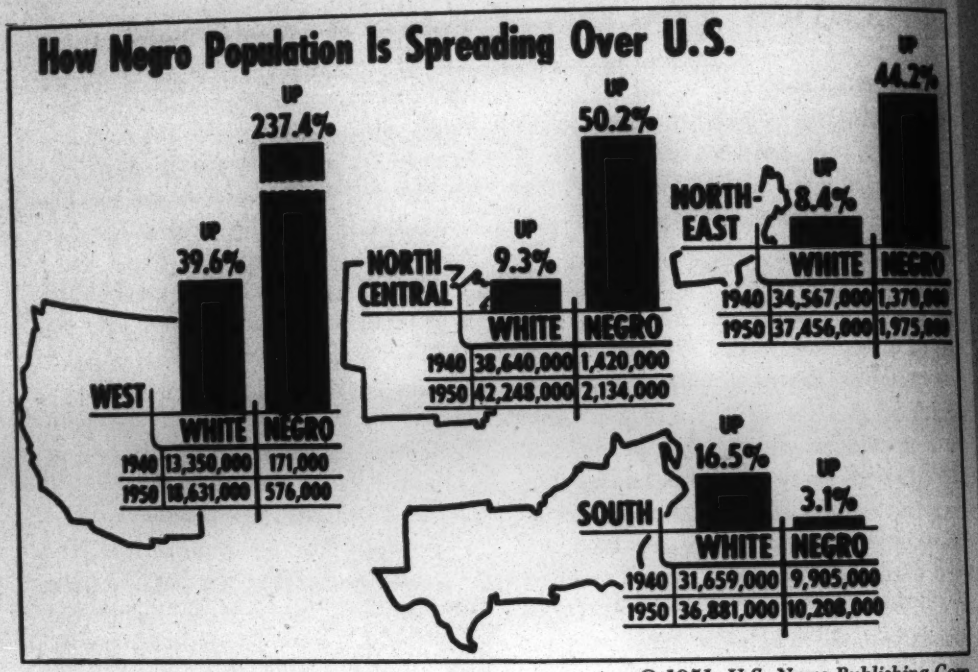
TABLE 5

PER CENT DISTRIBUTION BY MIGRATION STATUS AND TYPE OF MIGRATION OF POPULATION BORN ON OR BEFORE BEGINNING OF MIGRATION PERIOD, BY COLOR

(Civilian Population, April 1949 and 1947; Total Population, April 1940)

Migration Status and Type of Migration	April 1948 to April 1949		April 1940 to April 1947		April 1935 to April 1940	
	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite
Nonmigrants	93.8	95.1	78.9	77.4	86.2	90.4
Migrants	5.9	4.7	20.7	21.8	13.5	9.5
Within a state	2.8	2.8	11.0	7.7	7.9	5.6
Between states	3.1	1.9	9.7	14.1	5.6	3.9
Abroad	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.8	0.3	0.1

Source: Current Population Reports: *Population Characteristics*, "Internal Migration in the United States: April, 1948 to April, 1949," Series P-20, No. 28, Table 1.



© 1951, U.S. News Publishing Corp.

age groups in 1950. In line with the trend for the total population, Negro females outnumbered males in the urban population, but were in the minority in the rural population.

Age Composition

The median age of the nonwhite population increased from 25.2 years in 1940 to 25.5 years in 1950, while the corresponding medians for the total population were 29.0 and 30.1 years, respectively. In both 1940 and 1950, approximately 57.6% of the nonwhite population was over 21 years of age. The median age of nonwhite males decreased 0.3 of a year during the 1940-50 decade (from 25.4 to 25.1 years), but the median age of nonwhite females increased during that same period 0.7 of a year (from 25.1 to 25.8 years). Relatively more nonwhite females were over 21 in 1950 than in 1940, while the reverse was true among nonwhite males.

The 15-19 age group was the only one among nonwhites to show a percentage decrease between 1940 and 1950. Percentage increases among nonwhites ranged from a 3% increase in the 30-34 age group to a 48.9% increase in the youngest age group, under 5 years. There were also relatively large increases in persons over 60. See Table 6. The Negro birth rate increased from 21.6 per 1000 persons in 1940 to 29.5 per 1000 persons in 1948.

Occupation and Industry

Traditionally concentrated in agriculture and domestic and personal service, it is apparent that the Negro occupational distribution is slowly approaching that of whites when classes of workers are compared. Table 7 shows the class of all workers and nonwhite workers in 1950 and 1940. It is worth noting that in the South the proportion of nonwhite workers employed by governmental agencies showed a sharp increase between 1940 and 1950; self-employed nonwhite workers showed an even sharper decrease.

Table 8 shows the classifications into major occupation groups of all workers and nonwhite workers for the last two Census years. The number of nonwhite clerical workers tripled during these 10 years, and the sales workers, craftsmen, and operatives groups each doubled in size. The proportion of nonwhite private household workers fell from 21% in 1940 to 15% in 1950.

TABLE 6

AGE COMPOSITION OF NONWHITE POPULATION FOR U.S., 1950 AND 1940

Age Groups	1950		1940		Per Cent Change
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	1940 to 1950
Both sexes	15,482,000	100.0	13,454,405	100.0	15.1
Under 5 years	1,953,000	12.6	1,312,019	9.8	48.9
5 to 9 years	1,564,000	10.1	1,355,671	10.1	15.4
10 to 14 years	1,503,000	9.7	1,393,240	10.4	7.9
15 to 19 years	1,300,000	8.4	1,369,476	10.2	−5.1
20 to 24 years	1,298,000	8.4	1,247,686	9.3	4.0
25 to 29 years	1,295,000	8.4	1,192,368	8.9	8.6
30 to 34 years	1,067,000	6.9	1,035,910	7.7	3.0
35 to 39 years	1,186,000	7.7	1,028,717	7.6	15.3
40 to 44 years	1,015,000	6.6	851,760	6.3	19.2
45 to 49 years	817,000	5.3	722,469	5.4	13.1
50 to 54 years	706,000	4.6	576,539	4.3	22.5
55 to 59 years	534,000	3.4	417,020	3.1	28.1
60 to 64 years	368,000	2.4	311,647	2.3	18.1
65 to 69 years	435,000	2.8	307,611	2.3	41.4
70 to 74 years	229,000	1.5	168,987	1.2	35.5
75 years and over	215,000	1.4	163,285	1.2	31.7
Median age: years	25.5	—	25.2	—	—
21 years and over	8,923,000	57.6	7,753,093	57.6	15.1
Male	7,672,000	100.0	6,613,044	100.0	16.0
Under 5 years	983,000	12.8	653,338	9.9	50.5
5 to 9 years	851,000	11.1	674,286	10.2	26.2
10 to 14 years	748,000	9.7	693,322	10.5	7.9
15 to 19 years	628,000	8.2	664,233	10.0	−5.5
20 to 24 years	617,000	8.0	578,750	8.8	6.6
25 to 29 years	621,000	8.1	558,649	8.4	11.2
30 to 34 years	515,000	6.7	496,996	7.5	3.6
35 to 39 years	575,000	7.5	491,291	7.4	17.0
40 to 44 years	499,000	6.5	423,945	6.4	17.7
45 to 49 years	389,000	5.1	366,656	5.5	6.1
50 to 54 years	350,000	4.6	301,033	4.6	16.3
55 to 59 years	264,000	3.4	221,318	3.3	19.3
60 to 64 years	199,000	2.6	165,363	2.5	20.3
65 to 69 years	209,000	2.7	159,151	2.4	31.3
70 to 74 years	122,000	1.6	87,684	1.3	39.1
75 years and over	101,000	1.3	77,029	1.2	31.1
Median age: years	25.1	—	25.4	—	—
21 years and over	4,355,000	56.8	3,807,250	57.6	14.4
Female	7,810,000	100.0	6,841,361	100.0	14.2
Under 5 years	970,000	12.4	658,681	9.6	47.3
5 to 9 years	713,000	9.1	681,385	10.0	4.6
10 to 14 years	755,000	9.7	699,918	10.2	7.9
15 to 19 years	672,000	8.6	705,243	10.3	4.7
20 to 24 years	681,000	8.7	668,936	9.8	1.8
25 to 29 years	674,000	8.6	633,719	9.3	6.4
30 to 34 years	552,000	7.1	538,914	7.9	2.4
35 to 39 years	611,000	7.8	537,426	7.9	13.7
40 to 44 years	516,000	6.8	427,815	6.3	20.6
45 to 49 years	428,000	5.5	355,813	5.2	20.3
50 to 54 years	356,000	4.6	275,506	4.0	29.2
55 to 59 years	269,000	3.4	195,702	2.9	37.5
60 to 64 years	168,000	2.2	146,284	2.1	14.8
65 to 69 years	225,000	2.9	148,460	2.2	51.6
70 to 74 years	106,000	1.4	81,303	1.2	30.4
75 years and over	114,000	1.5	86,256	1.3	32.2
Median age: years	25.8	—	25.1	—	—
21 years and over	4,568,000	58.5	3,945,843	57.7	15.8

Source: Taken from 1950 Census of Population, Preliminary Reports, "General Characteristics of the Population of the United States: April 1, 1950," Series PC-7, No. 1, Table 1.

TABLE 7

PER CENT DISTRIBUTION BY CLASS OF WORKER OF EMPLOYED PERSONS FOR U.S. AND SOUTH, 1950 AND 1940

(Figures for 1940 revised)

Year and Class of Worker	1950				1940			
	United States		South		United States		South	
	Total	Nonwhite	Total	Nonwhite	Total	Nonwhite	Total	Nonwhi
Private wage and salary workers	70.7	73.9	64.6	68.9	67.1	72.4	58.4	64.1
Government workers	10.0	9.0	10.5	8.1	7.9		7.7	3.8
Self-employed workers	17.1	12.8	21.0	16.9	21.7	20.8	27.9	23.7
Unpaid family workers	2.2	4.2	3.9	6.2	3.2	6.8	6.0	8.4

Source: Adapted from 1950 Census of Population, Preliminary Reports, "Employment and Income in the United States, by Regions: 1950," Series PC-7, No. 2, Table 5.

TABLE 8

PER CENT DISTRIBUTION BY MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS FOR U.S. AND SOUTH, 1950 AND 1940

Year and Major Occupation Group	1950				1940			
	United States		South		United States		South	
	Total	Nonwhite	Total	Nonwhite	Total	Nonwhite	Total	Nonwhi
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	8.9	3.6	7.4	3.6	7.9	2.7	6.3	2.5
Farmers and farm managers	8.0	9.5	12.7	13.9	11.5	15.0	18.9	18.6
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm	9.0	1.5	8.5	1.2	8.3	1.4	6.8	0.8
Clerical and kindred workers	12.1	3.6	9.7	1.6	9.8	1.1	6.5	0.6
Sales workers	6.7	1.5	6.2	1.2	6.5	0.8	5.0	0.5
Craftsmen, foremen and kindred workers	13.7	5.3	11.6	4.5	11.4	3.0	8.3	2.5
Operatives and kindred workers	19.8	18.7	18.0	16.1	18.2	10.4	14.9	8.9
Private household workers	2.6	15.2	3.7	14.7	4.6	21.3	6.7	20.8
Service workers, except private household	7.4	14.3	6.6	11.4	7.2	11.6	5.8	8.5
Farm laborers, except unpaid and foremen	2.8	6.4	4.3	9.0	4.3	11.0	7.1	13.1
Farm laborers, unpaid family workers	...	...	...	...	2.6	6.6	5.5	8.3
Laborers, except farm and mine	6.0	15.4	6.6	15.9	6.9	14.4	7.5	14.3
Occupation not reported	1.4	1.1	1.5	1.1	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.6

Source: Adapted from 1950 Census of Population, Preliminary Reports, "Employment and Income in the United States, by Regions, 1950," Series PC-7, No. 2, Table 6.

With respect to the number of Negroes in the labor force, the proportion has decreased from 65.7% (of total Negro population) in 1920, to 55.2% in 1950. The proportion of Negroes 14 years old and over in the civilian labor force in 1950 was 54.5% as compared with 52.5% for whites. Approximately 4.6% of the Negroes and 2.6% of the whites were unemployed. For the South, a slightly greater proportion of Negroes than of whites in the labor force were currently unemployed.

Between 1940 and 1950, there were several changes in the distribution of Negroes by major industrial groups. There were marked decreases in the proportion of Negroes in agriculture and the service industries and a marked increase in the number of Negroes in the manufacturing industry. The largest percentage of Negroes, however, was still in the service industries, while the largest percentage of white industrial workers was in manufacturing and allied skills as shown in Table 9.

TABLE 9

PER CENT DISTRIBUTION BY MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS FOR U.S. AND SOUTH, 1950 AND 1940

(Statistics for 1940 revised)

Year and Major Industry Group	1950				1940			
	United States		South		United States		South	
	Total	Nonwhite	Total	Nonwhite	Total	Nonwhite	Total	Nonwhite
Agriculture	12.8	20.1	20.6	29.2	18.7	33.1	31.8	40.4
Mining	1.7	0.7	2.8	1.0	2.0	1.2	2.8	1.3
Construction	6.2	5.3	6.8	5.4	4.6	3.1	4.5	3.0
Manufacturing	25.3	17.9	18.4	14.4	23.6	11.4	16.0	10.1
Durable goods	13.2	10.1	7.1	8.2	11.4	6.7	6.1	(1)
Nondurable goods	11.8	7.6	11.1	6.1	11.8	4.5	9.8	(1)
Not specified	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.1	(1)
Transportation, communication and other public utilities	7.6	6.0	6.8	4.9	6.9	4.4	5.5	3.7
Wholesale and retail trade	18.6	12.7	17.5	11.3	16.8	8.3	13.7	6.7
Service industries	21.6	32.4	20.4	29.9	22.5	35.6	20.9	32.2
All other industries	4.7	3.6	5.2	2.8	3.4	1.7	3.5	1.4
Industry not reported	1.5	1.2	1.5	1.1	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.2

Source: 1950 Census of Population, Preliminary Reports, "Employment and Income in the United States, by Regions: 1950," Series PC-7, No. 2, Table 8.

[1] Not available.

Marital Status

Between 1940 and 1950, there was a 16.9% increase in the number of married couples.[1] For the total U.S. population, the corresponding percentage change was 23.9. There were 2,815,000 nonwhite married couples in 1950 as compared with 2,408,691 in 1940.

For both 1940 and 1930 data, nonwhites tended to marry at younger ages than whites, and relatively fewer nonwhites stayed single during the childbearing period. At nearly every age, however, a greater proportion of nonwhites were widowed than were whites. Table 11 shows marital status for 1940, with totals for 1930.

In 1947, the proportion of nonwhite married couples who were living together was smaller than the corresponding white proportion, and relatively more nonwhite persons had had their marriages broken by widowhood or separation. There was a difference of approximately 10% in the percentage of white and nonwhite women (62 and 52%, respectively) 14 years old and over who were married and living with their husbands. The nonwhite population had an especially large proportion of persons who were married but living apart from their spouses. Approximately 2.6% of white women 14 years and over were in this category in 1947 as compared with 8.3% of nonwhite women 14 years and over. The proportion of divorced persons did not differ significantly for whites and nonwhites. Table 10 shows marital status in 1947.

Among nonwhite females, the percentage of divorced persons decreased from 2.1 in 1930 to 1.7 in 1940, but increased to 2.4 in 1947. The same pattern is evident among nonwhite males, the percentage of divorced nonwhite males being 1.4, 1.0, and 1.7 in 1930, 1940, and 1947, respectively. Among nonwhite males, the greatest proportion of divorced persons, 3.1%, was in the 35-44 age group, while the greatest proportion of divorced persons among nonwhite females, 4.0%, was in the 25-34 age group.

There was very little relationship between urban-rural residence and marital status among nonwhites in 1947.

Between 1940 and 1950, there was a 29.9% increase in the number of nonwhite males 14 years old and over who were widowed and divorced (from 299,-

[1] A married couple is defined as a husband and wife living together.

TABLE 10

PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF MARITAL STATUS OF PERSONS 14 YEARS AND OVER, FOR U.S. CIVILIAN POPULATION, APRIL 1947

(Per cent not shown where less than 0.1)

Sex, Color and Age	Single	Ever Married					
		Tot. Ever Mar.	Married			Wid.	Div.
			Tot. Mar.	Spouse Present	Spouse Absent		
Male	28.2	71.8	66.2	63.8	2.4	4.1	1.6
White	27.8	72.2	66.7	64.7	2.0	4.0	1.5
14 to 24 years	80.8	19.2	18.5	17.7	0.8	–	0.6
25 to 34 years	21.5	78.5	76.4	74.6	1.8	0.3	1.7
35 to 44 years	11.0	89.0	86.1	84.3	1.8	0.9	2.0
45 to 64 years	9.1	90.9	84.0	81.1	2.9	4.9	1.9
65 years and over	7.9	92.1	66.9	64.0	3.0	24.0	1.2
Nonwhite	32.3	67.7	61.5	55.5	5.9	4.5	1.7
14 to 24 years	79.0	21.0	20.4	18.6	1.8	0.6	–
25 to 34 years	25.9	74.1	70.6	62.5	8.0	1.0	2.6
35 to 44 years	9.4	90.6	83.8	76.5	7.3	3.7	3.1
45 to 64 years	8.9	91.1	81.0	73.4	7.6	8.0	2.1
65 years and over	7.8	92.2	69.6	63.8	5.8	21.7	0.8
Female	22.0	78.0	64.2	61.0	3.2	11.6	2.1
White	22.0	78.0	64.7	62.0	2.6	11.3	2.0
14 to 24 years	62.9	37.1	35.7	33.5	2.2	0.4	1.0
25 to 34 years	13.5	86.5	82.7	79.4	3.3	1.2	2.6
35 to 44 years	9.2	90.8	84.0	81.4	2.7	3.7	3.0
45 to 64 years	8.0	92.0	73.0	70.2	2.8	16.8	2.2
65 years and over	9.4	90.6	35.4	33.6	1.8	54.1	1.0
Nonwhite	22.5	77.5	60.2	51.9	8.3	14.8	2.4
14 to 24 years	59.5	40.5	37.4	30.9	6.5	1.3	1.9
25 to 34 years	13.5	86.5	77.9	66.1	11.8	4.5	4.0
35 to 44 years	6.7	93.3	78.6	68.4	10.1	12.3	2.5
45 to 64 years	5.3	94.7	64.3	57.6	6.7	28.7	1.6
65 years and over	4.2	95.8	25.2	22.4	2.8	69.0	1.7

Source: Current Population Reports, Population Characteristics, "Characteristics of Single, Married, Widowed, and Divorced Persons in 1947," Series P-20, No. 10, Table 2.

443 in 1940 to 389,000 in 1950), and a 10.9% increase for nonwhite females in the same category (from 842,059 in 1940 to 934,000 in 1950). The corresponding percentage increase figures for white males and white females were 8.6 and 23.1 respectively.

Population of Voting Age

In 1940, Negroes made up 8.8% of the total population of voting age and 9.2% of the citizens of voting age. Between 1930 and 1940, the total number of Negroes of voting age increased 13.7% (from 6,531,939 to 7,427,938), although the proportion of Negroes in the total population of voting age declined 0.1%. According to age distribution of Negroes in 1950, 57.6% of the Negro population is old enough to vote, while 64.3% of the total population is over 21. These figures represent a slight increase in the proportion of the total population of voting age between 1940 and 1950, but the proportion of the Negro population of voting age remained stable during this period.

Illegitimacy

Changing methods of registering births have, in recent years, made reliable statistics on illegitimacy difficult to obtain.

In 1949, it was estimated that from 10 to 20% of Negro children born in urban areas were born out of wedlock, with even higher rates generally prevailing in rural areas. At that time, the illegitimacy rate among the Negro population was estimated to be from 5 to 10 times as high as that to be found among the white population.

TABLE 11

PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF MARITAL STATUS OF POPULATION 15 YEARS OLD AND OVER, FOR U.S., 1940 (WITH TOTALS FOR 1930)

Age, Color and Census Year	Males 15 Years Old and Over				Females 15 Years Old and Over			
	Sin.	Mar.	Wid.	Div.	Sin.	Mar.	Wid.	Div.
1940								
White	33.2	61.3	4.2	1.3	26.0	61.2	11.1	1.7
15–19 years	98.4	1.5	–	–	89.1	10.7	0.1	0.1
20–24 years	73.5	26.1	0.1	0.3	48.4	50.3	0.4	0.9
25–29 years	36.7	62.1	0.3	0.9	23.2	74.1	0.9	1.7
30–34 years	20.7	77.3	0.6	1.4	15.0	80.7	1.9	2.4
35–39 years	15.1	82.0	1.1	1.8	11.5	82.2	3.6	2.8
40–44 years	12.5	83.6	1.9	2.0	9.8	81.5	6.1	2.7
45–49 years	11.2	83.9	2.9	2.0	8.9	79.3	9.4	2.4
50–54 years	11.1	82.2	4.7	2.0	9.0	74.3	14.6	2.1
55–59 years	10.9	80.1	7.0	1.9	9.0	68.0	21.3	1.8
60–64 years	10.7	76.8	10.7	1.8	9.6	58.7	30.3	1.4
65–69 years	10.6	72.0	15.8	1.6	9.8	47.4	41.8	1.0
70–74 years	10.2	65.1	23.4	1.3	9.9	34.9	54.5	0.7
75–79 years	9.6	56.1	33.2	1.1	9.5	23.2	66.8	0.4
80–84 years	8.8	45.7	44.8	0.8	9.5	13.6	76.7	0.3
85 years and over	8.1	32.4	58.9	0.6	8.5	6.6	84.7	0.2
Nonwhite	33.5	60.0	5.5	1.0	23.9	58.5	15.8	1.7
15–19 years	96.8	3.1	–	–	81.0	18.3	0.4	0.3
20–24 years	60.4	38.7	0.5	0.4	37.2	59.6	2.0	1.2
25–29 years	30.5	67.6	1.1	0.8	19.4	74.3	4.2	2.1
30–34 years	21.3	75.6	1.9	1.2	12.6	77.0	7.7	2.7
35–39 years	16.9	78.7	2.9	1.5	8.8	76.0	12.5	2.7
40–44 years	13.9	79.6	4.8	1.7	6.8	72.1	18.6	2.5
45–49 years	11.3	80.3	6.6	1.7	5.5	68.3	24.0	2.2
50–54 years	10.1	78.8	9.5	1.6	4.9	61.9	31.5	1.7
55–59 years	9.0	77.3	12.2	1.4	4.4	56.3	37.9	1.4
60–64 years	8.2	74.1	16.4	1.3	4.6	47.5	46.8	1.1
65–69 years	7.1	70.4	21.4	1.1	4.2	36.2	58.8	0.8
70–74 years	6.8	63.1	29.2	0.9	4.1	25.5	70.0	0.5
75–79 years	7.1	56.2	35.8	0.9	4.1	18.6	76.9	0.4
80–84 years	7.1	47.7	44.6	0.6	4.0	11.5	84.2	0.3
85 years and over	6.4	38.7	54.4	0.5	3.5	7.2	89.1	0.2
1930								
White	34.2	60.1	4.5	1.1	26.7	61.4	10.5	1.2
Nonwhite	33.1	59.0	6.2	1.4	23.2	58.8	15.7	2.1

Source: Sixteenth Census of the United States, 1940, "Population of the United States by Marital Status and Age: 1940," Series P-19, No. 2, Table 1.

2
Sports

NEGRO ATHLETES, both amateur and professional, enjoyed many splendid achievements and triumphs during the year 1951. Indeed, their achievements were so numerous and so outstanding that one may fairly say that a new highwater mark was reached. More Negro athletes than ever before attained stardom, and, at the same time, the trend toward integrated participation in sports accelerated considerably. There were more Negroes playing in the major and minor baseball leagues, and playing on more teams, than in 1950; more Negro basketball players than ever before starred on white college teams; there were significant gains in tennis, a definite step forward in bowling, notable advances in college and professional football, continuing achievements in track and boxing, and scattered gains elsewhere. Without a doubt, 1951 was the "big year" of the Negro athlete.

BASEBALL

Players on Major League Teams

In organized baseball the increasing stature of the Negro athlete has perhaps been dramatized more spectacularly than anywhere else. The sport, which until 1946 was rigidly barred to Negroes, has become the setting for some of his greatest exploits. Six of the 16 major league baseball teams employed a total of 18 Negro players—11 as regular and seven as utility players (as compared with nine players on four teams in 1950).

National League

Brooklyn Dodgers: Jackie Robinson, Roy Campanella, Don Newcombe, Dan Bankhead (part of season)
New York Giants: Monte Irvin, Willie Mays, Raphael Noble, Henry Thompson.
Boston Braves: Luis Marques, Sam Jethroe.

American League

Cleveland Indians: Larry Doby, Luke Easter, Harry Simpson, Sam Jones (part of season)
Chicago White Sox: Orestes Minoso, Samuel Hairston, Bob Boyd (latter two for part of season)
St. Louis Browns: Satchel Paige

All of these players made significant contributions to their teams and most of them were star players. It is clearly significant of the important roles they played that five of these six teams were first division teams and serious pennant contenders, and that one of them, the New York Giants, won the National League Championship. On exactly half of these teams, the clean-up batter was a Negro: Irvin on the first-place (National League) New York Giants, Robinson on the second-place (National League) Brooklyn Dodgers, and Easter on the second-place (American League) Cleveland Indians. With respect to developing integration, it was equally significant that a few teams carried Negro utility players. Apparently it is no longer necessary for a Negro to be a super-star—a Jackie Robinson or a Roy Campanella—to make the team; if he is as good as other players he may hope to make the squad and be carried as a substitute (utility) player. To cap the season, the Giants played an all-Negro outfield in the World Series, the first time this has ever happened in either series or regular season play.

Individual exploits by these players were too numerous to describe in detail. Jackie Robinson scaled new heights of achievement with his brilliant clutch fielding and clutch hitting, especially during the last two weeks of what turned out to be the most thrilling finale in National League history. He led the League

batting during the first third of the season, finished third in batting with .338 (the third straight year in which he has finished among the first five), and, in defying a series of injuries, earned from his manager, Chuck Dressen, the soubriquet "Old Blood and Guts." In addition he set a new National League fielding mark for second baseman of .992 (seven errors in 832 chances) and another record for participation in double plays (137). At the end of five full seasons of play, Robinson has a lifetime major league batting average of .320, preceded among currently active players only by the great stars Stan Musial and Ted Williams. It is now generally agreed that he is one of the greatest second basemen in history. He was chosen to lead the 1951 University of California at Los Angeles Homecoming Parade, the first athlete so chosen.

Roy Campanella, in his fourth season, was fourth in League batting with a .325 average and second in runs batted in, and became the first catcher of all time to hit 20 or more home runs in three successive seasons. He was voted the National League's Most Valuable Player of the Year by the Baseball Writers' Association of America, the second Negro to win this award (Jackie Robinson received it in 1949). He, too, is now ranked with the game's immortals and, in the opinion of the most outstanding experts, enjoyed the finest single year any catcher has ever known.

The splendid showing of the New York Giants in the last phase of the 1950 season led many experts to pick them for the 1951 championship—if Monte Irvin delivered. He did, and the Giants won their first flag since 1937. He was their clean-up batter, led the League in runs batted in (121), and led his team in batting (.321). The comments of his manager, Leo Durocher, reflect Irvin's great team value: "I must admit that the one guy who picked us up all the time was Monte Irvin. Through the stretch, he's the guy who would start us off, would get us the big hit and come through in the clutch." (*New York World-Telegram*, Sept. 29.) He received the third largest number of votes in the National League Most Valuable Player poll. He starred in the World Series, as was expected of him. He stole home in the opening game, the first time this has occurred in 30 years. He led both teams in hitting (.458) and, with 11 hits, came within one hit of tying the record for most hits in a World Series.

Two other Negroes, both first-year players in the major leagues, performed sensationally. Willy Mays, a brilliant centerfielder and a good hitter, helped spark the Giants towards the pennant. One of the most colorful players of recent years, his circus catches and base-running feats earned him the *Sporting News* Rookie of the Year Award and the Baseball Writers' Association of America Rookie of the Year Award. No other National League rookie was even close in either poll. A brilliant future is expected for him in the major leagues.

The 26-year-old Cuban Negro, Orestes Minoso, enjoyed an even more successful season as a rookie member of the Chicago White Sox. He led the American League in stolen bases (31), was second in batting (.326), and led the League in triples (14); he was also second in doubles and runs scored. In addition, he played six different positions during the season, thus proving himself the game's most versatile player. He immediately became the darling of White Sox fans, whose chant "Go, Minnie, Go" rose up whenever he got on base. He won the *Sporting News* Rookie of the Year Award and was voted fourth in the Baseball Writers' Association of America poll for the Most Valuable Player of the Year, receiving more votes than any other rookie. He was nosed out by two votes (13-11) in the Association vote for Rookie of the Year, an action that caused many a lifted eyebrow, for the winner, Gil MacDougald, although a splendid player, had nothing like Minoso's brilliant record. For example, Joe Williams, sports editor-in-chief of the *New York World-Telegram*, said flatly (Nov. 10 issue), "I would have voted for Orestes Minoso over Gil MacDougald as

the AL's Rookie of the Year." And Frank Lane, President of the Chicago White Sox, has demanded that this award be dropped or a re-study of the voting criteria made.

Don Newcombe became the first Negro pitcher to win 20 games, although he has yet to realize his enormous potential. His excellent record of 20 wins against nine losses, third best pitching average in the League, still fell considerably short of what his fellow-players in the National League believe him capable of. However, his great pitching during the last week of the season, during which he pitched four games in eight days, including 15 scoreless innings on two successive days, took off some of the edge of the disappointment experienced by his many fans. He was tied for the lead in strike-outs (164).

Sam Jethroe enjoyed another good season, especially towards the end, when he was playing under a new manager who was able to restore a great deal of his self-confidence. Jethroe again led the National League in stolen bases (35), and was terrific at the plate during this upsurge, hitting .227 until July 14 and .327 thereafter.

Luke Easter (27 home runs) and Larry Doby (a .289 average and 20 home runs) had good seasons but fell far short of what had been expected of them. Henry Thompson, after a brilliant season in 1950, was the year's biggest disappointment. Ageless Satchel Paige was able to pitch winning ball for the poorest team in the major leagues, both as starter and in relief.

Negroes have been in the major leagues for five years and have appeared in four World Series. In each of these four, a Negro has led in Series hitting: 1947 (Jackie Robinson, .297); 1948 (Larry Doby, .318); 1949 (Robinson, .306); 1951 (Monte Irvin, .458).

In the minor leagues so many Negroes won jobs that it is no longer possible to keep up with them all. Here, as in the major leagues, they performed well and many of them were outstanding. Two of them—Hector Rodriquez and Junior Gilliam—were voted first and second in the International League Rookie of the Year Award. Rodriquez hit .302, batted in 95 runs, was fifth in League batting, and led the League in stolen bases (26). Gilliam led the League in scoring (117 runs). They were also elected to the League's all-star team by the International League Baseball Writers' Association. Charles Harmon starred for Buffalo in the International League. George Crowe was named Player of the Year in another Class AAA league, the American Association, receiving 20 out of the 27 votes. His team, the Milwaukee Brewers, won

RECORDS OF MAJOR LEAGUE PLAYERS

	G	AB	R	H	2B	3B	HR	RBI	SB	Pct.
Robinson	153	548	106	185	33	7	19	88	25	.338
Minoso	146	530	112	173	34	14	10	76	31	.326
Campanella	143	505	90	164	33	1	33	108	1	.325
Irvin	151	558	94	174	19	11	24	121	12	.312
Doby	134	447	84	132	27	5	20	69	4	.295
Jethroe	148	572	101	160	29	10	18	65	35	.290
Mays	121	464	59	127	22	5	20	68	7	.274
Easter	128	486	65	131	12	5	27	103	0	.270
Thompson	87	264	37	62	8	4	8	33	1	.235
Noble	55	141	16	33	6	0	5	26	0	.234
Simpson	122	332	51	76	7	0	7	24	6	.229
Boyd	12	18	3	3	0	1	0	4	0	.167

Pitchers

	G	IP	W	L	Pct.	H	SO	ERA
Newcombe	40	272	20	9	.690	235	164	3.28
Paige	23	62	3	4	.429	67	48	4.79

the League championship and the Little World Series. Crowe, who is given an excellent chance of winning the first-base position on the Boston Braves next year, was second in League batting with a .339 average and led the League in number of hits (189), total bases on hits (316), doubles (41), and, most important of all, runs batted in (119). In the same League, Buzz Clarkson (Milwaukee) hit .343, but was not eligible for the batting championship because he did not bat 400 times. Jim Pendleton (St. Paul) led the League in runs scored and batted .301. Ray Dandridge (Minneapolis) batted an excellent .324. Don Black (St. Paul) won four and lost three, and had the best earned-run average (2.25) in the League. Dave Barnhill (Minneapolis) won six and lost four.

In the third Class AAA league, the Pacific Coast League, Sad Sam Jones set a new strike-out record (246) and had a 16-13 record with the sixth-place San Diego Padres, pitched the most complete games (21) and the most innings (267), and had a very impressive earned-run average of 2.76. Bob Boyd was second in League batting with a .338 average. Jones and Boyd were regarded as having excellent chances of winning berths on the Cleveland Indians and Chicago White Sox, respectively. Other Negro players in the League were Roy Welmaker, Raul Lopez, Lorenzo Piper, Gene Baker, Frank Austin, Granville Gladstone, William Powell, Bob Thurman, and Artie Wilson.

Negroes were scattered throughout the lower echelons of the minor leagues, from Class AA through Class D. Many of them were the property of major league clubs, including some clubs which have not yet tried Negroes out on the major league level. The New York Yankees, the Philadelphia Athletics, and the Chicago Cubs are known to have Negroes on their farm clubs. Particularly encouraging is the employment of Negroes by southern minor league teams. For example, the Danville (Va.) team of the Carolina League hired Percy Miller and Berkeley Smith last mid-summer; and Granite Falls of the Class D Western League (in North Carolina) signed five Negro players. It is freely predicted in Texas that within the next four or five years Negroes will be playing for the famous Class AA Texas League. An Associated Press release dated Dec. 5 stated, "It is apparently a certainty that Negro baseball players will be on next season's roster of South Atlantic clubs." The Florida International League (Class B) took on its first Negro in December, George Handy of Memphis, who had played during the 1951 season for the Ste.-Hyacinthe of the Canadian Provincial League. Considered "a fine second base prospect," he was signed by the Miami Beach team.

This would seem to answer the question: Where are the future Negro stars coming from? With the weakening of the Negro leagues and the inevitable disappearance of the current crop of Negro stars, this has loomed as a serious problem to those interested in the progress of Negroes in organized baseball. The real integration of Negroes on all levels seems to constitute the answer, and integration seems to be on the way. In this connection, one other achievement is worthy of mention. Grover Jones, 17, catcher on the White Plains, New York, Post No. 135 team, was voted "player of the year" in the 25th American Legion Junior Baseball Championship. The first Negro to be so honored, he was team captain, hit .408 in the sectional and regional championships, and led the tournament with 20 hits and 20 runs batted in. He led his team to second place, and was the first member of a non-championship team to be chosen "player of the year."

The story of "Negro" baseball was one of continuing difficulties and dwindling popular support. The Negro American League dropped two of its teams to become an eight-team organization, with an Eastern and Western Division. This League played in Indianapolis, Chicago, Birmingham, Philadelphia, Kansas City, Memphis, New Orleans, and Baltimore. Indianapolis won the Eastern Division Championship, and Chicago, the Western Division. The future of this League is

obscure, for it seems to lack adequate basic financing as well as adequate appeal. Many persons interested in the Negro in baseball hope that it will become a part of organized baseball and serve as an important "feeder" to the major leagues.

The East defeated the West, 3-1, in the nineteenth annual East-West Negro All-Star Game before 21,312 in Chicago.

FOOTBALL

College Players and Teams

In regard to college football, 1951 was important for two reasons: Negroes played on more teams than ever before, and more Negro players starred and made All-America selections than ever before in one season. The Negro player in the East and Mid-West has been "old hat" for a number of years. In the East there were far fewer than usual. Only Ed Bell and Bob Evans of the University of Pennsylvania and Avatus Stone of Syracuse were outstanding on major teams. Bell and Evans earned distinctions aplenty. Bell was undoubtedly one of the finest defensive ends in the country, and made the first team on two All-America selections and the second or third team on several others. Evans was elected captain of the 1952 team, an unusual distinction, for no Negroes had played for a Pennsylvania football team until the year 1950. Stone, the only Negro offensive quarterback on a major football team, led the East in punting (ave. 40.2 yards).

Most stellar Negro players of 1951 were in the Mid-West, and most of them played in the Western Intercollegiate Conference, the Big Ten, where, according to most students of the game, the finest football in the country is played. The University of Iowa had seven Negroes on its squad. Among others particularly outstanding were Don Stevens of Illinois, Bob Robertson of Indiana, Ed Withers of Wisconsin, Don Commack of Iowa, Lowell Perry and Tom Johnson of Michigan. The latter two made several All-America teams, and Lowell Perry was chosen Associated Press Linesman of the Week of Oct. 22 after scoring three touchdowns against Minnesota. Don Stevens and Claude Taliaferro (brother of George, the All-American) were members of the backfield of the undefeated University of Illinois team, which won the Big Ten Championship and played Stanford in the Rose Bowl on Jan. 1, 1952.

By a rather odd arrangement, Michigan State's football team, which was undefeated and was one of the two leading claimants for national championship honors, is not officially a member of the Big Ten and will not be until 1953, though other teams of this institution are. The outstanding player on this team was the great Don Coleman, a tackle weighing only 180 pounds. He made every All-America selection of the year and was perhaps best described by the New York sportswriter who wrote, "He has the heart of a tiger and the power of a tank." Coleman is undoubtedly the finest Negro linesman of recent years. Leroy Bolden and Jim Ellis were two of the outstanding backs in Michigan State's excellent backfield. Bolden made the United Press All-Freshman team (the first such team ever chosen).

Other brilliant Negro players in the Mid-West were Veryl Switzer (Kansas State); Al Sanders and Billy Bailey (Miami of Ohio); Denny Davis, 240-lb. tackle and the first Negro to play for Xavier; Jerry Palmer, co-captain of the Toledo team; and Burrell Shields of John Carroll.

One of the greatest halfbacks of our time was the much-touted Johnny Bright of Drake University, who made a new national record for yards gained by a college player (5,903). In a year notable for rough playing, he became the center of a *cause célèbre*. In the game against Oklahoma A.&M., at Stillwater, he was injured, apparently deliberately, by A.&M. tackle Wilbanks Smith. He was struck twice early in the game, although he was neither carrying the ball nor running interference, and his jaw was broken. In fact, as pictures in *Life* (Nov.

5) and *Time* (Nov. 5) clearly show, he was completely out of the plays being run off. Drake asked for an investigation by the Missouri Valley Conference, of which both schools were members. Upon the failure of the conference to investigate, Drake dropped its membership. A day later Bradley also withdrew, citing the Bright incident as one of its reasons for withdrawal.

In spite of Bright's holding the national record for yards gained, he failed to achieve as much All-America recognition as he probably deserved, largely because Drake University is not one of the major football powers. However, professional football teams have been seriously interested in him for three years, and, if his jaw heals sufficiently, he will undoubtedly be a top choice. He received the Iowa Amateur Athletic Union award as that State's "athlete of the year."

On the West Coast, Bill Anderson and Dave Mann starred for Oregon State, Al Carmichael for the University of Southern California, Ike Johnson for U.C.L.A., and Luther Keyes and Ollie Matson for San Francisco. These constitute a part of the most numerous crop of Negro stars in West Coast history. The greatest of them, and one of the greatest backs of modern times, was Ollie Matson, regarded by his coach, Joe Kuharich, as "the finest football package in 25 years." Matson is exceptionally fast (he is considered a great track prospect for the 1952 Olympics) and powerful, and proved to be virtually unstoppable. Unusual for this day of two-platoon football, he played offensively and defensively, averaging 56 minutes a game, He led San Francisco to its first undefeated year, came within one touchdown (21) of tying the national record, was the nation's leading ground-gainer (1,566 yards), set a new national record in yards gained by rushing in three years (3,166), led the nation in scoring (126 points), and made practically every All-America selection. He was chosen one of the two Associated Press Backs of the Week of Oct. 29, and received the Glenn (Pop) Warner award as the most valuable senior on the Pacific Coast.

Matson and Bright played on the West team and Coleman on the East team in the annual East-West game.

Duke Slater (now a municipal judge in Chicago) was one of the 32 gridiron immortals selected for the Football Hall of Fame, which was opened in November 1951 at Rutgers University.

Negro college football saw several of its long-dominant powers either dethroned or their supremacy seriously challenged. One national weekly headlined the situation, at the end of the season, "State of Confusion Reigns on National Grid Front." Morgan State College lost four games, more than it usually loses in four years. Southern University, to which undefeated seasons have not been unusual lately, was not one of the first 10 teams. There were no undefeated teams among the Negro colleges. Morris Brown won the Southern Inter-collegiate A.A. Championship; Prairie View, the Southwestern Athletic Conference championship. The Colored Intercollegiate A.A. Championship, was won by West Virginia State College; the Midwestern A.A. championship by Central State College.

Among the outstanding players were: backs—Alvin Hepburn and Oscar Norman (Florida A.&M.), Ray Dillon (P. V.), William Jackson (N.C.A.&T.), Raymond Thornton (B. Cookman), Henry Mosely (M. Brown), and Willie Smith (W. Va.); ends Ernie Warlick (N. C.) and Lorinzer Clark (Central S.); tackles —James Caldwell (Tenn.), Theodore Benson (M. Brown), and Robert Hunter (Tuskegee); guards — Willie Bloxton (Xavier) and Alphonso Varner (Fla.); center—James Straughter (Southern).

The leading teams were:

	Won	Lost	Tied
Morris Brown	9	1	0
Florida A. & M.	7	1	1
Tennessee State	8	2	0
Prairie View	7	1	0
Central State	6	1	0
N. C. A. & T.	6	1	1
N. C. College	6	2	1
West Virginia State	6	2	1
Xavier	7	1	0
Lincoln (Mo.)	7	2	0

Results of games of traditional rivalry were:

Lincoln (Pa.)	13—Howard	0
Tuskegee	26—Alabama State	13
Hampton	20—Virginia Union	13
Tennessee State	13—Kentucky State	6

West Virginia State defeated Morgan State, 20-13, in the annual "National Classic"; Florida A.&M. defeated North Carolina College, 67-6, in the Orange Blossom Classic; and Virginia State defeated North Carolina A.&T. College, 13-9, in the Capital Classic.

1951 Honors Received In College Football

Associated Press All-America
First offensive team:
Don Coleman (Mich. State)
First defensive team:
Ollie Matson (San Fran.)
Second defensive team:
Ed Bell (Penna.), Veryl Switzer (Kans. State)

Look's All-America (picked by Grantland Rice and Football Writers' Ass. of America)
Offensive platoon:
Don Coleman (Mich. State)
Defensive platoon:
Ollie Matson (San Fran.)

Collier's All-America
First team:
Don Coleman (Mich. State)
Specialists:
Offensive backs: Ollie Matson (San Fran.)
Pass receivers: Lowell Perry (Mich.)
Punters: Dave Mann (Ore. State)

United Press All-America
First team:
Don Coleman (Mich. State)
Second team:
Johnny Bright (Drake), Ollie Matson (San Fran.)
Third team:
Lowell Perry (Mich.)

International News Service All-America
Offensive team:
Ollie Matson (San Fran.), Don Coleman (Mich. State)
Defensive team:
Ed Bell (Penna.)

United Press Sectional All-Star Elevens
Tom Johnson and Lowell Perry (Mich.) on first All-Big Ten
Ed Bell (Penna.) on second All-Eastern
Bob Evans (Penna.) on third All-Eastern

Associated Press All-Ivy Team
First team: Ed Bell (Penna.)

Associated Press All-Mid-West
Offensive team: Lowell Perry and Tom Johnson (Mich.)

United Press All-Pacific
First team: Ollie Matson (San Fran.)
Second team: Burl Toler (San Fran.)
Third team: Dave Mann (Ore. State)

United Press All-Mid-West
First team: Lowell Perry (Mich.), Don Coleman (Mich. State)
Second team: Tom Johnson (Mich.)
Third team: Johnny Bright (Drake)

Associated Press All-Missouri Valley Team
First team: Johnny Bright (Drake)

Weekly Gridiron Record All-America
Offensive team:
Don Coleman (Mich. State)
Defensive team:
Ed Bell (Penna.), Ollie Matson (San Fran.) Ed Withers (Wisc.), Tom Johnson (Mich.)

Collier's Regional All-Star Teams
East
First team: Ed Bell (Penna.)
Honor. Mention: Bob Evans (Penna.)
Mid-West
First team: Don Coleman (Mich. State), Lowell Perry (Mich.)
Honor. Mention: Tom Johnson (Mich.), LeRoy Bolden (Mich. State), Johnny Bright (Drake), Don Stevens (Ill.)
Far West
First team: Ollie Matson (San Fran.)
Honor. Mention: Dave Mann (Ore. State)

Professional Football

Negroes continued to play outstanding roles in professional football. Six of the 12 teams in the National League employed Negro players: Los Angeles Rams (5), San Francisco '49ers (2), Green Bay Packers (1), Cleveland Browns (5), New York Giants (2), and New York Yanks (3). The Green Bay Packers were using a Negro player for the first time; on the other hand, the Detroit Lions had none this year. On the great Cleveland team, Horace Gillom's superb punting (he was League champion in this field), Bill Willis' aggressive line play, and Len Ford's great defensive end play were indispensible to the team's continuing success. Marion Motley, nearing the end of an extraordinary career, ran little but was of great value in protecting the League's best passer, Otto Graham (a white player). A young Negro, Emerson Cole, was groomed to replace Motley. George Taliaferro of the Yanks (the team with the poorest 1951 League record) again lived up to his All-America reputation gained at Indiana; he ran, passed, kicked, and defended, and proved to be one of the two or three best of all-around backs in the game. Buddy Young and Sherman Howard also starred as

ballcarriers for the Yanks. Deacon Dan Towler (Rams) was the League's outstanding fullback. Tank Younger starred on defense and offense for the same team. One of the most amazing players in the League was Emlen Tunnell of the Giants. A member of that team's famed "umbrella defense," Tunnell was so successful in pass interception and so sensational in pass-interception runbacks and punt returns that many persons wondered why he was not used as an offensive back. Stout Steve Owen, the astute Giant coach, pointed out in reply that Tunnell, on defense, had outgained most of the League's offensive players. Tunnell, incidentally, is a highly succesful exponent of the present-day approach; he keeps elaborate and extensive "books" on the habits of opposing players and gives considerable thought to the play of the game.

Other Negro stars were Woodley Lewis, Bob Boyd, and Harry Thompson of the Rams and Bob Mann of the Green Bay Packers. The first three, plus Towler and Younger, contributed much to the Rams's winning the world professional championship.

In the Canadian Football League, Bernie Custis was voted the "most valuable back." Ulysses Curtis, Bill Bass, and Herbert Trawick made the Eastern All-Star team. Tom Casey and Robbie Miles made the Western All-Star team.

Outstanding Individual Performers

New York Daily News Fifteenth Annual All-Professional Team
First offensive team:
Dan Towler (Los Angeles Rams)
First defensive team:
Len Ford and Bill Willis (Cleveland Browns), Emlen Tunnell (N. Y. Giants)

United Press All-Professional Team
First offensive team:
Dan Towler (Los Angeles Rams)
First defensive team:
Len Ford and Bill Willis (Cleveland Browns), Emlen Tunnell (N. Y. Giants)

Associated Press All-Pro-Team
First defensive team:
Bill Willis, Len Ford, Paul Younger, Emlen Tunnell

Ground gaining:
Dan Towler, 2nd (6.8 yds per carry)

Punting:
Horace Gillom, 1st (45.5 yds per kick)
Punt returns:
Buddy Young, 1st (19.3 yds per return)
Pass interceptions:
Emlen Tunnel, 3rd (9)
Pass receiving:
Bob Mann, 4th (50)

BOXING

In no sport has the Negro been so outstanding as in prize-fighting. This was as true in 1951 as at any time in the past. At the end of the year Negroes held five of the eight major titles, as follows:

Jersey Joe Walcott, Heavyweight Division
Sugar Ray Robinson, Middleweight Division
Kid Gavilan, Welterweight Division
Jimmy Carter, Lightweight Division
Sandy Saddler, Featherweight Divison

Nearly all the important bouts of the year involved at least one Negro fighter, and four of the most important ones saw Negro challengers fighting Negro champions. Jersey Joe Walcott upset favored Ezzard Charles for the Heavyweight title; little-known Jimmy Carter defeated Ike Williams for the Lightweight Championship; and Randy Turpin, a British Negro, scored one of the greatest upsets in modern times by defeating Ray Robinson in London in July, but he lost the return bout in New York in September. This was only the second defeat in Robinson's long career (amateur and professional) and the first to a man of his own weight. In February, Robinson had won the Middleweight title from Jake LaMotta in a hair-raising 13 rounds. Previously he had won the world's Lightweight Championship, and he owned the Welterweight title when he fought LaMotta.

Perhaps the most distinctive event of the year was Joe Louis' knockout loss to young and aggressive Rocky Marciano. The aging and balding Brown Bomber was slightly ahead on points ac-

cording to all of the outstanding sports writers witnessing the fight (although the judges and referee had him behind) until the eighth round, when Marciano knocked him out. It was the third loss in his long and honorable professional career, and nearly every newspaper in the country carried, the morning after, the headline, "End of an Era in Boxing." However, before leaving for an exhibition in Japan, where he was tumultuously received, Louis would not say unequivocally that he was through with fighting, and he continued to state his belief that he could beat either Ezzard Charles or Jersey Joe Walcott.

Ray Robinson, who has established himself as one of the greatest fighters of all time, was nearing the end of a triumphant tour of Europe, during which he had defeated all the available and willing fighters of his weight, when he was defeated for the world Welterweight crown soundly and unexpectedly by the British fighter Randy Turpin. It was believed that not being in prime condition and taking Turpin too lightly were responsible. There was an immediate clamor for a return bout. In the second bout between the two, which was held in New York, Robinson regained his title in the first million-dollar fight between boxers who were not in the heavyweight division.

This was one of the most extraordinary fights in history. No other bout ever attracted more international interest. On the continent, Robinson proved to be immensely popular and was fêted by artists, politicians, and writers as well as by boxing fans. The French are particularly fond of him, for he won his Welterweight title from Jake LaMotta, who had earlier won it from their idol, Marcel Cerdan. There were also political implications in the fight. The British rejoiced not only in a Briton's winning a world championship, but, in their restivenes over increasing American influence in world affairs, also in the defeat of America's outstanding fighter by one of their own. English publications reported a momentary upsurge, in public-opinion polls, of support for the Labor Party, which was just about to contest a national election with the Conservative Party; this fluctuation was attributed to Turpin's victory.

Robinson, who had received the Edward J. Neil Award for having done the most for boxing in 1950, received the 1951 Benny Leonard Good Sportsmanship Trophy and *Ring Magazine's* Fighter of the Year Award.

Everyone conceded that the Lightweight champion, Ike Williams, like Ray Robinson and Joe Louis, was nearing the end of the trail. Williams has been one of the good, though not great, Negro fighters of our time. His bout with the young Negro Jimmy Carter in May was regarded more as a near "farewell appearance" for an aging champion than a fight in which the title might change hands. Carter won and immediately became a question mark, for it was not clear whether Carter was good or Williams simply washed up. In his only title defense of the year, against the flashy and extremely popular Art "Golden Boy" Aragon of California, Carter established himself as a good but rather colorless fighter. Apparently he has the equipment but lacks the "killer" instinct.

Ezzard Charles's defense of his Heavyweight title against old Jersey Joe Walcott, who has fought in more championship bouts than any other fighter but had always lost, was considered little more than a money-making, tune-up match. Walcott proved again that perserverance pays and, to the surprise of everyone, possibly including himself, won the title handily. This threw the Heavyweight situation into confusion, for Louis had hoped to fight Charles again for the Championship. Walcott received the 1951 Edward J. Neil Memorial Plaque (the most coveted award in boxing), for having done the most for boxing during the year.

In the Heavyweight class, Clarence Henry emerged as a serious title possibility and successor to Louis, Charles, and Walcott. In October, Kid Gavilan was held to an upset draw by Johnny

Bratton, from whom he had won the Welterweight title in May.

Sandy Saddler retained the world's Featherweight title in the third of three savage and brutal matches with Willie Pep. Saddler won on a TKO when Pep failed to come out for the tenth round.

Gil Turner, 21-year-old welterweight, with 22 knockouts in 27 victories, was named 1951's Rookie Boxer of the Year by the Eastern Boxing Writers' Association.

Golden Gloves

For nearly 20 years, young Negroes have featured in the various Golden Glove tournaments held in this country and in Europe. This year they continued to win national and international successes. Bobby Jackson was captain of the Chicago Golden Gloves team, which won its fourteenth international match with a European team. There were six Negroes on the squad of eight; five (Nate Brooks, Willard Henry, Bobby Jackson, Ken Davis, and Bobby Bickle) won their matches, the Chicago team winning 6-2.

The Washington, D.C., Golden Gloves team lost to the same European team, 5-3. Two of its three triumphs were won by Melton Ferguson and Willie Davis.

Three Negroes were winners on the first amateur boxing team ever to defeat a British team on home soil. They were James Hackney, Rudolph Gwinn, and Randolph Sandy.

BASKETBALL

College Basketball

Negro participation in collegiate basketball has for many years lagged behind that in football. This is still true, though the achievements of a few Negroes during the past four or five years indicated a fast-developing change. The playing of Cliff Barksdale, first Negro to make the U.S. Olympic Basketball Team (1948), at U.C.L.A., of Chuck Cooper at Duquesne in the 1948-50 seasons, and of Ed Warner at the City College of New York in the 1949-50 season was outstanding, and all three made All-America. Warner, in 1950, led City College of New York to the first double victory in history in the National Invitation Tournament and the National Collegiate A.A. Championship, and was voted "the most valuable player" of the former. During the first part of the 1950-51 season Warner's play continued strong, though somewhat less so than expected.

One of the outstanding stars of the season was Bill Garret of Indiana, the first Negro in recent years to star in the Big Ten. He was one of the finest players in the Conference, and was voted to the All-Big Ten and All-America teams.

The greatest player of the year—in fact, of the last few years—was Sherman White of Long Island University. He was a superb shot, play-maker, and rebound specialist. Clearly the best in the country, he was slated to make every important All-America selection.

Unfortunately, he, along with four other celebrated Negro players, became involved in amateur sports' most notorious scandal. Along with many other noted players, he was charged with and confessed to the crime of accepting bribes to "dump," that is, to throw games and control scores. White, Warner, Leroy Smith, Robert MacDonald, and Floyd Layne were the five Negroes involved (many other famous players were involved too). White received a one-year term, Warner a six-month term, and Smith and Layne six-month suspended sentences. It is interesting to note that, while large-scale bribing and "dumping" had been going on for several years, it was a Negro player, Junius Kellogg, first Negro to play for Manhattan University, whose report to his coach that he was offered $1,000 to "throw" a game against DePaul University broke the situation out into the open. At the beginning of the 1951-52 season, Kellogg was one of the leading stars of Eastern basketball. Other extremely promising players were Solly Walker, a sophomore, the first Negro to play for St. John's, one of the

consistently strong teams in basketball; Hardy Williams, the first Negro to play for Pennsylvania State College and the captain of the team for 1951-52; Walter Dukes, six-foot-eleven-inch captain of the Seton Hall team; the first two Negroes ever to play as regulars for a Notre Dame varsity, Joe Bertrand and Entee Shine, members of the starting five; and Johnny Moore, sensational freshman ("another Don Barksdale") on the University of California at Los Angeles team.

Professional Basketball

In 1950-51 two Negroes broke into organized professional basketball for the first time; they were Chuck Cooper, formerly an All-American at Duquesne, who played for the Boston Celtics, and Nathaniel "Sweetwater" Clifton, former star center of the Harlem Globetrotters, who played for the New York Knickerbockers. Both players enjoyed good years. Cooper played a sound all-around game. Clifton was only a fair shot but was outstanding on defense, especially on rebounds. He contributed considerably to the Knicks' successful season, in which they won their division championship and carried the Syracuse Nationals to a full seven-game play-off for the National Basketball Association Championship.

At the beginning of the 1951-52 season, two more Negroes were in the National Basketball Association: Don Barksdale and Dave Minor, both playing for the Baltimore Bullets. The Bullets had made unusual efforts to bring Barksdale from the West Coast, and he is reportedly the highest-paid player in the Association. Both Barksdale and Minor were playing outstandingly at the season's outset, as was Cooper for Boston. The surprise sensation was Clifton, who, in addition to playing his usual brilliant defensive game, proved to be a great shotmaker as well. One Philadelphia sportswriter described him as "almost a team in himself."

The most famous team in professional basketball—and the most widely known athletic team of any kind in the world—is the fabulous, all-Negro Harlem Globetrotters. Operating on practically a year-round basis, they played throughout this country, in Canada, Europe, and South America, always drawing record-breaking crowds. They played before the largest crowd in basketball history (50,041) in Rio de Janerio on May 5. In Berlin, in August, the team broke its own record by playing the Boston Whirlwinds before 75,000. An all-star team, its most famous players are Goose Tatum, the game's best ball-handler, and Marquez Haynes, the game's greatest dribbler. The Globetrotters' 1950-51 record was 334 victories and six losses.

At the end of the college basketball season, the Globetrotters made their second annual tour of the country with an all-star college team. The Trotters won, 14 games to 4.

TRACK AND FIELD

Men

There were many Negro champions in track and field in 1951. At the National Collegiate A.A. meet in Seattle in June, George Rhoden of Morgan State won the 440-yard (0:46.5) and 220-yard (0:20.7) titles, Arthur Bragg of Morgan State the 100-yard dash (0:9.6), George Brown of U.C.L.A. the broad jump (24′ 5¾″), and Meredith Gourdine of Cornell was second in the 220-yard low hurdles and placed in the broad jump. Morgan State College won third place in team honors with 38 points, just behind Cornell's 40 points for second place.

At the Diamond Jubilee IC4A (Intercollegiate Amateur Athletic Association of America) meet, Andy Stanfield of Seton Hall won the 220-yard dash (0:20.6 for a world record around a turn), the 100-yard dash (0:9.7) for the third year in succession, and was second in the broad jump (25′ 9″). Meredith Gourdine of Cornell won the broad jump (25′ 9¾″) and the 220-yard low hurdles (0:23.7).

At the National A.A.U. Track and Field Meet in Berkeley, Cal., in June, Rhoden won the 400-meter race (0:46 for the second straight year), with Herbert

McKenley second; Jim Golliday of Northwestern the 100-meter (0:10.3), with Bragg second; Jim Ford of Drake the 200-meter (0:20.8); Mal Whitfield, 1948 Olympic winner of the 800-meter race (1:52.9), with Roscoe Brown of the New York Pioneer Club second; and George Brown (running for the Los Angeles A.C.) the broad jump (24′ 8½″), with Jesse Thomas of Michigan State third. Rhoden and Golliday tied meet records.

Roscoe Brown, Golliday, and Rhoden were appointed to the American team that competed in Europe; and Whitfield, George Brown, and Thomas were appointed to the 12-man team that toured all of Japan. Mal Whitfield also ran for this country in the Pan-American Olympic Games in Buenos Aires, Feb. 25-March 8.

At the annual A.A.U. Relays, held at Morgan State for the second straight year, Morgan won the 400-meter relays. Herbert McKenley anchored the Grand Street Boys' Association to victory in the 1,600-meter relays, with Morgan second. Morgan won four firsts in the Fifth Annual South Atlantic A.A.U. meet: Lester Scott won the 70-yard hurdles, Arthur Bragg the 70-yard dash, George Rhoden the 600-yard race (1:10.4 for a new meet record), and Morgan State the mile relay. Rhoden was voted the individual star of the meet. Jimmy Bruce of Howard won the Collegiate 1,000-yard race (2:17.8 for a meet record), and Leon Kess, a Morgan alumnus, won the Chesapeake 1,000.

In the Purdue Relays, Clifton Anderson of Indiana won the shot put (51′ 8¾″), and Jesse Thomas won the 60-yard high hurdles and was second in the 60-yard low hurdles.

In the Fifth Annual Seton Hall Relays, Morgan State won the mile relay for the third straight year, and Andy Stanfield, a top 1952 Olympic prospect, won the broad jump (23′ 7½″).

In the famous Penn Relays, Stanfield won the 100-yard race (0:9.8) and the broad jump (25′ 4″), Clifton Anderson the shot put (54′ 1½″), Armstrong High of Washington, D.C., one of the 16 high school mile relays in the fastest time of the 154 teams competing in these 16 events, and Cardozo High of Washington, D.C., retained its title in the 400-meter relay race. Other Negroes who distinguished themselves in the Penn Relays were Larry Ellis, who led New York University to the half-mile college-sprint relay title, Bob Carthy, captain of Manhattan's 1951-52 track team and anchor man on the winning 440-yard relay team, and Meredith Gourdine, who ran on Cornell's winning 480-yard shuttle-hurdle relay team and mile relay team. Morgan State, winner in 1950, ran second in the quarter-mile relay race.

In the Coliseum Relays in Los Angeles, Morgan State won the mile relay, Rhoden the 440-yard race, Stanfield the 100-yard and 200-yard low hurdles, and George Brown the broad jump. Bob Carty anchored the Manhattan team to wins in the 440- and 880-yard relays. Arthur Bragg won the New Zealand 220-yard title in the Canterbury Centennial games, held in January, and was second in the 100-meter dash. John Carroll, former Tuskegee star now running for the Baltimore Olympics, won the fifth Annual Penn A.C. five-mile cross-country race (31:38) in December.

Kentucky State won the Midwestern A.A. Annual Track and Field Meet with 88 points (Central College second with 47); and Tuskegee Institute won the annual Tuskegee Relays, the oldest of the relays sponsored by Negro colleges.

George Rhoden's mark of 0:45.8 in the 400-meter (Aug. 22, 1950, Sweden) was recognized as a new world record in April by the International A.A. Federation, which also recognized Mal Whitfield's 1:49.2 for the half-mile as tying Sidney Wooderson's record (the second oldest track record in the books).

Ralph Metcalfe, one of the great sprint stars of the 1930's, was one of the 14 athletes named to Wisconsin's Hall of Fame. Phil Thigpen, former middle-distance star for New York University and former national indoor 1,000-yard champion and IC4A half-mile title holder, was awarded the first John Marshall College

Scholarship to the Seton University Law School.

Women

The Tuskegee Institute Girls' Track Team won the National A.A.U. meet. Newest star on this team, which has failed to win this meet only once since 1937, is Mary McNabb, a freshman who, in the A.A.U. meet held in Waterbury, Conn., in August, made an amazing showing. She won three junior and two senior championships, broke one American record, and tied another. She won the 50-meter, 100-meter, and 200-meter junior races, and the 50-meter and 100-meter senior races. She set a new American record of 0:24.3 for the 200 and tied the American mark of 0:64 in the 50-yard dash. She is regarded as a top Olympic prospect.

In the same meet Catherine Hardy of Fort Valley State (Ga.) was second in the 50-meter and 100-meter dashes; Jean Patton of Tennessee State won the senior 200-meter dash (0:25.4); and Evelyn Lawler of Tuskegee was second in the hurdles.

Evelyn Lawler and Nell Jackson, both of Tuskegee, were two of the three Negroes on the American team that competed in the Pan-American Olympic Games in Buenos Aires.

Track and Field News in its world ranking for 1951 listed the following:

Summary
Track and Field Championships

National Collegiate A.A. Champions
100-yard dash:
Art Bragg (Morgan)
220-yard dash:
George Rhoden (Morgan)
440-yard run:
George Rhoden
Broad jump:
George Brown (U.C.L.A.)

Intercollegiate A.A.A. Outdoor Champions
100-yard dash:
Andy Stanfield (Seton Hall)
220-yard dash:
Andy Stanfield
220-yard low hurdles:
Meredith Gourdine (Cornell)
Broad jump:
Meredith Gourdine

Men's National Senior Outdoor Champions
100-meter dash:
Jim Golliday (Northwestern)
200-meter dash:
Jim Ford (Drake)
400-meter run:
George Rhoden (Morgan)
800-meter run:
Mal Whitfield (Grand Street Boys)
Broad jump:
George Brown (Circle A.C., Los Angeles)

Men's National Senior Indoor Champions
60-yard dash:
Edward Conwell (Pioneer Club)
1000-yard run:
Roscoe Browne (Pioneer Club)
60-yard high hurdles:
Harrison Dillard (Cleveland)
Broad jump:
Andy Stanfield (Seton Hall)
Team:
Pioneer Club

Women's National Outdoor Champions
50-meter dash:
Mary MacNabb (Tuskegee)
100-meter dash:
Mary McNabb
200-meter dash:
Jean Patton (Tennessee State)
400-meter relay:
Tuskegee Institute
200-meter shuttle hurdle relay:
Tuskegee Institute
Team:
Tuskegee Institute

TENNIS

The story of Negro progress in tennis in 1951 was almost wholly the story of the progress of young Althea Gibson. In 1950 she broke precedent by becoming the first Negro to play at Forest Hills, by the end of the year she had established herself as one of the nation's leading players.

Miss Gibson broke two more precedents in 1951: she played in Florida and at Wimbledon. In March she won the Good Neighbor Tennis Championship women's singles, defeating Betty Rosenquest (ranked No. 8 nationally) 6-4, 6-2, in the finals; won the mixed doubles with Tony Vincent; and was runner-up, with Susan Herr, in the women's doubles. She was the first Negro to play in a "white" tournament in Florida.

In England she played in four tournaments. She went to the semi-finals in the women's singles in the Northern Tourney, held in Manchester, and was runner-up,

with Naresh Kumar of India, in the mixed doubles. She lost again in the semi-finals of the Kent Championships to Betty Rosenquest. In the London Championships she lost in the quarter-finals. In the historic Wimbledon tournament, where she was the cynosure, she played well but lost in the quarter-finals to compatriot Beverly Baker (ranked No. 6).

On the continent, after Wimbledon, she won the women's singles in the Dortmund (Germany) International Tennis Championships, defeating Hannah Kozeluh, former Czechoslovakian champion, in the finals 6-3, 6-2. At Forest Hills, in the national tournament, she was defeated in the second round by 16-year old Maureen Connolly, who went on to win the women's title.

Miss Gibson has developed the most powerful game played by a woman today and ranks No. 11 nationally. However, her game is relatively weak in control and she has lacked big tournament experience. It is believed she will continue to improve. Her ambition is to make the American Wightman Cup team, which annually plays the British team for the two-nation championship.

In the American Tennis Association Tournament, held in August at Central College (Ohio), George Stewart won both the men's singles and the national intercollegiate title, defeating Ronald Charity of North Carolina College in the finals of the later. Stewart, who is enrolled at South Carolina State College, played Normal Appel (white) in the first interracial finals in A.T.A. history. The Peters Sisters of Tuskegee again won the women's doubles. Althea Gibson, of course, won the women's singles.

OTHER SPORTS

Many Negroes achieved distinction in other sports. Among them were Len Burgess and Carl Barnes, members of the New York University fencing team; John Davis, holder of the national and international heavyweight weight-lifting titles; 16-year old Hosea Richardson, the first Negro to attain real prominence as a jockey for many a year; and Art Dorrington, on the Washington Lions of the Eastern Hockey League and first Negro to play in organized hockey in the U.S. For the second straight year Howard Wheeler participated in the National Open Golf Championships, but failed to qualify as one of the 50 finalists (his score, 75-78-153).

Among the most encouraging incidents was the participation by Negroes for the first time in a National Bowling Association tournament (Baltimore, April). There is every indication that this "people's" sport will soon function as democratically as the other major American sports.

3
The Negro Press

CIRCULATION

Since the beginning of 1947, 27 Negro newspapers have been established in the United States. Seven were born in 1947, six in 1948, four in 1949, seven in 1950, three in 1951. They appeared in 16 states and the District of Columbia, one in each location except Ohio and Missouri, which had three each, and Alabama, Georgia, Illinois, Texas, California, and South Carolina, which had two each.

In 1951, a total of 187 Negro newspapers were functioning in 35 states and the District of Columbia, with a combined circulation of 2,444,593, and there were 43 Negro magazines, with a combined circulation of 1,299,637.

Circulation of Newspapers[1]

	Circ.
ALABAMA	
Birmingham	
Baptist Leader (wkly)	3,500
Review (wkly)	18,893
World (s-wkly)	10,500
Mirror (wkly)	21,106
Alabama Weekly Review (wkly)	28,438
Mobile	
Advocate (wkly)	—
Gulf Informer (wkly)	12,643
Montgomery	
Alabama Tribune (wkly)	1,500
Tuscaloosa	
Alabama Citizen (wkly)	8,000
Tuskegee[2]	
Herald (wkly)	2,740
Total	107,320
ARKANSAS	
Little Rock	
Arkansas Survey-Journal (wkly)	12,550
Arkansas World (wkly)	13,560
Baptist Vanguard	—
State Press (wkly)	17,656
Arkansas Flashlight (wkly)	1,500
Pine Bluff	
Negro Spokesman (wkly)	7,000
Total	52,266
ARIZONA	
Phoenix	
Sun (wkly)	2,000
CALIFORNIA	
Los Angeles	
California Eagle (wkly)	20,000
Criterion, The (wkly)	—
Neighborhood News (wkly)	—
Sentinel (wkly)	25,000
Tribune (wkly)	10,000
Spotlight (Th. & Sun.)	30,000
Star Review (Th.)	12,500
Oakland	
California Voice (wkly)	10,500
Herald (wkly)	—
San Bernardino	
Tri-County Bulletin (wkly)	—
San Diego	
Comet (wkly)	10,000
San Francisco	
Sun-Reporter (wkly)	24,480
Labor Herald (s-mo.)	85,567
Total	228,047
COLORADO	
Denver	
Colorado Statesman (wkly)	2,700
Star (wkly)	1,500
Pueblo	
Western Ideal (wkly)	1,100
Total	5,300
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	
Washington	
Afro-American (s-wkly) (Tue.)	15,120
Afro-American (s-wkly) (Fri.)	19,281
Capital Times (wkly)	13,500
Gaily News (Fri.)	10,000
Nite Life (Fri.)	5,000
Total	62,901
FLORIDA	
Jacksonville	
Florida Tattler (wkly)	10,508
Progressive News (wkly)	8,650
Florida Star (wkly)	5,000
Miami	
Call, The (wkly)	—
Tropical Dispatch (wkly)	—
Florida Times	5,500
Pensacola	
Colored Citizen (wkly)	1,100
Courier (wkly)	5,342
Tampa	
Bulletin (wkly)	780
Courier (Sat.)	1,500
Florida Sentinel (Tues.)	9,400
Total	47,780

[1] Circulation figures from *N. W. Ayer & Son's Directory Newspapers and Periodicals* (1950) and *Editor and Publisher International Yearbook* (1951).

[2] Owned by whites and edited by Negroes.

GEORGIA	Circ.
Albany	
Enterprise (wkly)	2,242
Southwest Georgian (Sat.)	1,500
Atlanta	
World (dly)	29,500
Augusta Review	4,000
Columbus	
World (Sun.)	2,800
Macon	
World	2,500
Rome	
Enterprise (ftntly)	—
Savannah	
Tribune (wkly)	3,992
Herald	—
Total	46,534

ILLINOIS	
Chicago	
Defender (wkly)	155,074
World (wkly)	32,000
Globe (wkly)	35,000
East St. Louis	
Crusader, The (wkly)	—
Robbins	
Herald (wkly)	3,800
Views and Voices of Chicago and Suburbs	—
Springfield	
Illinois Chronicle (wkly)	1,200
Illinois Conservator (s-mo.)	3,500
Total	230,574

INDIANA	
Evansville	
Consolidated News (bi-wkly)	7,000
Gary	
American (wkly)	5,500
Lake County Observer (wkly)	8,000
Indianapolis	
Recorder (wkly)	11,635
Total	32,135

IOWA	
Des Moines	
Iowa Bystander (wkly)	1,863
Iowa Observer (wkly)	1,100
Total	2,863

KANSAS	
Hutchinson	
Blade (Fri.)	635
Kansas City	
Peoples Elevator (wkly)	—
Plaindealer (wkly)	15,000
Wyandotte Echo (wkly)	1,000
Wichita	
Negro Star (wkly)	1,000
Total	17,635

KENTUCKY	
Louisville	
American Baptist (wkly)	1,500
Defender (wkly)	15,226
Kentucky Reporter (wkly)	1,000
Leader (wkly)	15,296
Total	33,022

LOUISIANA	
New Orleans	
Central Christian Advocate (wkly)	23,000
Informer and Sentinel (wkly)	3,890

LOUISIANA (*Cont.*)	Circ.
New Orleans	
Louisiana Weekly (wkly)	12,678
Sun (wkly)	1,000
Shreveport	
Sun (wkly)	10,680
Total	51,248

MARYLAND	
Baltimore	
Afro-American (wkly)	60,742
(Tues. local issue)	31,511
(Sat. local issue)	32,352
Total	124,605

MASSACHUSETTS	
Boston	
Chronicle (wkly)	5,000
Guardian (wkly)	10,000
Times (wkly)	12,000
Total	27,000

MICHIGAN	
Detroit	
Michigan Chronical (wkly)	21,619
Telegram (wkly)	1,100
Tribune (wkly)	18,500
Inkster	
Voice (wkly)	1,600
Total	42,719

MINNESOTA	
Minneapolis	
Spokesman (wkly)	4,318
Twin City Observer (wkly)	5,127
St. Paul	
Recorder (wkly)	3,958
Total	13,403

MISSISSIPPI	
Greenville	
Delta Leader (Sun.)	3,000
Jackson	
Advocate (wkly)	5,500
Mississippi Enterprise (wkly)	10,000
Meridian	
Echo (s-mo.)	7,500
Mound Bayou	
News-Digest (s-mo.)	4,728
New Albany	
Community Citizen (s-mo.)	1,925
Total	32,653

MISSOURI	
Kansas City	
Call (wkly)	38,892
St. Louis	
American (wkly)	18,374
Argus (wkly)	25,650
News (wkly)	3,000
Total	85,916

NEBRASKA	
Lincoln	
Voice (wkly)	843
Omaha	
Guide (wkly)	15,965
Star (wkly)	25,575
Total	42,383

NEW JERSEY	
Newark	
New Jersey Afro-American (wkly)	14,609

NEW JERSEY (*Cont.*)	*Circ.*
Newark	
New Jersey Herald News (wkly)	28,371
New Jersey Record (wkly)	—
Patterson	
North Jersey Independent (wkly)	26,498
Total	69,478

NEW YORK	
Buffalo	
Criterion, The (wkly)	2,500
Empire Star (wkly)	8,115
New York	
Age (wkly)	32,750
Amsterdam News (wkly)	59,849
Westchester County Press (wkly)	6,000
Rochester	
Star (wkly)	2,825
Voice (bi-wkly)	3,267
Syracuse	
Progressive Herald (wkly)	5,500
Total	120,806

NORTH CAROLINA	
Asheville	
Southern News (wkly)	2,700
Charlotte	
Post (wkly)	5,000
Star of Zion (wkly)	8,000
Eagle	15,000
Durham	
Carolina Times (wkly)	10,385
Henderson	
Mountain News (wkly)	2,000
Raleigh	
Carolinian, The (wkly)	15,000
Wilmington	
Journal (wkly)	10,000
Total	68,085

OHIO	
Cincinnati	
Independent (wkly)	7,500
Union (wkly)	12,000
Cleveland	
Call and Post (wkly)	23,530
Guide (wkly)	—
Herald (wkly)	12,000
Columbus	
Ohio State News (wkly)	7,380
Sentinel (wkly)	6,232
Dayton	
Ohio Express (dly)	7,500
Citizen (wkly)	5,000
Hamilton	
Butler County American (wkly)	1,600
Youngstown	
Buckeye Review, The (wkly)	2,100
Toledo	
Script (wkly)	25,000
Total	109,842

OKLAHOMA	
Muskogee	
Oklahoma Independent (wkly)	2,000
Oklahoma City	
Black Dispatch (wkly)	23,888
Okmulgee	
Observer (wkly)	1,800
Tulsa	
Appeal (wkly)	3,320
Oklahoma Eagle (wkly)	5,000
Total	36,008

OREGON	Cir.
Portland	
Northwest Clarion (wkly)	15,0

PENNSYLVANIA	
Philadelphia	
Afro-American (wkly)	18,4
Christian Review (wkly)	6,0
Independent (wkly)	24,2
Tribune (s-wkly)	20,9
Pittsburgh	
Courier (wkly)	268,4
Triangle Advocate (wkly)	2,0
Total	340,0

RHODE ISLAND	
Providence	
Chronicle (wkly)	1,5

SOUTH CAROLINA	
Charleston	
New Citizen (wkly)	2,0
Columbia	
Lighthouse and Informer (wkly)	6,4
Palmetto Leader (wkly)	4,6
Greenville	
American (wkly)	2,0
Sumter	
Samaritan Herald and Voice of Job (wkly)	1,0
Total	16,0

TENNESSEE	
Chattanooga	
Observer (wkly)	4,0
Jackson	
Christian Index, The (wkly)	6,0
Knoxville	
Flashlight Herald (wkly)	6,5
Monitor (wkly)	5,7
Memphis	
World (s-wkly) (Tues.)	16,0
(Fri.)	21,0
Nashville	
Globe and Independent (wkly)	26,0
National Baptist Union Review (wkly)	53,4
Recorder (wkly)	8,0
Total	146,6

TEXAS	
Dallas	
Express (wkly)	8,7
Fort Worth	
Defender and Baptist Herald (wkly)	3,8
Lake Como News (wkly)	2,0
Mind (wkly)	2,0
Houston	
Defender (wkly)	3,3
Houston Informer (wkly)	7,8
Informer and Texas Freeman, The (wkly)	26,1
Negro Labor News (wkly)	2,0
Marshall	
Traveler (wkly)	1,5
San Antonio	
Register (wkly)	9,7
Waco	
Messenger (wkly)	4,0
Total	71,1

VIRGINIA	
Charlottesville	
Tribune (wkly)	3,0
Norfolk	
Journal and Guide (wkly)	63,4

VIRGINIA (*Cont.*)	*Circ.*
Richmond	
Afro-American (wkly)	11,303
Roanoke	
Tribune (wkly)	15,000
Total	92,731
WASHINGTON	
Seattle	
Northwest Enterprise (wkly)	10,500
WEST VIRGINIA	
Bluefield	
Independent Observer (wkly)	2,400
WISCONSIN	
Milwaukee	
Globe (wkly)	975
Wisconsin Enterprise-Blade (wkly)	55,000
Total	55,975

Circulation of Magazines[1]

ALABAMA	*Circ.*
Tuskegee	
Service (mo.)	5,000
CALIFORNIA	
Berkeley	
Ivy Leaf (quar.)	5,000
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	
Washington	
Journal of Negro Education (quar.)	4,500
Journal of Negro History (quar.)	1,450
Negro History Bulletin (mo.)	9,000
Pulse (mo.)	25,000
GEORGIA	
Atlanta	
Colored Morticians Bulletin, The (mo.)	1,500
Foundation, The (quar.)	1,000
Georgia Baptist, The (s-mo.)	2,500
Macon	
Sunday School Worker (bi-mo.)	
ILLINOIS	
Chicago	
Ebony (mo.)	379,000
Negro Digest (mo.)	100,000
Negro Traveler	72,000
Tan Confessions	200,000
Peoria	
Bronze Citizen (mo.)	1,000
KENTUCKY	
Louisville	
Kentucky Negro Education Assn. Journal (bi-mo.)	1,400
MARYLAND	
Baltimore	
Colored Harvest, The (mo.)	46,000
MICHIGAN	
Detroit	
Postal Alliance, The (mo.)	10,000
MISSISSIPPI	
Bay St. Louis	
St. Augustine's Messenger (mo.)	9,400
Mound Bayou	
Taborian Star (mo.)	6,000
Yazoo City	
Central Voice, The (mo.)	2,500

NEW YORK	*Circ.*
New York	
Crisis (mo.)	40,000
Interracial Review (mo.)	10,000
Journal of the National Medical Association (bi-mo.)	4,032
Our World (mo.)	166,031
Voice of Missions (mo.)	2,300
NORTH CAROLINA	
Charlotte	
Quarterly Review of Higher Education Among Negroes (quar.)	2,000
PENNSYLVANIA	
Philadelphia	
Bronze Woman (mo.)	5,700
Kappa Alpha Psi Journal (mo.)	4,000
TENNESSEE	
Memphis	
Sphinx Magazine (quar.)	14,000
Whole Truth, The (mo.)	2,000
Nashville	
American Negro Mind (mo.)	3,000
Broadcaster, The (quar.)	2,791
Message Magazine (mo.)	5,000
Modern Farmer, The (mo.)	32,500
National Baptist Voice (bi-mo.)	5,000
Review, The (quar.)	3,000
West'n Christian Recorder (s-mo.)	2,000
Union City	
Cumberland Flag, The (mo.)	500
TEXAS	
Fort Worth	
World's Messenger (mo.)	6,000
Negro Achievements (mo.)	4,000
VIRGINIA	
Manassas	
Bulletin of the National Dental Assn. (quar.)	1,650
Richmond	
Saint Luke Fraternal Bulletin (mo.)	1,400
WEST VIRGINIA	
Charleston	
Color (mo.)	100,483

NATIONAL NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS ASSOCIATION

The Negro Newspaper Publishers Association, which recently substituted "National" for "Negro" in its name, ended its eleventh year of existence in 1951 with the announcement of a venture designed to raise the income of individual member papers and to give the organization a greater unity. The venture, to be headed by Dowdal H. Davis, general manager of the *Kansas City Call* and former NNPA president, is a national survey of consumer preferences in the $15-billion annual Negro market. Surveys of Negro-consumer brand preferences were conducted earlier by individual publications

[1] Circulation figures have been derived in the main from *N. W. Ayer & Son's Directory Newspapers and Periodicals* (1950).

—the *Pittsburgh Courier, Afro-American, Louisville Defender, Ebony* magazine—and by one newspaper representatives agency, the Interstate United Newspapers, Inc. Results of the findings have been printed for distribution mainly to potential advertisers. The Davis survey marks the first such inquiry by an organization of Negro publishers.

At the beginning of 1947, the NNPA organized within itself three societies devoted to editorial, advertising, and circulation interests. Every year these societies meet concurrently with the parent organization.

In an effort to strengthen the news service for Negro newspapers and to meet objections to the costs of its existing service, the NNPA, in its eighth annual session in Detroit in June 1947, voted transference of its news-service operations to a group of its members to be incorporated. P. Bernard Young, Jr., editor-in-chief, *Journal and Guide*, served as the first chairman of the new agency, which kept the initials NNPA, signifying National Negro Press Association. Newspapers subscribing the necessary capital stock were: *The Call, Journal and Guide, Kansas City Plaindealer, Ohio State News, Afro-American, Louisville Defender, Atlanta Daily World, Cleveland Call and Post, Houston Informer, Chicago Defender*, and *Detroit Tribune*.

Thomas W. Young, business manager for the *Journal and Guide*, succeeded Frank L. Stanley, editor-publisher of the *Louisville Defender*, as president of the publishers' organization. Young, a journalism and law graduate of Ohio State University, was the first professionally trained member to serve as the leader of NNPA. Convention resolutions deplored the end of National Housing Expeditor's race-relations service, approved the program of the American Heritage Foundation, encouraged Negro business, urged the Senate Sub-Committee on Appropriations to restore cuts in the Farmers Home Administration Funds for 1948, supported the Taft-Hartley labor legislation, and pledged unrelenting vigilance in the Negro's effort to gain first-class citizenship. Nnamdi Azikiwe, West African newspaper publisher, who addressed the convention, was made an honorary member.

After the NNPA news service had been in operation for a period of 25 weeks, servicing 20 newspapers with a combined circulation of more than 1,000,000 copies weekly, the new incorporated set-up was announced a definite success. There were prospects that foreign publications would soon subscribe to the service. Louis Lautier headed the news staff of six workers.

At its eleventh annual convention in 1950 in Houston, Texas, the publishers group, which now consisted of 48 papers, or approximately 80% of Negro newspaper circulation, created four new regional directors for the purpose of promoting closer relations among the newspapers in each division. Dowdal H. Davis, general manager, *Kansas City Call*, was re-elected to his second term as president.

The 1951 NNPA meeting at New York City witnessed the shift in name from Negro Newspaper Publishers Association to National Newspaper Publishers Association. Declared the *Louisville Defender* editorially, June 30: "The change in the name of the NNPA will enable the more democratic thinking publishers to eliminate some of the glaring inconsistencies in their papers and will permit them to go ahead with the fight for full integration and the full participation of Negroes in the American way of life."

Retiring president Dowdal Davis said at the opening luncheon session: "There will be a Negro market just as long as the word 'restricted' appears or is implied in advertising and various contracts [and] just as long as there is an insensitivity on the part of the majority in its appraisal of the minorities." He said that there is a Negro press because of these things, and because mass media do not adequately picture the "deprivation of civil rights, discrimination in employment, exposure to personal indignity, housing problems or class legislation."

David Wasko, of Donahue and Company, president of the Media Men's Association, offered "constructive criticism" which might get the publishers more national advertising. He mentioned some of the shortcomings of the Negro papers: insufficient information about the market; failure of the advertising to appear in the paper after the copy and order have been sent; delay in billing and sending proofs of publication, and inattention to correspondence. The 1951 convention elected Louis Martin, *Michigan Chronicle* publisher, its new president.

Dateline, the first official publication of NNPA, made its bow as a quarterly in January 1949 under the direction of Ernest E. Johnson, New York City public-relations representative for NNPA. It appeared in four pages of 8½"x11" stock with three columns to a page. This publication was succeeded in February 1951 by the *NNPA Bulletin*, a 16- to 24-page pocket-size bi-monthly magazine prepared and printed at Lincoln University of Missouri under the guidance of its School of Journalism.

National Negro Newspaper Week, sponsored by NNPA annually since 1939, shifted its date in 1951 from the last week in February to the middle of March, to fall during the week of the anniversary of the birth of the first Negro newspaper, *Freedom's Journal*, which is March 16.

During the winter meeting of NNPA in Chicago in January 1950, the delegates passed a resolution asking for an investigation by the Department of Justice of the threats to freedom of the press involved in the indictments of two South Carolina newspapermen for "criminal libel" in reporting a statement of a Negro denying an attack on a white girl. John H. McCray, editor, *Lighthouse and Informer*, Columbia, and Darling Booth, AP writer, were indicted because they reported the denial-of-attack statement of Willie Colbert, who has since been electrocuted for the alleged crime. In their complaint the publishers said that prosecution of the newsmen, under South Carolina law, was a violation of their civil rights. A four-man committee was named to represent the Association before the Department of Justice: John H. Sengstacke, publisher, *Chicago Defender*; C. A. Scott, publisher, *Atlanta Daily World*; Thomas W. Young, business manager, *Journal and Guide*, and D. Arnett Murphy, vice-president, *Afro-American* newspapers. NNPA offered McCray financial and legal assistance for his court appearance.

Late in June 1950, at his trial, McCray pleaded guilty and was fined $5,000 with a suspended one-year jail term and a three-year probation by Circuit Judge Steve C. Griffin. The sentence required that the editor publish both his plea and sentence in his paper within a reasonable length of time.

Early in May 1949, Thomas W. Young, business manager, *Journal and Guide*, NNPA president, and Dowdal H. Davis, general manager, *Kansas City Call*, NNPA vice-president, on invitation, appeared at the annual meeting of the American Newspaper Publishers Association in New York City. In his address before the assemblage, Young said that the chief aims of the Negro press are to maintain a united front "to protest and expose every condition inconsistent with the democratic concepts we all treasure" and to give coverage to that news of the Negro population which is ignored or distorted by the white papers. He stated that the Negro press serves to inspire the race to greater accomplishment by publishing news of outstanding achievements of Negroes in all fields and ranks of life and strives for greater cooperation and unity between white and Negro newspapers and between the ANPA and NNPA.

NEGRO PRESS MEDIA TO NEGRO MARKET

"The Negro Market: 15,000,000 strong, its people have an aggregate income of $14 billion—and the will to buy." These lines, below a group picture of Chicago Negroes, appeared on the cover of the

July 29, 1951, issue of *Tide* magazine, which gave over 13 pages to a discussion —plus media ads—of the Negro market. "Always under-estimated," declared the headline, "it is rich, ripe and ready today." The piece opened and closed on a hot current issue: the "Amos 'n' Andy" TV show, which has raised the displeasure of the NAACP but which Blatz Beer, sponsor, defends. *Tide* told about the Negro population, the Negro's recent migratory record, his flare for learning, and his employment.

The brand-name advertisers have learned of this lucrative Negro market, said *Tide*, and have angled "ad" copy to Negro newspapers and magazines. These include Lever Brothers Company, Quaker Oats Company, Radio Corporation of America, Best Foods, Inc., Carnation Company, H. J. Heinz Company, Standard Brands, Inc., Pillsbury Mills, Armour and Company, Pet Milk, Rinso, La Palina cigars, Jelke Margarine, Beech Nut gum, Hadacol, Unicorn Press, Phillips Soups, Park & Tilford, Lucky Strike cigarettes, Lifebuoy, El Producto, Pal Blades, Sinclair Oil, Coca-Cola, Remington Rand, Elgin watches, Zenith radio, Hunt's Foods, to mention only a few.

This memo from Elinor Zeigler, *Tide* editor, accompanied the report:

> I think a major point of the story could well be the striking change that has taken place in advertisers' and agencies' attitudes toward Negro media since our last story (March 15, 1947). People then tended to talk as though we were researching a pretty obscure topic about which they knew little, and they seemed to have only a rather dutiful, somewhat grudging, interest.
>
> Now that is sharply changed, not in all, but in an impressive number of cases. Important executives this time showed great interest, asked me what we had found out about the market, went far out of their way to stress their personal appreciation of the importance of the subject and—in more cases than I can ever remember—they took pains to compliment the media on the progress they had made.... They seem to feel that the buyers and sellers are learning to deal with each other without prejudice—and that the sooner everybody on both sides achieves a fair, objective viewpoint, the sooner an important, neglected potential in advertising can be developed.

In an article in a January 1950 issue of *Advertising Age*, Marrine Christopher stated that "expenditures by national advertisers in Negro media may reach $2,500,000, a gain of a half-million dollars...." "No matter what their economic status," he wrote, "Negroes have made it a part of their behavior pattern always to buy the best and most expensive items they can afford."

Working for more than ten years for the various Negro newspapers in an effort to promote the Negro market in the eyes of national advertisers have been two publishers' representatives groups, both headquartered in New York City—Interstate United Newspapers, Inc., William G. Black, sales manager, and the Associated Publishers, Inc., Joseph B. LaCour, general manager. Both organizations have been active in collecting details about their special market, publishing and displaying their findings, and making contact with potential space-buyer agencies for block newspaper accounts. Interstate services more than 100 papers while API limits itself to 27 publications, most of which are members of the Audit Bureau of Circulations and total more than a million in combined circulation.

During the two-day meeting of the American Marketing Association at the Hotel Waldorf-Astoria in New York City in December 1949, API set up an exhibit designed to explain to the country's leading manufacturers the 11-figure buying power of the Negro people. The exhibit set forth data on the Negro population, their living places, their earnings, and their buying preferences.

The API message was prepared by Harry Evans, API sales manager, and Major Homer Roberts, director of the firm's Chicago office. It was built around a large portrait of an attractive colored girl on horseback with horse and rider leaping over a hurdle in perfect coordination. The picture was an actual news shot which had been published in colored newspapers. A caption labeled "Concentration" emphasized that concentration of the colored press on its compact market

ffered advertisers an excellent opportunity to overcome sales hurdles in their business operations. An electronic tape recorder, featuring the voices of Evans and one of his sales assistants, told the story of the lucrative colored market.

Potentialities of the market covered by the colored press and pointed up by the tape recorder for the information and education of AMA representatives were: 1) that it reaches more than 14 million people whose annual income increased greatly over the past 20 years, 2) that the income was estimated at billions of dollars, 3) that each week 68% of urban colored families read Negro newspapers, which alone print an authentic review of the important events in their daily lives. The API's message to the AMA said further: "Reaching the colored market requires no foreign language and no special packaging or labelling. Concentration on the areas where colored people live and spend their money—through media which reach them best, and exert the greatest influence on their spending—is the most simple way to reach such a market."

Perhaps the most enterprising publication in the Negro group in the way of increasing advertising volume is *Ebony* magazine, an ABC-audited monthly which regularly tests its national market, publishes the results, and visibly profits by the effort. During the past two years its page size and advertising volume have doubled. In December 1950, the magazine's publisher announced that the monthly average of 353,095 buyers had been surveyed early in 1950 by a market research organization, Daniel Starch and Staff. Here are some of the findings: Four out of every ten *Ebony* buyers own cars; one out of five has a television set; three out of ten own their own homes; nine out of ten carry life insurance; one out of five has a piano; four out of ten go to movies weekly; and more than one out of every four has gone to college. Data like this, made by an impartial researcher, has acquainted advertisers with the Negro's buying power.

PRESS CLUBS

Organization of Negro journalists on a national scale has been the case for many years, but the coming-together of these journalists on a local scale is a matter of somewhat recent development. Unfortunately, general associations of a national and local variety are not open to Negro membership, and colored newsmen have had to cultivate their own professional group activity. A recent case in point is that of the St. Louis Advertising Club, which voted 157 to 135 in September 1950 to keep its constitutional provision that "any male white person of good moral character, a citizen of the United States, 20 or more years of age, interested in advertising, shall be eligible to membership." The American Newspaper Guild, alone among national organizations, has accorded the Negro full-fledged membership.

Among the oldest of the existing Negro organizations is the Capital Press Club at Washington, D.C., a body founded by Alfred E. Smith nine years ago. This group meets at luncheon once a week, usually with a prominent personage as guest speaker, and observes its anniversary regularly with a week-end of discussions and entertainment.

In 1948, the New York Press Club was organized "to raise professional standards through the promotion of lectures, seminars, conferences and research projects." In June 1951, the New York organization conducted an all-day newspaper workshop with panel discussions on such subjects as "The Role of the Community and Class Newspaper" and "The Responsibility of the Newspaper or Magazine to the Advertiser and the Community."

A similar activity, carried on not by a press club but by a college, was the first annual Seminar in Journalism for Florida newspapermen held at the Florida A. & M. College at Tallahassee, July 18-19, 1947. M. R. Kyler, director of public relations at the college, stated that the purpose of the seminar was to bring

members of the working press together to discuss problems facing newspapers and to work out plans for an annual seminar that would serve to raise the standards of journalism. One talk, by Joseph V. Baker, Philadelphia publicist, dealt with the subject; "Can the Negro Press be an Instrument of Public Service and at the Same Time Operate as a Business?" "Editorial and Advertising Problems Facing Negro Weeklies" was the subject for a panel discussion. An outgrowth of the 1947 meeting was the formation of the Florida Newspaper Institute to sponsor future workshops at the college. Officers of the Institute were: Daniel A. Francis, *Miami Tropical Dispatch*, president; Leroy Washington, *Jacksonville Progressive News*, vice-president; Garth Reeves, *Miami Times*, treasurer; Calvin E. Adams, chairman of the executive committee.

North Carolina College at Durham designed a 1951 summer Press Institute for the discussion of newspaper problems on both the school and professional level.

In July 1950, the Los Angeles Press Club came into being, and a year later one was organized in St. Louis called the Mound City Press Club. The Durham Press Club, started four years ago for newspapermen from the state of North Carolina, gave "Page One Awards" to outstanding Negroes at its third annual program in 1950. Other clubs have been formed in Detroit, Chicago, and New Orleans.

RACE TAGS AND THE NEWS

Since 1947, the nation has witnessed a remarkable loosening of the strings that have kept tight the discriminatory practices among general newspapers and magazines.

Early in 1947, the *Times-Dispatch* and the *News-Leader*, dailies at Richmond, Va., abandoned the practice of identifying Negroes by race and directed their staffs to use race names only when they are integral parts of a story and necessary for news purposes. A number of papers followed this practice. The *Washington Evening Star* modified the practice to the extent that if the person written about is colored, he is designated "Negro" in the lead if the news is good and in the last paragraph if the news is bad. In the late winter of 1951, Maxwell Droke, editor of *Quote*, a bi-weekly publication devoted to quotations and brief humorous stories, stated in his reply to the complaint of a reader that his publication would no longer use the term "darky."

To show the absurdity of unnecessary racial identification in news stories, the *People's Daily World*, left-wing labor paper at San Francisco, Cal., designated the race of all persons mentioned in news stories in its Aug. 1, 1947 issue, and came up with such headlines as these: "Caucasian Confesses Killing His Bride," "Police Hold Caucasian Sailor." In a front-page editorial, the *World* stated: "We offer this one-day experiment, for whatever it is worth, as a contribution to eliminate national prejudices and oppression in minority groups, and to the discouragement of such newspaper practices as reinforce bigotry and inflame prejudice."

During the Nov. 11, 1949, meeting in Chicago of the Associated Press Managing Editors Association, with 250 delegates in attendance, Ben Reese, editor of the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*, inquired what the AP policy was in the designation of Negroes in the news. Alan Gould, AP management official, explained that the identification of "Negro" is used if it is pertinent to the news. He explained that it would slow up the news process if it were a fixed rule that the identification be included in all stories. He stated that the AP intended to continue to handle such identification "on the basis of common sense."

Meanwhile, in Alabama, the *Mobile Press-Register* refused to honor a request of local Negroes to print the title "Mrs." or "Miss" before the names of Negro women in its stories and paid obituary notices. The group sought also to have the

newspaper modify its policy in reporting news about Negroes.

Early in 1949, a Baltimore journalist, Mrs. Elizabeth T. Meijer, wrote *The Ladies Home Journal* to ascertain why that widely circulated publication persisted in using a small 'n' for Negro. A reply from the *Journal* "editors" stated: "When this procedure became Journal policy, we checked with a number of prominent Negro leaders. There was disagreement among them, but the majority preferred the small 'n', for they felt that the capital drew immediate attention to the color." These "prominent leaders" were never identified.

In an article, "Should Race Tags Be Dropped in the United States Press," in the June 1949 *Negro Digest*, Roland E. Wolseley, professor of journalism at Syracuse University, took exception to the decision announced Jan. 15 by the editors of *The Saturday Review of Literature* to drop the mention of race altogether from its pages. Wrote Wolseley: "If the *Saturday Review* is going to forego mention of race, by the same reasoning it should forget the fact that Evelyn Waugh and Vera Britain are British authors, that André Gide and Jean Paul Sartre are French writers, and that Ernest Hemingway and William Faulkner are American novelists." He suggested: "Mention race wherever it is pertinent. It is *not* important to note that a street car conductor who was injured in an accident is a Negro. It is important to note it if the conductor saved a passenger's life in the accident. It is not important to note it if the conductor's wife bore a child under ordinary conditions or if the conductor dies of old age. It is important to note it if the conductor stole the company's money or if he becomes a policeman and is the first Negro on the force."

In his reporting text, *The Modern Reporter's Handbook*, John Paul Jones reviewed the arguments against race identification and offered a set of guides for the novice.

Early in June 1950, the Mississippi Press Association in its eighty-fourth annual session discussed the matter of racial news at a general session and heard a panel discussion of it by Ira Harkey, *Pascagoula Chronicle-Star*, and James D. Arrington, *Collins News-Commercial*. Harkey reported that his paper had abandoned the South-wide policy of identifying by race the subjects in news stories. Arrington disagreed slightly with Harkey's program. He believed that "we are trying to raise the ideals of the Negro but that identification is necessary in a news story. It has new values," he said. "The Negro likes to know if another Negro has done something be it good or bad. But don't play up the story only if the subject is in trouble. If he accomplished something, that's news, too."

In his opening message to the general session, J. Oliver Emmerich, *McComb Enterprise-Journal*, urged the newsmen to "work to recognize the Negro and his achievements. It will do much toward working out our race relations problems."

A critical examination of a northern newspaper's racial practices mid-way in 1950 produced "John Smith, Negro," an eight-page study of the use of the term "Negro" in the *Chicago Tribune*. The Race Relations Committee of the City Club of Chicago engineered the study, which extended over a period of seven months. The pamphlet stated that all other dailies in Chicago had abandoned the policy of race-labelling in the news.

The publication defined "race labelling" as the persistent repetition of a racial designation, particularly in the "John Smith, Negro" form, when it has no indicated relevancy. The *Tribune's* practice is illustrated in clippings from a test period in January 1950. The pamphlet listed four objections to the *Tribune* practice: 1) "in a paper that emphasizes crimes of violence as the *Tribune* does there are inevitably many news stories connecting Negroes with such crimes. The inference is drawn by readers that Negroes have an inherent biological tendency toward crime"; 2) "like third degree, race labelling is selectively used against the poor and the friendless";

3) ". . . even the items which are not associated with crime tend to set Negroes apart as second-class citizens"; and 4) ". . . selection of the Negro group for this treatment is arbitrary." The report urged public protest of the *Tribune* policy.

When the United States Supreme Court in April 1951 reversed the conviction of two Negroes sentenced to death for raping a 17-year-old Groveland, Fla. housewife, Justice Robert Jackson wrote in his concurring opinion: "even if Negroes had not been excluded, a fair trial would have been impossible because of the inflammatory newspaper stories. 'The trial was but a legal gesture to register a verdict already dictated by the press.' While the defendants were awaiting trial, one local newspaper published a cartoon picturing vacant electric chairs, captioned: 'No compromise—Supreme Penalty.'"

Early in June 1951, the Illinois Appellate Court rendered a decision unusual in a race-labelling case. It held that the identification of a white person as a Negro is not libelous. The Court, concurring with an earlier Supreme Court ruling, dismissed a million-dollar libel suit against the *Chicago Tribune*. Isaiah Mitchell III, of Chicago, alleged the *Tribune* degraded him by calling him a Negro in a news story when he is not a Negro. The court said Mitchell failed "to state a cause of action in libel. The reference to plaintiff was not libelous per se . . . and the complaint otherwise is insufficient to make the alleged article libelous where no special damages are properly alleged." The case was the first of its kind submitted in the northern states. J. B. Marthineau, *Tribune* lawyer, said Marthineau declared southern courts have held such misidentification libelous.

NEGROES EMPLOYED BY GENERAL PUBLICATIONS

Cities and communities that had not before—or at least not in the recent past—hired Negro newsmen began doing so during the past five years. Most of the individuals chosen to join all-white staffs were university-trained journalists, often equipped with advanced degrees.

More than a dozen Negroes were serving full-time on general publications when this period opened. They were: Theodore R. Poston, reporter, *New York Evening Post;* Larry Douglas, feature writer, *Long Island Daily Press;* E. Simms Campbell, cartoonist, *Esquire* magazine; Wendell Smith, sports reporter, *Chicago Herald-American;* William Hunter Maxwell, Sr., feature writer, *Newark Star-Ledger;* George Moore, reporter, *Cleveland Press;* Milton Smith, copy editor, *Brooklyn Daily Eagle;* Edgar T. Rouzeau, reporter, *New York Herald-Tribune;* George Streator, reporter, *New York Times;* Earl Brown, reporter, *Life* magazine; Hiram Jackson, staff artist, *Illinois State Journal and Register;* Gerald Stewart, layout artist, *Fort Wayne News-Sentinel;* James Burr, reporter, *Chicago Herald-American;* John Hudson Jones, reporter, *Daily Worker* (New York City); John Pittman, associate editor, *Daily Worker;* Abner W. Berry, editorial-board member and editor, Harlem edition, *Daily Worker;* Benjamin Davis, editorial-board member, *Daily Worker;* Roy L. Gillespie, reporter, *Cleveland Plain-Dealer.*

Serving in part-time capacities were James H. L. Peck, for *Argosy* magazine; Joseph Baker, feature writer, *Philadelphia Inquirer;* Theophilus Lewis, drama editor, *America* magazine, and Randolph Chenault, district circulation manager, *Newark Star-Ledger.*

Almost as many Negroes worked on the mechanical side, among them, William C. Thomas, compositor, *Logan Banner* (W. Va.); Edward A. Lewis, photographic technician, New York Daily *News;* Leslie Parks, make-up man, *New York World-Telegram & Sun;* Christopher Poussaint, Jr., typographer, *Morning Telegraph,* New York City; G. Tom Ireland, pressman, *Sedalia Democrat-Capital* (Mo.); Norman Webster, linotypist, *Galesburg Mail* (Ill.); the late Julian Thomas, linotypist, *New York*

Times; Emerson Maxwell, linotypist, and Bernice Maxwell, librarian, *Newark Star-Ledger*. Without doubt, numbers of other Negro linotypists and backshop workers were working in 1947.

General publications are extremely reluctant to hire Negroes for advertising work. A lone instance, that of Regiland Jackson, advertising solicitor for the *Newport News Daily Press* (Va.), has been found by the editors. James Watson, street circulation manager for the *Cincinnati Post*, which he has served for 45 years, probably has like company elsewhere.

Since 1947, the following Negroes have been named to publication staffs: Luther P. Jackson, reporter, *Newark Evening News;* Carl T. Rowan, rim man, copy desk, *Minneapolis Tribune;* John H. Hicks, reporter, *St. Louis Post-Dispatch;* William A. Brower, reporter, *Toledo Blade;* Arch Parsons, reporter, *New York Herald-Tribune;* Gordon Parks, photographer, *Life* magazine; Orrin Evans, reporter, *Chester Times* (Pa.); Lester Brownlee, reporter, *Chicago Daily News;* Marvel Cooke, reporter, *New York Daily Compass;* Hampton McKinney, police reporter, *Cleveland News;* George Brown, reporter, *Denver Post.*

In the South several Negro journalists were added to the staffs of daily and weekly organs: LeRoy Davis and A. A. Morrisey as reporters for the *Winston-Salem Journal* and *Twin-City Sentinel*, Robert Churchill as reporter for the *Nashville Banner*, and Cleveland Williams as reporter-advertising solicitor for the *Bastrop Clarion* (La.).

Added to publications in non-news capacities have been: Bertram Wallace, linotypist, *New York Daily News;* Jodie Lue, stereotypist, *Mexico Ledger* (Mo.); Bernice Vance, secretarial aid to Market Research Division, *Toledo Blade*, which added also Evelyn Gordon, business office clerk, George H. Thomas and Bedford Traynum, proof boys in the dispatch department; Robert Taylor, research staff member, *Minneapolis Tribune;* William Jones, circulation manager, and Eugene Redding, clerk, *Photo Dealer*, a trade magazine.

Not to be overlooked are a group of part-time workers who serve general publications. Walter White writes a weekly column for several dailies, including the *New York World-Telegram & Sun, Chicago Daily News, Detroit Free Press.* Roscoe Simmons, recently deceased, veteran journalist, wrote the "Untold Story," for the *Chicago Sunday Tribune*, a feature which was used by the *Washington Times-Herald* during the past year. Horace Cayton's weekly book-reviewing stint disappeared from the *Tribune* after the Chicago welfare worker walked out of a Robert McCormick-sponsored banquet where Negro guests had been grouped together. James A. Atkins, former college instructor and government worker, started a weekly series of articles early in 1951 for the *Denver Post.* Following a tour through the South in 1949, Roi Ottley sold a series of articles on his observations that received prominent display in several daily newspapers, including the *St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

The South has long had an unrecorded number of Negro writers who provide reports on happenings among the Negro population for columns and sometimes whole pages of news in daily organs. The appointment of one such person in Florida late in 1948 was reported in this wise: "Charles C. North has been named correspondent for the *Miami Daily News*, and on Sunday of each week his column, summarizing the affairs of the week pertaining to Negroes, appears." The appointment of North routed the long-established practices of spelling Negro with a small letter and omitting such prefixes as 'Mr.' and 'Mrs.' when referring to Negroes. Unlike other white Florida dailies which employ Negro correspondents, the *News* publishes North's column in all its editions, thereby making it possible for its white readers to acquaint themselves with many of the achievements of Negroes. "*The Miami Herald*, owned by northern capitalists, . . . some months ago [began] spelling Negro with a cap-

ital letter, but it also adopted the policy of spelling white with a capital letter."[1]

Recently Paul A. Schrader, managing editor of the *Toledo Blade*, wrote the writer: "It has been the policy of the *Toledo Blade* to employ Negroes in various phases of operations for many years. For instance, Theodore Spurlock has filled many positions in more than 30 years of service and at present is attached to the Circulation Department. Also in the Circulation Department we have a number of youngsters of the Negro race employed as house-to-house newspaper carriers."

Of William Brower, 1948 reporter addition, Schrader wrote that he "was the first Negro employed by the *Blade* in an editorial capacity. . . . It should be distinctly understood that Mr. Brower is a general assignment reporter on our staff and is not assigned specifically to the news of his race as is the practice on some papers employing Negroes . . . generally Mr. Brower takes his assignments as they come off the City Desk and has drawn some of our top flight stories. For instance, he was one of two reporters to cover the prolonged and technical anti-trust suit filed against the Glass Company in the Federal District Court. Presently, he is covering the Federal Building beat. Occasionally, he sits in on the rewrite desk. It should interest you to know that Mr. Brower has been cordially received as a representative of the *Blade* in all circles and on all types of stories."

The spring and summer of 1951 witnessed page-one treatment of two series of articles on Negro subjects by Negro staff members in Minneapolis and Denver. Following a 6,000-mile tour of the South early in the year, Carl T. Rowan wrote "How Far From Slavery," a series of articles that ran daily in the *Minneapolis Tribune* from Feb. 26 through March 17. The articles, soon to be published in book form by Alfred A. Knopf, Inc., drew these words from *Editor & Publisher*, trade magazine: "A Negro reporter's series of articles on racial conditions in the South has proved one of the hottest locally written to hit *Minneapolis Tribune* pages in recent years . . . a significant, readable glimpse into the American race problem as only a Negro sees it."

From Sept. 24 through Oct. 1, 1951, the *Denver Post* ran, mainly on the front page, George Brown's articles on the treatment of the Negro in the Colorado capital city. Brown's photograph accompanied the series, as did Rowan's in the Minneapolis series.

At the eighteenth annual convention of the American Newspaper Guild in Pittsburgh, Pa., in July 1951, delegates passed resolutions directing their local units to step up their efforts to fight discrimination in the hiring of Negro newspapermen by daily papers. "The most general type of discrimination," stated one resolution, "is the virtual barring of Negroes from white-collar departments—editorial and commercial—of daily newspapers, despite an occasional single Negro reporter on a large daily." The ANG anti-discrimination program calls for a survey of Guild locals to determine the number of Negro employees working in white newspaper offices, their job classifications, their salaries, and the extent of newspaper experience each Negro employee has had.

WHITE WORKERS ON NEGRO PAPERS

The flow of white talent onto Negro organs continued at a token pace. Ben Burns held on as a top executive editor for the Johnson publications (*Ebony, Negro Digest, Tan Confessions, Jet*) in Chicago, and V. P. Bourne-Vanneck remained owner of one of the nation's oldest Negro weeklies, the *New York Age*. Earl Conrad disappeared from the full-time payroll of the New York office of the *Chicago Defender*. Ray Sprigle, a white Pulitzer-Prize winning reporter for the *Pittsburgh Post-Gazette*, "passed" as a Negro in the South in 1948 and came up with a series of articles, "I Was a Negro in the South for 30 Days," that appeared

[1] Chicago *Defender*, July 28, 1951.

not only in his own but also in a number of other papers.

"I Worked for a Negro Newspaper," a *Crisis* piece in the January 1950 number, relates the life of a white man from the time he applied for a job with a Negro weekly until he left for other work. Scott Saunders, former trade-paper editor now on the staff of the *Musical Courier*, told his *Crisis* readers that "not until I passed through the door and into the building did I realize that the employment agency had sent me to a Negro newspaper. I felt no emotion other than mild surprise. People scurried between desks in the usual hustle and clamor that typifies the newspaper office." The advertising manager of the New York *Amsterdam News* offered Saunders the job of production manager. He accepted it.

"How would I fit into the Negro world?" was a question that bothered Saunders. "Working in daily contact with Negroes pointed up ever so clearly that given a chance," declared the new production manager, "they can easily disprove the accepted notions that they are as a whole, slothful, lazy, unintelligent, and lacking initiative. . . . When I left to take my present magazine position, there was genuine regret on both sides. I had found those I worked with to be stimulating, interesting and extremely likeable."

Not many white journalists have followed in Saunders' footsteps, but a few who have done so have also chosen the *Amsterdam News*. This New York City weekly made national late news in 1950 when it hired two more white journalists. *Time* magazine reported the event in this way: "In New York's Harlem, the world's biggest Negro community, the weekly *Amsterdam News* speaks with a loud voice. But when the Negro-owned-and-staffed *News* hiked its price from 10 cents to 15 cents in 1946, its voice began to quaver as circulation skipped from a peak of 110,000 to around 65,000. In an effort to get the frog out of its throat, the *News* made a drastic change: for the first time in its 40-year history, it hired a white man as its managing editor. The *News* boss: New York-born Stanley Ross, 36, one time Latin American stringer for AP and the *New York Times*, occasional platform lecturer. He also had an unsuccessful career as a 'doctor' to ailing newspapers from Lake Charles, Louisiana to Wilmington, Delaware before he saw the *Amsterdam News* ad in *Editor & Publisher* and got the job." Along with Ross the *Amsterdam News* hired a new head of the circulation department in the person of Robert L. Ellner, former assistant circulation manager of the *New York Evening Post*.

In this connection it should be noted that two white journalists—one a veteran publisher, the other a photographer-photoengraver—joined the teaching staff of the Lincoln University School of Journalism in recent years. Lee Smeeton Cole, 25-year owner-publisher of Indiana weeklies and former journalism instructor at the University of Kansas, has become a permanent staff member at Lincoln, handling advertising and management courses. John V. Eastwood, Kansas City, Mo., commercial engraver, serves in a part-time capacity on the Lincoln faculty as instructor in photography and photoengraving.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS

Many observers believe that for a long time to come there will be a Negro angle to the news. Perhaps as long as there is a group of people classified as Negro. That angle is the life blood of Negro newspapers. If there is a train wreck in Utah, these papers identify the porters, waiters, and passengers who fall within the purview of their clientele. Names of whites don't figure in the report unless they appear as individuals involved other than as casualties in the accident. If there is a baseball game in Chicago and Negroes participate on either team, that gets space in the Negro organ. If the Negro players are not in action, there is no mention of the game. Similarly, if a group of 4-H Club youngsters from Ohio visits Washington, D.C., the accounts tell who

the colored lads are, how they fared, what discrimination, if any, they encountered, and the pictures show the colored 4-H'ers. That makes news—most often front-page news—in the Negro newspaper.

The Negro inevitably reads about the war, but that war becomes the more real—and the source of more pride—to him when he knows that the American Negro is contributing his share. Occasionally, a few lines, such as the capture of Yechon by Negro elements of the 25th Infantry Division, July 21, 1950, creep into the daily news dispatches, but there are no names there and there is no story of individual heroism. That coverage becomes the obligation of the colored press of the country. To bring that report to the American Negro readers, there were 36 Negro war correspondents operating during World War II on all fronts.

Soon after the fighting started in Korea in June 1950, the Negro press had its war correspondents on the way to cover the conflict. Two men were assigned this task, Albert L. Hinton, managing editor, *Journal and Guide*, Norfolk, Va., who represented the NNPA group of papers, and James L. Hicks, *Afro-American* staff member, who represented the *Afro-American* chain. Hinton and Hicks traveled 6,000 miles together as far as Tokyo, where they took separate planes to the Korean front. However, Hinton never reached his destination, for his plane, a C-47 transport, plunged into the sea on the 110-mile jaunt from Tokyo to southern Korea.

Hicks went on to fulfill his assignment and was later joined by Frank Whisonant, representing the *Pittsburgh Courier*, and L. Alex Wilson, for the *Chicago Defender*. Replacing Hicks later were, in turn, Milton Smith and Ralph Mathews, both of the *Afro-American* staff.

In the spring of 1948, eight Negro newspaper editors and publishers took a three-week jaunt through Germany and Austria as guests of the U.S. Department of the Army.

Individual Negro newspapers continue to send their staff members abroad on various assignments. To Oslo, Norway, to cover the awarding of the Nobel Peace Prize to Dr. Ralph J. Bunche late in 1950 went Mr. Schuyler, for the *Pittsburgh Courier*, and Arnold DeMille, New York writer for the *Chicago Defender*. On hand for the inauguration of Haiti's new president, Paul F. Magliore, were Venice T. Spraggs, *Chicago Defender* Washington bureau correspondent; Roy Garvin, general manager, *Washington Afro-American;* I. J. K. Wells, who represented the *Pittsburgh Courier* and *Color* magazine, of which he is publisher, and Claude Barnett, director, Associated Negro Press.

From time to time journalists from West Africa, Central America, and the Carribean countries have come to the United States on various missions. Among these have been Roland T. Dempster, editor, the *Liberian Age*, Monrovia, Liberia; Henry B. Cole, editor of several West African organs, and Nnamdi Azikiwe, editor and publisher, the *West African Pilot*, Lagos, Nigeria, B.W.A.

CONGRESSIONAL PRESS GALLERIES

Early in 1947, through efforts of the Negro Newspaper Publishers Association and of individual newspaper correspondents stationed in Washington, D.C., the first Negroes were accredited to the Congressional Press Galleries and to the State Department. The Negro press had had representation at the White House press conferences since Feb. 8, 1944, when Harry S. McAlpin was accredited for the NNPA.

After agitation for admission to the Press Galleries, from which Negro newsmen had been barred since 1871, Louis Lautier, NNPA bureau chief in Washington, applied to the Standing Committee of Newspaper Correspondents in 1946 for a card of admission. By a four-to-one vote Lautier's application was rejected on the grounds that "the Negro Newspaper Publishers Association, which he represents, is composed of papers published less frequently than daily," thus rendering him

ineligible "for admission under the rules adopted by Congress and administered by the Standing Committee of Correspondents."

Lautier declared that he did represent a daily, the *Atlanta Daily World*, itself an NNPA member, along with the publisher association, and appealed the decision to the Senate Rules Committee, which, after hearings, on March 18, 1947, overrode the Standing Committee's vote and ordered the committee to give Lautier a card of admission. Lautier was then formally accredited to both the Senate and House Press Galleries. Shortly before Lautier's admission, Percival L. Prattis, *Pittsburgh Courier* executive editor, had been unanimously certified for admission to the Periodical Gallery of the House and Senate as a representative for *Our World* magazine, of which he is part owner.

Prior to Prattis' accreditation, James L. Hicks, assistant chief of NNPA Washington news service, on March 5, became the lone Negro correspondent accredited to the State Department as a member of the State Department Correspondents' Association, consisting of 130 Washington correspondents for major press services of the world.

Following the Senate Rules Committee vote ordering Lautier's admission to the Press Galleries, the Standing Committee issued a denial that its action was based on color prejudice and recommended an addition to Press Gallery rules which would permit admission of correspondents representing weekly-newspaper press associations. The proposal called for certification of not more than two Washington correspondents for news associations which regularly service news of national affairs to a substantial number of weekly newspapers entiled to second-class mailing privileges, sold regularly for profit, and paying the association for the service provided. Speaker Joseph Martin approved the change for the House Gallery and the Senate Rules Committee did likewise. Thereupon, Mrs. Alice A. Dunnigan, representing the Associated Negro Press, was admitted to the Press Galleries by the Standing Committee and became the first Negro woman so accredited. Mrs. Dunnigan joined Hicks as a member of the State Department Correspondents' Association.

Until early in 1951, the count of Negroes accredited to the Press Galleries of Congress stood at three: Louis Lautier for NNPA, P. L. Prattis for *Our World*, and Mrs. Dunnigan for ANP. In January 1951, the first Negro representative of a white daily newspaper was admitted. This was Roscoe Conklin Simmons, a columnist for the *Chicago Tribune* and the *Washington Times-Herald*. Simmons, however, died four months later.

In his volume, *Writing for the Business Press* (1950), Arthur Wimer relates the early struggle of Negro papers for admission to White House news conferences to a similar effort on the part of business paper correspondents and cites a state of mind that is satisfied as long as there is not more than one Negro covering White House press activities. Wimer writers:

> Business paper correspondents, as such, were admitted to White House news conferences from 1930 to 1944, when they were jettisoned to help win the Negro vote for Franklin D. Roosevelt. Until 1944 no Negro had ever been admitted regularly to the White House news conferences. It has long been the practice to permit the White House correspondents to determine the admissibility of reporters to the White House, just as the Standing Committee of Correspondents accredits correspondents to the House and Senate press galleries. This relieves the White House and members of Congress of a task which sometimes becomes embarrassing and permits the buck to be passed to the press.
>
> For some time representative Negro reporters have been knocking at the White House door, but the color line continued to be drawn by the news correspondents, despite some clamor by a minority of whites for recognition of their colored brethren. In 1944, Negro publishers, religious and other leaders descended upon the White House and put pressure on Mr. Roosevelt, some of it through Mrs. R., for admission of Negro reporters. Something had to be done, and it was. The trade paper correspondents were told that Presidential Secretary Stephen T. Early had told the White House boys that if they persisted in their refusal to clear Negroes, the White House itself would have to act.

The boys didn't react well to this, so a 'compromise' was decided upon. This was to change the rule of admissibility to White House news conferences to permit association and daily paper correspondents to come in. Since there was only one Negro daily in the United States, this meant that only one colored man could come to the news conferences and white supremacy would continue supreme. The reporters of the important Negro weeklies thus were effectively barred, and so were the business paper correspondents.

Wimer failed to learn that the "one colored man" who "could come to the news conferences" doubled as a Washington correspondent for a pool of Negro weeklies, including all of the "important Negro weeklies." After the doors of the White House press gatherings were opened to Negro personnel, the Negro Newspaper Publishers Association gave birth to its own National Negro Press Association, which became an independent organization two years later.

AWARDS AND PRIZES

Lacking membership in national, state, and regional organizations, Negro publications workers have been denied that incentive to excellent performance that comes with competition for journalistic awards. In 1946, the void was in a measure filled by the introduction of the Wendell Willkie Awards for Journalism consisting of a total of $750 annually contributed by Mrs. Agnes Meyer, wife of the publisher of the *Washington Post*.

Prizes for the second year of the contest were awarded during National Negro Newspaper Week at a Washington banquet, Feb. 28, 1947, as follows: Best Example of Public Service—*Journal and Guide*, Norfolk, Va., $250; Honorable Mention — *Louisville Defender*, and *Louisiana Weekly*, New Orleans, La.; Best Example of Objective Reporting—Ralph Mathews, national bureau of the *Afro-American* newspapers, Washington, D.C., $250; Honorable Mention—Louis Lautier, chief of the Washington bureau, NNPA, and Enoc P. Walters, *Chicago Defender*; Best Example of Writing other than News Reporting — William O. Walker, *Cleveland Call and Post*, $250; Honorable Mention—Lewis W. Jones, *Houston Informer*, and Robert H. Durr, editor, *Birmingham Weekly Review*. A special certificate of merit was awarded to the *Chicago Defender* on this occasion and to radio Station WBBM (CBS) of Chicago for their collaboration in presenting a weekly radio program, "Democracy U.S.A."

In early February 1948, the board of directors of the Willkie Awards organization decided not to make any awards that year but to turn the matter of selecting winners over to one of the universities of the land with a view to operating the competition annually somewhat along the lines of the Pulitzer awards. The committee assigned the task of making the arrangements for the change-over consisted of Mrs. Agnes Meyer; Dr. Douglas Southall Freeman, editor, *Richmond News Leader* (Va.); Mark Ethridge, editor, *Louisville Courier-Journal*, and Marquis Childs, Washington columnist. In April of 1948, the committee announced that the Nieman Fellows of Harvard University would conduct the judging of the Willkie Awards contest for a trial period of three years. Entries for 1948 were to be submitted to Louis M. Lyons, chairman, Council of Nieman Fellows.

The Nieman Fellows announced their first selections in May 1949. The winners were: Best Public Service—the *Journal and Guide*, Norfolk, Va., "for the quality of its overall performance, based on a variety of entries submitted . . . and particularly for the high calibre of its editorial page." Objective Reporting—Louis R. Lautier, Washington correspondent for NNPA and the *Atlanta Daily World*, "for distinguished correspondence affording member newspapers of the NNPA clear, comprehensive, and objective coverage of events significant to their readers." Writing other than News—Simeon Booker, Jr., reporter, the *Cleveland Call and Post*, "for a searching series of feature articles exposing discriminatory conditions in Cleveland's public schools." The awards were $250 in

cash to each winner and a plaque to the *Journal and Guide*.

The judges were Louis Lyons, judging committee chairman, and four Nieman Fellows—Allan Barth, editorial writer on the *Washington Post;* Grady E. Clay, Jr., reporter on the *Louisville Courier-Journal;* David B. Drieman, science writer on the *Minneapolis Star;* and E. H. Holland, Jr., editorial writer on the *Birmingham News.*

Time magazine took note of the 1949 awards in its March 14 issue in a lengthy piece on the Young family, which publishes the Norfolk, Va., weekly: "*The Guide* won its third straight Wendell Willkie award—for public service in Negro journalism. Said Louis M. Lyons, curator of Harvard's Nieman Fellowships and chairman of the judges: 'For the most part, the Negro press has a long way to go to reach the highest standards. The *Guide* is a first-class paper by any standard.'"

In 1950, only two awards were made in the Willkie contest: Best Example of Objective Reporting—Richard E. Harris, reporter *Cleveland Call and Post,* for creative reporting of group relations and programs dealing with juvenile delinquency among Negroes in Cleveland; and Best Example of Writing other than News Reporting—L. Alex Wilson, feature writer, *Chicago Defender,* for two series of articles, "What Causes Crime?" and "The Making of a Killer." Each winner received $250. No award was given to a newspaper for public service because only a few papers entered this phase of the competition. The *Journal and Guide* was disqualified because of a new rule barring any paper from winning the award in successive years.

The Wilkie Awards were discontinued soon afterwards for apparent lack of interest in the contest. Mrs. Meyer announced the end of the annual competition, which had reached a total of $3,500 granted to Negro newspapers during the five years.

Mixed feelings marked the end. Said George S. Schuyler in his *Pittsburgh Courier* column, June 17: "No floods of tears will greet the news. The first awards in March 1946 were disgraceful examples of journalistic mediocrity. Following loud whoops of indignation from many of the Negro newspaper brethren, the committee was reorganized as a corporation and three Negroes were selected as officers." The subsequent awards, according to Schuyler, "were no more discerning or fair than the previous ones, and indeed bordered on the ridiculous." Schuyler blamed the machinery of selection for the failure of the Willkie contest—the voluntary submission of entries by individuals and publications. He recommended a committee of trained Negro journalists, not connected with any publications, to handle the judging, and complimentary yearly subscriptions to all the papers for the judging staff.

Dateline, a new quarterly organ of NNPA, stated editorially in its June 1950 issue:

> What degree of responsibility the NNPA is willing to assume for the unhappy end to which the competition has come is not certain. But being the only organized group in the area of so-called Negro journalism, and having what appears to be a logical interest in its further improvement, it would seem that a greater concern might have been shown to avert this present calamity. The editorial concluded that competition with prizes as a bait is needed for some improvement in Negro organs and expressed the hope that "somebody or some group will come to feel that there are few alternatives if the quality of the product we call the Negro Press is to rise . . . as it needs to."

NPA itself came to the rescue with its announcement late in 1950 of its first newspaper contest with an April 1951 deadline for submission of materials. The judges were Theodore R. Poston, reporter, the *New York Evening Post;* J. Saunders Redding, English instructor, Hampton Institute, and Dr. Armistead S. Pride, dean, School of Journalism, Lincoln University. The winners of awards were announced in June: Typography—*Louisiana Weekly,* first, *Cleveland Call and Post,* second, and *Kansas City Call,* third; Public Service—*Louisiana Weekly,* first, *Louisville Defender,* second, and

Houston Informer, third; Promoting the Negro Press—*Louisville Defender*, first, and *Pittsburgh Courier*, second. The NNPA announced that an additional category, "best example of objective reporting," to be known as the Albert L. Hinton Memorial Medal in honor of the *Journal and Guide* managing editor and war correspondent lost in the Korean War, would be added to the 1952 competition.

In July 1951, a national committee of 15 Negro journalists announced the formation of the Albert L. Hinton Memorial Fund. The Fund, with Ernest L. Johnson, New York City publicist, serving as its chairman, has three aims: "To perpetuate the memory of a good reporter, to create a symbol that all members of the craft might recognize . . . that they share a common interest and serve a common cause; to provide the working press . . . with a vehicle in which they may take personal pride by being the backbone for this brief and intensive appeal." The job of the national committee is to solicit funds and to determine the best way to use them in accordance with the Fund's purpose.

Another impetus to sterling performance in newspaper work has been the annual competition for Nieman Fellowships at Harvard University, started in 1937. Two Negroes have received fellowships. Fletcher P. Martin, city editor, the *Louisville Defender*, finished his year at Harvard in 1947 and wrote during the year: "The Nieman year is wonderful. I have had time to do a lot of research. Last semester I took a course called 'Group Prejudice and Conflict,' which should prove valuable. Also I have taken much history—history of the reconstruction period especially. Seven courses last semester, six courses the current one. The reading is stupendous." Martin returned to his Louisville post at the conclusion of the year in Cambridge.

Second to win the Harvard fellowship was Simeon S. Booker, Jr., for six years a reporter on the *Cleveland Call and Post*, who joined 11 other journalists in September 1950 for a year of study at Cambridge. Of his selection Booker stated: ". . . Irving A. Dilliard, editor of the editorial page, *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*, served as a member of the committee which selected me as a Nieman Fellow. I think he is due a lot of credit. During my appearance before the selection committee, Mr. Dilliard was very fair and friendly."

Individual publications like the *Chicago Defender*, *Ebony* magazine, and the *Afro-American*, made annual merit and achievement awards to individuals and organizations for their part in improving human, community, and international relations.

One of the Cleveland (Ohio) Newspaper Guild Awards for 1947 went to the *Cleveland Call and Post* reporter Simeon Booker, Jr. for showing initiative and enterprise in a series of articles exposing housing conditions in Negro tenement houses in Cleveland.

In March 1950, Theodore R. Poston, reporter for the *New York Evening Post*, was named, along with Herbert Block, *Washington Post* cartoonist, joint winner of the C.I.O. Newspaper Guild's ninth annual Heywood Broun Award. Each received $500 cash and a citation by the Guild for outstanding journalistic achievement in 1949 "in the spirit of Heywood Broun," who was a president of the Guild. This was the first year the prize was split. Poston, the first Negro to win the prize, won on the basis of his coverage of a Tavares, Fla., case in which two Negroes were sentenced to die and a third was sentenced to a life on charges of raping a white woman.

A month later the same Florida series of articles in the *Post* won Poston an additional $200 among awards by the Irving Geist Foundation for contributions to interracial and interfaith understanding. First prize of $500 went to Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt for "exemplifying the American democratic spirit and temper at their best" in her newspaper column. The second-place prize of $400 was split between Poston and Oliver Pilat, also of the *Post* staff, who gained the honor for

his coverage of the Peekskill, N. Y., riots surrounding the appearance of Paul Robeson during the summer of 1949.

The Broun Award backfired on Poston when editor Mabel Norris Reese, of the *Mount Dora Topic* (Fla.), filed a protest with A.N.G. with testimony from public officials that Poston had not been chased along the highway as he had declared in his *Post* series and a statement by Peyton Ford, assistant to the Attorney-General of Florida, denying that the Poston articles were sanctioned by that office. In a letter to *Editor & Publisher* early in May 1950, Poston said his articles on the Tavares case were published in September 1949 and copies were sent to the court and law enforcement officers. "It is fantastic," he commented, "to believe that the state highway patrolmen would have remained silent for more than seven months if they really knew that such a case was 'impossible' because of their precautions on September 3, 1949. And it is equally fantastic," he continued, "to think that State's Attorney Jess W. Hunter, only learned of the precautions seven months later and had to gather sworn testimony from such officials in April, 1950 to disprove published charges made in September, 1949."

After the American Press Institute at Columbia University had been in operation for a few years, Negro newsmen started attending the three-to-six-weeks courses offered to a selected number of newspaper workers. First to go, in 1946, was Cliff Mackay, managing editor, *Afro-American* newspapers. Three attended in 1947. Two were from the *Afro-American* organization: Ralph W. Mathews, national bureau chief at Washington, D.C., and William I. Gibson, editor, in October. Frank H. Gray, managing editor, *Louisville Defender*, attended the Institute seminar for Sunday and feature editors in November.

In 1945, the *Chicago Defender* established at the Lincoln University School of Journalism an annual award of $400 known as the Robert S. Abbott Memorial Scholarship in Journalism. The scholarship is awarded each year to a promising student who has completed two years of college work and has aptitude for the field of journalism. The scholarship, which was increased in 1951 to $500 a year by John H. Sengstacke, *Defender* publisher, has been awarded to six individuals, each of whom is now working on newspapers here and abroad.

For recipients of Page One Awards given by the Durham Press Club, N.C., and those receiving the John Russwurm Citation Award, given by the Negro Newspaper Publishers Association, see Chapter 24, AWARDS, HONORS AND OTHER DISTINCTIONS.

4
Music

THE STORY of the Negro in music at the end of the first half of the twentieth century is largely that of the Negro in song and chorus.[1] The disparity in numbers between singers and instrumentalists, composers, conductors, music theorists, historians, and musicologists is great indeed. Happily this situation is improving.

Any survey of what the Negro has accomplished must bring to interpreter and layman alike realization that in most phases of music the Negro has made a decided contribution. There is no area in the vast field of musical endeavor which cannot boast of some musician of color who has excelled, and this area extends from the territory reserved for the musically great in concert life to the more crowded realms of popular music. There is only one place in which the great artists among American Negroes may not perform and that is the famed Metropolitan Opera. While it is true that one of the greatest stars of the concert world, Marian Anderson, has sung at the Metropolitan Opera House, neither Miss Anderson nor any other of the great contemporary voices has been heard there in an operatic production.

There are encouraging signs of changing policy at the Metropolitan Opera Company. While the Negro soloist still waits to appear there in regular operatic roles, a dancer, ballerina Janet Collins, has been signed as a *première danseuse*; and a number of well known Negro singers participated in the 1951-52 opening performance of *Aida*. Too much praise cannot be extended the New York City Opera Company for using available Negro singers continuously and with more than a little success. While radio and television use a few talented Negroes, they have yet to offer Negro artists in general steady and gainful employment. In spite of drawbacks, however, new opportunities are beginning to present themselves.

CONCERT ARTISTS

Under this section will be found musicians who devote all their time and talent to concert work and whose musical careers revolve around appearances on the concert stage.[2]

Anderson, Marian: contralto. Born 1908, Philadelphia, Pa., and attended public schools there. Married July 24, 1943, to Orpheus H. Fisher. Her musical education consisted of private study at Philadelphia, New York, the Chicago College of Music, and abroad. In Europe she was the pupil of Giuseppe Boghetti and others. As a child, she sang in the Union Baptist Church choir. A fund raised through a church concert enabled her to take singing lessons under an Italian instructor. Her singing career began in 1924. In competition with 300 others, she won first prize at the New York Lewisohn Stadium in 1925. In 1938, Howard University conferred on her the honorary degree, Mus. D.; the same degree was conferred by Temple University in 1941 and by Smith College in 1944. She is in great demand on both the radio and the concert stage.

In 1943, Miss Anderson was invited by the Daughters of the American Revolution to appear in Constitution Hall, the

[1] See previous editions of this book for additional historical musical data.
[2] Some additional names will be found in previous editions of this book.

same concert theatre which four years previously had been denied to her. That original action resulted in the resignation of Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt from the organization and also precipitated the momentous Easter Sunday open-air concert in front of the Lincoln Memorial, which was attended by 75,000 persons. The singer donated proceeds from her first Constitution Hall recital to the United China Relief Fund.

She is the first Negro singer in history to appear in recital in the Metropolitan Opera House, New York City. She has won many honors and awards, among them: Citizens Award of Brith Sholem Fraternity; the Order of African Redemption of the Republic of Liberia; Spingarn Award, 1939; Merit Award of the New York Youth Committee for conspicuous service to youth; Bok Award, Philadelphia 1940 ($10,000) and a medallion for outstanding citizenship and meritorious achievement; the money was used to establish the Marian Anderson Scholarships, given each year to young musicians of outstanding promise; the Government of Finland decoration, *Probenignitate humana,* 1940. She was selected by the readers of the *Louisville Times* as one of the ten leading women of the United States. Her 1950 European tour included Paris, London, Belgium, Italy, Switzerland, and Germany. In that year she also gave concerts in South America and Haiti.

Brice, Carol: contralto. Born in North Carolina; reared at Palmer Memorial Institute, Sedalia, N.C. Received training at Juilliard School of Music. Winner of Naumburg Award, 1944. Debut in Town Hall, March 1945. At the request of conductor Fritz Reiner, she recorded De Falla's *El Amor Brujo* and Mahler's *Eines Fahrenden Gesellen.* Koussevitsky presented her to a Boston audience in 1946, and she was guest soloist for the annual spring concert of the Yale University Glee Club the same year.

For three consecutive years she was soloist with the Pittsburgh Symphony Orchestra under Fritz Reiner and has been soloist with the New York Philharmonic Orchestra, the Kansas City Philharmonic, the Boston Symphony, and other great orchestras. She has had her own radio program, "Carol Brice, Contralto," originating in New York City. She toured South America and gave concerts in Panama during 1950.

Brown, Anne Wiggins: soprano. Born Baltimore, Md. Education: Institute of Musical Art, Juilliard Opera School, Morgan College, Columbia University. Pupil of Licia Dunham, of the Institute. Married to Norlof Schelderup, a Norwegian. She created the role of Bess in *Porgy and Bess;* sang the leading role in Ravel's *L'Heure Espagnole* at Juilliard Opera School, 1939. Soloist with New York Philharmonic Orchestra at the Lewisohn Stadium 1936, 1937, 1939, 1940; Hollywood Bowl, 1937; St. Louis Municipal Opera, 1938. Radio: Guest soloist on "General Motors Hour," "Magic Key," and Rudy Vallee program. Gave full European season of recitals 1946-47. She has recently appeared as Mme. Flora in *The Medium* and as Lucy in *The Telephone,* both by the American composer, Menotti.

Davis, Ellabelle: soprano. Born New Rochelle, N.Y. After a spectacular concert tour was offered the title role of *Aida* at the *Opera Nacionale,* Mexico City, for the summer of 1946. Sang with the Indianapolis Symphony Orchestra under Savitzky. Sang premier performance of Lukas Foss's *The Song of Songs* in Boston during 1947-48 season. Since 1948 she has toured Europe, Cuba, Central and South America, and the Caribbean Islands. Critics acclaim her voice one of the finest.

De Paur, Leonard: conductor. The De Paur Infantry Chorus made its Carnegie Hall debut Dec. 7, 1947, upon leaving the service. It was instantly acclaimed one of the finest choral units of the day and since then has sung over 600 concerts. It is the most heavily booked attraction of Columbia Artists Management, Inc., and has toured both North and South America.

Dickerson, Nathaniel: tenor. In 1950 was given a year's contract with National Concert and Artists Corporation (concert agency) and a $250 gift certificate for the most outstanding recital in either Carnegie Hall or Carnegie Recital Hall during 1949-50. This annual award was established in 1949 to give practical help to young musicians, the winner being selected by a careful appraisal of all reviews.

Dixon, (Charles) Dean: conductor. Born January 10, 1915, New York City. Education: Juilliard School of Music; further study at Columbia University. Has conducted the League of Music Lovers Chamber Orchestra at Town Hall recital, NBC Symphony Orchestra, New York Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra at Lewisohn Stadium, N.Y.C., National Youth Administration Orchestra. In 1939 conducted the music for *John Henry*, by Roark Bradford and Jacques Wolfe, starring Paul Robeson, and was musical director of the Shoestring Opera Company. Also choral conductor, including American Peoples Chorus, Long Island University Chorus, Dean Dixon Chorus. During the war was member of the Music War Council, which judged current war songs. Conducts music - appreciation courses for children and adults. Conductor of American Youth (Interracial) Orchestra, which made successful debut at Carnegie Hall, Dec. 16, 1945, and gave first performance of Ulysses Kay's *Dance Calinda*, Jan. 10, 1946. Lectures extensively. Has published articles in *The Musical Courier*, *Music World Almanac*, and *The Music Educators Journal*. On May 21, 1950, directed a program of symphonic music by Negro composers from five countries in Town Hall, N.Y.C.

Dunbar, Rudolph: clarinetist. Born 1910, British Guiana. Education: Institute of Musical Art, N.Y.C.; Paris; Leipzig. Has conducted Liverpool Symphony Orchestra; National Symphony Orchestra in Royal Albert Hall, London, presenting Willian Grant Still's, *Plain Chant for America;* previously presented Still's *Afro-American Symphony* to British concert-goers. Is first Negro to conduct London Philharmonic Orchestra and first since Samuel Coleridge-Taylor to conduct British Symphony Orchestra. Guest conductor, Hollywood Bowl, 1946. Has published a text book on clarinet playing. Makes his home in London.

Duncan, Todd: baritone. Born 1904, Danville, Ky. Education: Butler College; M.A., Columbia University. Pupil of Frank Bibb and others. Has made concert tours in United States, Canada, England, South America, Australia. Created the role of Porgy in *Porgy and Bess;* sang in *Sun Never Sets* in Drury Lane Theatre, London, and appeared in the operatic roles Tanio and Escamillo at the New York City Center. Has sung with the New York Philharmonic Orchestra. One of the crowning events of the 1945-46 season was Duncan's rendition of the baritone part in the Beethoven *Ninth Symphony*, with the New York Philharmonic Orchestra. Took the leading role as the Rev. Stephen Kumalo in the Anderson-Weill musical play, *Lost in the Stars*, musical version of *Cry the Beloved Country*, for the duration of its lengthy run on Broadway. Received D. Litt. from Valparaiso University, June 1950. His accompanist is William Duncan Allen.

Evanti, Lillian: soprano. Born Washington, D.C. Made debut in opera at Nice, France. Has appeared in opera and concert in the United States, Europe, South America, Cuba. Sang role of Violetta in the Watergate performance of the National Negro Opera Company's *La Traviata.*

Everett, Charles: tenor. Native of New York City. Sings widely in the United States. Has had successful appearances at Town Hall, Carnegie Hall, and at Columbia University, N.Y.C.

George, Zelma Watson: soprano. Created role of Mme. Flora in Menotti's *The Medium* for the Karamu House (Cleveland) production, December 1949. Repeated her success in the first TV production in Cleveland, August 1950. After over 100 performances in Cleveland, the production was moved to The Arena, New

York City, where it enjoyed tremendous success. Awarded the Gold Merit Award by the National Association of Negro Musicians, 1950.

Hayes, Roland: tenor. Born June 3, 1887, Curryville, Ga. Education: Fisk University; extension course, Harvard University. Pupil of W. Arthur Calhoun; Jennie A. Robinson, Fisk University; Arthur J. Hubbard, Boston, eight and one-half years. Also studied in Europe, 1930, under Miss Ira Aldridge, Victor Beigel, Sir George Henschel, Dr. Theo. Lierhammer. Mus. D., Fisk University, 1932; Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio, 1939. Conducted own concert tour of United States, 1916-20; went to Europe, 1921 to study and conduct concert tours. Command performances before George V of England, April 1921, and before Queen Mother Maria Christina of Spain, 1925. Soloist with orchestras in Berlin, Cologne, Paris, Amsterdam, Vienna. Has toured United States singing with Boston, Philadelphia, Detroit, and New York Symphony Orchestras. Has won wide recognition for interpretation of classics and of traditional Negro melodies.

Hinderas, Natalie: pianist. Graduate of Oberlin Conservatory of Music at 18. Student of the late Olga Samaroff; Rosenwald Fellow; Samaroff Scholarship winner; Whitney Fellow. Soloist with the Lorain, Ohio, Symphony Orchestra; performed several times with Cleveland Women's Symphony.

Jackson, Rhea: soprano. Graduate of High School of Music and Art, N.Y.C., and Hunter College; student of Jacques Stickgold. Has toured the United States and made successful Town Hall debut. One of first colored singers to become part of Metropolitan Opera Chorus for 1951 opening performance of *Aida.*

Johnson, Hall: choral conductor, arranger, composer. Born March 12, 1888, Athens, Ga. Education: Knox Institute, Athens, Ga.; Atlanta University; Allen University, Columbia, S.C.; University of Pennsylvania, musical course, 1910; Hahn School of Music, Philadelphia; Institute of Musical Art, N.Y.C., 1923; studied theory of music, violin, piano, and other instruments; specialized in composition; has made many transcriptions of Negro spirituals. Organized Hall Johnson Choir, December 1925, which has toured United States and furnished background music for many musical comedies and plays. His choir represented the United States at the Berlin Arts Festival, 1951. Composed *Coophered,* an operetta portraying Negro life in the Southland, and has arranged many spirituals in novel form for vocal performance. His chorus has also appeared at Lewisohn Stadium concerts and on the Columbia Broadcasting System.

Lafayette, Leonora: soprano. Born Baton Rouge, La. Graduate of Fisk University; Marian Anderson award winner; Whitney Foundation Fellow. During 1951 she sang extensively in Basel, Switzerland. Chief roles are in *Madame Butterfly* and *Aida.*

Lee, Everett: conductor, violinist. Native of Cleveland, Ohio. Student at Cleveland Institute of Music and soloist with orchestra under Beryl Rubinstein. Studied violin with Joseph Fuchs. After discharge from Army Air Force, became first violinist and assistant conductor, for *Carmen Jones.* Has served on the Columbia Opera Workshop faculty, and as concert master, then conductor, for the show, *On the Town.* Has played with Leopold Stokowski's New York City Symphony. Received a personal scholarship from Koussevitsky for work in conducting at the Opera Workshop at Tanglewood in the Berkshires. Has his own interracial orchestra.

Maynor, Dorothy: soprano. Born Sept. 3, 1910, Norfolk, Va. Education: B.S., Hampton Institute, 1933. Received first vocal lessons from R. Nathaniel Dett. Toured Europe as member of Hampton Institute Choir; studied voice with Westminster Choir, Princeton, N.J.; later under Wilfred Klamroth, John Alan Haughton, and others. In 1939 made informal debut at Berkshire Festival after which Serge Koussevitsky proclaimed her

"one of the finest singers I have ever heard." After New York debut, critics placed her among leading concert singers of the day. Has appeared with New York Philharmonic, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, Cleveland, San Francisco, and Los Angeles symphony orchestras. In 1940 was winner of Town Hall Endowment Series Award for outstanding performance and chosen by Library of Congress to open its festival commemorating 150th anniversary of the Emancipation Proclamation; in 1941, Hampton Institute gave her its annual Alumni Award as its outstanding alumnus for 1940; in 1944 was soloist at Washington Cathedral in celebration of 50th anniversary of World Y.W.C.A.; in 1945 received Mus. D. from Bennett College. Has toured Europe and the West Indies and sung series of concerts with Honolulu Symphony Orchestra. Was presented by National Symphony Orchestra in 1950.

Moten, Etta: soprano. Integrated as guest star in Grant Park Concert's Cole Porter High Program, Chicago, Ill., Aug. 18-19, 1951, with three white artists. Also featured were Albert Yarborough and John Burdette, tenors, who sang with the chorus accompanying the four stars. This was the first time in the 17-year history of these concerts that Negroes were used in the choral group.

McFarlin, Pruith: tenor. Native of Florida. Education: Southern University, Baton Rouge, La.; studied with La Forge and at Rochester School of Music. Taught at Piney Woods, Miss. Sings regularly on Columbia Broadcasting System and has appeared widely in concert in the United States.

McMechen, June: soprano. Native of Missouri. Graduate of Howard University; student of Todd Duncan. Represented Howard University on a Fred Allen radio program as its "most talented undergraduate." Further study at Juilliard and Columbia University, receiving Master's degree in music education. Has toured extensively and had tremendous success at Lewisohn Stadium appearances in Gershwin concerts.

Pankey, Aubrey: baritone. Reared in Pittsburgh, Pa. Was boy soprano soloist with Holy Cross Choir. Education: Studied at Hampton Institute with R. Nathaniel Dett; Oberlin Conservatory of Music; Hubbard Studios; Boston College of Music; Neue Wiener Konzervatorium. Private teachers were Thiedor Lierhammer in Vienna, Oscar Daniel and Charles Panzera in Paris, John Alan Haughton in New York. In 1930, made tour of principal cities of Europe and Africa as well as United States and South American countries. Was sent on good-will tour of South America just before World War II and was so successful he was asked to make a second tour.

Parker, Louise: contralto. Graduate of Curtis Institute in Philadelphia. Has won two Marian Anderson awards and enjoyed successful debut in New York City, November 1947.

Phillips, Helen: soprano. Successful debut at Town Hall, March 1948. Guest artist for National Association of Negro Musicians, Baltimore, 1950. Soloist for eight concerts of Goldman Band, summer 1950 (the first time in 10 years a vocalist had appeared with the band).

Rahn, Muriel: soprano. Born in Boston, reared in New York City and at Tuskegee Institute. Education: Tuskegee Institute, Atlanta University, Conservatory of the University of Nebraska. Has taught at several schools and colleges. Member of opera group of National Orchestral Association of New York; has alternated concert and stage careers. Sang leading role in Billy Rose's *Carmen Jones*, alternating with Muriel Smith. Has toured United States extensively. Sang in Eva Jessye's Choir, Lew Leslie's *Blackbirds*, Connie's *Hot Chocolates*, in Paris at "Chez La DuBarry." Other achievements are: successful concert in Carnegie Chamber Music Hall; role in National Orchestral Association presentation of Mozart's *Abduction from the Seraglio;* featured role in the Lunt-Fontaine show, *The Pirate;* ovation at Grant Park, where 15,000 people heard her sing with Grant Park Orchestra, Aug. 12, 1943, under

Leo Bolognini. For the February 1950 Columbia Opera Workshop production she sang the leading female role opposite Lawrence Tibbett in *The Barrier*, a musical drama by Meyerowitz and Langston Hughes, which was repeated in abortive runs in Washington and New York.

Richardson, Mayme: soprano. Born Saginaw, Mich. Education: Detroit Conservatory of Music. Made debut at Steinway Hall, N.Y.C. Studied opera under Pompolio Maltestase, coached by Julius Ronkeski. Sang title role of *Aida* under Fritz Mahler, August 1945.

Robbs, Mary: soprano. Made concert debut as soloist with Chattanooga Symphony Orchestra, Chattanooga, Tenn., April 4, 1951; believed to be first time in the South that a Negro has been a featured performed with a white orchestra in a major public concert.

Robeson, Paul: baritone. Born April 9, 1898, Princeton, N.J. A.B., Rutgers College, 1919; M.A., Rutgers University, 1932; LL.B., Columbia University, 1923; honorary degree, L.H.D., Hamilton College, 1940, Morehouse College, 1943, Howard University, 1945. Phi Beta Kappa, Rutgers. Toured United States and Europe as stage and concert artist. Is equally at home in music of the old masters, songs of popular composers, and spirituals of the Negro.

Scott, Hazel: pianist. Plays programs divided equally between classics and popular music. Her Carnegie Hall concerts are tremendously popular. Is the only Negro woman performer doing a solo show on TV (Station WABD). During 1950-51 season toured British Isles, Scandinavia, Israel.

Smith, Muriel: contralto. Sang one of lead roles in *Carmen Jones*. Played role of Ella Hammer in the Broadway opera *The Cradle Will Rock*, by Blitzstein, Mansfield Theatre, January 1948.

Spearman, Rawn: tenor. Native of Tallahassee, Fla. Graduate of Florida A.&M. College. After serving in Army, joined Fisk Jubilee Singers. Recipient of Marian Anderson award, fourth annual award of American Theatre Wing, 1951 Whitney Award. Town Hall debut, May 13, 1951.

Thigpen, Helen: soprano. Born in Washington, D.C. Studied at Howard University, with teachers in New York, with Eva Gauthier. Participant in 1950 Festival of American Contemporary Music at Columbia University, sponsored by Alice M. Ditson Fund and in 1951 American Music Festival, singing songs by composer Howard Swanson on both occasions. Widely known and well received as recitalist.

Thomas, Fred: baritone. Second-place tie in 1951 "Metropolitan Auditions of the Air"; received $1,000 scholarship. Has sung in Broadway shows, including *Show Boat* and *Call Me Mister*. Winner of 1951 National Association of Negro Musicians Award. Debut in Town Hall, March 18, 1950.

Towles, Lois: pianist. Born in Texarkana, Ark. Attended Wiley College, University of Iowa, Juilliard School of Music; studied under Robert Casadesus at Fontainebleau, France. Assistant professor in music at Fisk University. Her 1951 American concerts were followed by a European tour. Has been singled out by Arthur Rubinstein as a gifted interpreter and was given fellowship in Master Coaching at his Hollywood studio.

Walker, George: pianist. Born in Washington, D.C. Education: Oberlin Conservatory of Music; scholarship at Curtis School of Music, Philadelphia, in piano under Serkin, in composition under Scalero; studied with Piatigorsky, Primrose, Menotti. Debut recital in Town Hall. Soloist with Ormandy and Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra and with American Youth Orchestra under Dean Dixon.

Warfield William: baritone. Studied at Eastman School of Music. Served in Army. Made sensational debut in Town Hall, March 19, 1950. Toured Australia, giving concerts in six cities with Goosens, Klemperer, and Galliera conducting. Appeared in moving picture, *Show Boat;* on Broadway in *Call Me Mister* and *Regina*. Turned down role in Venice production of *The Rake's Progress* for film, *Huckle-*

Francois, Clarens: pianist, composer, Education: Mus. B., Northwestern University; graduate study at University of Southern California at Los Angeles. Has taught at Palmer Memorial Institute, Sedalia, N.C.; in public schools, Dayton, Ohio. Served as bandmaster for U.S. Navy at Chapel Hill, N.C., during World War II.

Fuller, O. Anderson, Jr.: composer, pianist. Born Sept. 20, 1904, Bishop College, Marshall, Texas. Education: Bishop College; New England Conservatory of Music; University of Iowa, where he received M.A. and Ph. D. Has been Director of Music at A.&T. College, Greensboro, N.C.; Prairie View, Texas. Is Dean of Music, Lincoln University, Jefferson City, Mo. Under his direction, the Division of Music became member of Association of Schools of Music.

Gamble, Anne: pianist. Graduated *cum laude* from Fisk University; studied at Oberlin Conservatory, and under Ray Lev in New York City. Taught at Tuskegee Institute, was Associate Professor of Music at Talladega College.

Gatlin, F. Nathaniel: clarinetist. Born at Gary, Ind. Education: Oberlin Conservatory of Music; Northwestern University, M.A.; studied under George Waln and DeCaprio. Played for Enesco, Kryl, Kinder, Stokowski. Has taught at Bennett College, Greensboro, N.C. Head of Band Department, Lincoln University, Jefferson City, Mo., 1946.

Hall, Frederick D.: composer, conductor, arranger. Born Dec. 14, 1896, Atlanta, Ga. Education: Morehouse College; Chicago Musical College, Mus. B.; Columbia University; M.A. Fellowship, Royal Anthropological Institute; Licentiate, Royal Academy of Music; Rosenwald Fellow; General Education Board Fellow; Research Grant from Phelps Stokes Fund. Formerly Director of Music, Clark College, Atlanta, Ga., and Dillard University, New Orleans, La. Director of Music, Alabama State Teachers' College, Montgomery, Ala.

Harreld, Kemper: violinist. Born Jan. 31, 1885, Muncie, Ind. Education: Chicago Musical College; Sherwood Music School; Frederickson Violin School, Chicago; Sterns Conservatory, Berlin, 1914. Serves on faculty of Morehouse College and of Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga. Conducted Atlanta University chorus on coast-to-coast broadcast, spring, 1946.

Harris, Charles J.: pianist. Education: Chicago College of Music; New England Conservatory of Music; Boston University. Formerly accompanist for Roland Hayes; author of a book describing experiences as such. Holds position on faculty of State A.&M. College, Orangeburg, S.C.

Harrison, Hazel: pianist. Born in La Porte, Ind. Studied with Victor Heinz in Berlin; then with Ferruccio Busoni. Played with Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra. Studied with Percy Grainger after another year in Europe. Taught at Tuskegee Institute. Is member of faculty of Howard University, Washington, D.C.

James, Willis Laurence: composer, violinist, singer, conductor. Born in Montgomery, Ala. Has held positions at Leland College, Baker, La.; Alabama State Teachers College, Montgomery; Fort Valley State College, Fort Valley, Ga.; Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga. His compositions for voice and chorus have been performed by the NBC and CBS networks; on the Firestone Hour, Bell Telephone Hour, and Contented Hour. Is an authority on Negro Folk Music.

Jones, Louis Vaughn: violinist. Born in Cleveland, Ohio. Education: Studied with Joseph Balas; at New England Conservatory with Felix Winternitz; post-graduate work at University of Michigan. Has given numerous concerts in United States and Europe. Further study with Solloway in Budapest and Darrieux in Paris. Since 1930 has been head of Violin Department, Howard University.

Kay, Ulysses: composer. *The Quiet One,* first performance by New York Little Symphony Orchestra, November 1948. *Suite for Orchestra,* performed by New York Philharmonic Music Ensemble. During 1950-51 received a Fulbright Fellowship for creative work in Italy, in

residence at American Academy, Rome. Commissioned 1950-51 by Quincy (Ill.) Society of Fine Arts to compose work for baritone voice and chamber orchestra. First performances 1951: (1) *Sinfonia in E*, for orchestra, May 2, by Dr. Howard Hanson and Eastman-Rochester Symphony Orchestra in Eastman Schools' twenty-first Festival of American Music, Rochester, N.Y.; (2) *Song of Ahab*, cantata for baritone voice and chamber orchestra after *Moby Dick*, May 17, by J. Leslie Pierce, baritone, with members of the Quincy Chamber Music Ensemble, George Irwin, conductor, Quincy, Ill.; (3) *Short Suite*, for concert band, May 8, by Baylor Golden Wave Band, Donald I. Moore, director, Waco, Texas. Publications: Two volumes for organ, by H. W. Gray Company, N.Y.C.

Kerry, Thomas: composer, pianist. Associate Professor of Music, Howard University. With Sylvia Olden-Lee forms popular team of duo-pianists.

Lawson, Warner: pianist, choral director. Born in Hartford, Conn. Education: Early music study with parents; B.A., Fisk University and Yale University; M.A., Harvard University; piano study with Artur Schnabel in Germany. Has served on faculty of A.&T. College, Greensboro, N.C., and at Fisk University. In 1942 was called to Howard University as Dean of School of Music. 1943-44, advisor to Lilla Belle Pitts, then President of Music Educators National Conference, in St. Louis. Under Dean Lawson the Howard University School of Music became member of Association of Schools of Music, the first Negro group so elected.

Margetson, Edward H.: composer, organist. Born Dec. 31, 1891, St. Kitts, B.W.I. Education: Columbia University. Associate of American Guild of Organists. Specialty is Caribbean Sea songs. Organist and choirmaster of Church of the Crucifixion, N.Y.C. Among his compositions are: *Rondo Caprice*, for full orchestra; *Echoes of the Caribbean; Ballade Valse Serenade*, for cello; pieces for violin, piano, organ, chorus.

Mayo, T. Curtis: organist. Born in Washington, D.C. Education: Oberlin Conservatory of Music, Mus. M. Associate of American Guild of Organists. Taught at LeMoyne College, Memphis, Tenn.; St. Augustine's College, Raleigh, N.C. Recently won fellowship in American Guild of Organists.

Miller, James: pianist, arranger. Born Aug. 30, 1907, Pittsburgh, Pa. Education: Carnegie Institute of Technology, Mus. M.; first Negro music teacher in public schools of Pittsburgh. Has given recitals in United States and published arrangements for spirituals. Organist, Bethesda Church, Pittsburgh. Member of Superintendent's Advisory Committee for Intercultural Education in public schools of Pittsburgh.

Nickerson, Camille: composer and singer of Creole songs. Born in New Orleans, La. Education: Mus. B., Oberlin Conservatory of Music; studied at Columbia University and Institute of Musical Art. Instructor at Howard University. Author of *Five Creole Songs*, published by Boston Music Company. In 1944 gave recital of Creole and Negro songs at New York Times Hall, accompanying herself on piano and guitar (the Creole songs were sung in the Louisiana French patois, after being explained in English). Past-president of National Association of Negro Musicians.

Olden-Lee, Sylvia: pianist-accompanist, coach. Education: Studied at Howard University with Allen and Cohen; at Oberlin University with Frank Shaw. Studied with Wittgenstein. Taught at Talladega College and Dillard University. Joint recitals with Carol Brice, Paul Robeson; duo-piano concerts with Thomas Kerr of Howard University. Married Everett Lee, whom she accompanies.

Perry, Julia: composer. Native of Akron, Ohio. Student at Akron University. Through John Knight Scholarship was able to attend Westminster Choir School. In 1948 won first place in vocal contest; tied for first place in composition at Columbus convention of the National Association of Negro Musicians. Further

study at Juilliard School of Music and the Berkshires. Has M.A. in composition from Westminster Choir College.

Price, Florence B.: composer, pianist, born 1888, Little Rock, Ark. Education: Chicago Teacher's College; University of Chicago; Chicago Musical College; New England Conservatory of Music; American Conservatory of Music. Winner of Wanamaker prize for symphony and piano compositions. Member of ASCAP, Chicago Club of Women Organists, Chicago Music Association, National Association of Negro Musicians, National Association for American Composers and Conductors.

Savage, Roena: instructor in voice, Department of Music, Lincoln University, Jefferson City, Mo. Under management of Dixie Bureau-Southern Town Hall Association, 1950-51. Her repertoire includes songs from German, French, Italian, English, Spanish schools as well as spirituals. Made her New York debut in 1948 and was acclaimed for "an unusually beautiful voice, even throughout its entire range."

Schuyler, Philippa Duke: composer, pianist. Born Aug. 2, 1931, N.Y.C. Having won eighth consecutive prize in New York Philharmonic Society's notebook contest for young people, at age of 11 was barred from further participation (first time in history of the contest a child was barred because of brilliance). In annual tournament for piano students held by National Guild of Piano Teachers, Philippa was awarded, for eighth consecutive time, the highest honors, a gold star, for her repertoire of 21 pieces, and the mark of "superior." She first played for the Guild when four years old, and had at that time composed a dozen scales, 10 pieces, and knew by memory many compositions. Just before her fourth birthday she played Schumann and Mozart on two large radio hook-ups. Has appeared at Lewisohn Stadium with New York Philharmonic Orchestra in dual role of composer-pianist. The orchestra played one of her compositions and then accompanied her in the Saint-Saens *Concerto in G Minor*. A child prodigy, Miss Schuyler is developing into a first class musician, and has made successful appearances in United States and West Indies.

Still, William Grant: composer. Born May 11, 1895, Woodville, Miss. Education: Wilberforce University; Oberlin Conservatory of Music; New England Conservatory. Honorary degrees: Mus. M., Wilberforce University; Mus. D., Howard University, 1936. Played violin, cello, oboe in orchestra, Columbus, Ohio, 1915. Has arranged for well known orchestras and arranged and directed for "Deep River Hour," Station WOR; composer of theme song for New York World's Fair. Conducted own compositions as guest conductor, Los Angeles Philharmonic Orchestra, 1936. Received second Harmon Award for year's greatest contribution to American Negro culture; Guggenheim Fellowship, 1934; Rosenwald Fellowship, 1939.

Compositions include: for full orchestra, *Darker America; Afro-American Symphony; Symphony in G Minor; Dismal Swamp*. For orchestra, chorus, narrator, and contralto, *And They Lynched Him on a Tree*. For small orchestra, *Scherzo; Summerland; Blues; From the Black Belt; Rising Tide*. For piano solo, *Three Visions; Quit Dat Fool'nish; A Deserted Plantation; Seven Traceries*. For voice and piano, *Winter's Approach; Breath of a Rose; Twelve Negro Spirituals; Rising Tide*. For chorus, *Three Negro Spirituals*. For orchestra and baritone soloist, *Plain-Chant for America*. For ballet, *La Guiablesse; Sahdji; Lenox Avenue*. Ballet, *Miss Sally's Party*. Operas, *Troubled Island; A Bayou Legend; A Southern Interlude*. On May 12, 1949, *Troubled Island*, based on Langston Hughes' book, had its premiere at the New York City Center Opera House.

Suthern, Orrin Clayton, II: organist-conductor. Born Oct. 11, 1912, Renovo, Pa. Education: Western Reserve University; Cleveland Institute of Music; Northwestern University; Columbia University; student of Edwin Arthur Kraft

and of Carl Weinrich, both Fellows of American Guild of Organists; history under Lang, Columbia University. Has given concerts in all parts of United States. Taught at Tuskegee Institute, 1934-39; head of Department of Music, Florida A.&M. College, Tallahassee, Fla., 1940-42; head of Department of Music, Bennett College, 1942-45; head of Department of Music, Dillard University, 1945-50. Director and Associate Professor of Music, Lincoln University, Lincoln University, Pa.

Suthern first began to attract attention as the youthful organist of St. Andrew's Episcopal Church in Cleveland, Ohio, where his father was rector. When a student at Western Reserve University he won a contest under the auspices of the Northern Ohio Chapter of the American Guild of Organists for which he was awarded a certificate and a recital at the Youngstown, Ohio convention of the Guild. No Negro organist had ever been so honored. Through his affiliation with Western Reserve University many other musical honors were extended to him. Arthur Quimby, then Curator of Music at the Cleveland Museum of Art, invited him to play four Sunday evening recitals on the great museum organ. Later the mighty instrument at Severance Hall, home of the Cleveland Orchestra, was to respond to his touch. When the family moved to Chicago in 1933, his father became rector of St. Thomas' Episcopal Church, then a mission, and Suthern took over the duties of organist and master of the choristers. After playing a number of small engagements, Suthern's big opportunity came when an invitation to play the mammoth Skinner organ in Rockefeller Chapel was extended him by the University of Chicago officials. As a result of this engagement, succeeding years brought annual invitations to play at the Chapel.

During the 1945-46 season, two new firsts were added to the Suthern record. In December, he was soloist with the New Orleans Symphony Orchestra, the first time a Negro instrumentalist had played with a white southern orchestra; on Feb. 17, he was the first Negro organist to perform over a CBS network.

Swanson, Howard: composer. The American Music Festival, February 1951, featured his songs, *Second Prelude* and *The Valley*. As a participant in Sixth Annual Festival of Contemporary American Music at Columbia University, sponsored by Alice M. Ditson Fund, his songs, *Junk Man, Four Preludes, The Valley, Night Song*, were sung by HelenThigpen, soprano. His *Suites for Cello and Piano* were played by Bernard Greenhouse, February 1951. First Negro to win annual (1951) award of New York Music Critics' Circle for orchestra music, for his composition, *Short Symphony*.

Thomas, Carlotta: organist, composer. Born in New York City. Protégée of Harry Burleigh. Education: Languages and music, Columbia University; piano, Chatauqua and summer school under Arnet Hutcherson; also studied under many private teachers. First Negro woman to pass academic examination to become Associate of American Guild of Organists. Composer of numerous published choruses and a recitalist of distinction.

White, Clarence Cameron: composer, violinist. Born Aug. 10, 1880, Clarkville, Tenn. Education: Howard University, 1894-95; Oberlin Conservatory of Music, 1896-01. Studied in London under Samuel Coleridge-Taylor, 1908-11; in Paris under Raoul Lapana, on Rosenwald Fellowship, 1930-33. Student at Juilliard School of Music, 1940. Played in String Players Club under the direction of Coleridge-Taylor. M.A. (Honorary), Atlanta University, 1928; Mus. D., Wilberforce University, 1933. Teacher in the public schools, Washington, D.C., 1902-05; private studio, Boston, 1912-23; Director of Music, West Virginia State College, 1924-30, Hampton Institute, 1932-35; Music Specialist, National Recreation Association, N.Y.C., 1937-41. Awarded Harmon Foundation Award, 1928; Rosenwald Fellow Award, 1930; David Bispham Award for Opera, 1933. Among his com-

positions are *Ouanga* (opera in 4 acts), 1932; numerous pieces for violin and pianoforte, organ, voice, and violin technique; many Negro spirituals, including *Bandanna Sketches, From the Cotton Fields, Cabin Memories.*

Winkfield, Clyde: pianist. Born June 9, 1918. Education: Chicago Musical College; University of Chicago. Pupil of Treshansky. Winner of Civic Achievement Award of City of Chicago. Rosenwald Fellow, 1941. Soloist with Detroit Civic Orchestra, Pennsylvania Orchestra, American Concert Orchestra, National Youth Symphony Orchestra.

Work, John W.: composer. Education: Fisk University; Yale University, Mus. B.; Columbia University, M.A.; Institute of Musical Art. Published compositions for voice (solos, motets, adaptations from Negro folksongs); piano solo, *Sassafras; Appalachia* (suite of three pieces); *Scuppernong,* (suite of three pieces); numerous other works. Articles published: "The School Chorus", *New Educational Magazine;* "Sweet Chariot Goes to Church," *Epworth Highroad;* "Modern Music and its Implications to the Lay Listener," *The Dillard Arts Quarterly;* "Plantation Meistersingers," *The Musical Quarterly,* January 1940; "A Significant New Musical Form," *Motiv.* October 1946; "Changing Patterns in Negro Folksongs," *Journal of American Folklore,* October 1949. Published in 1940, *American Folk Songs.* His festival chorus, *The Singers,* won first prize in competition held by Fellowship of American Composers when performed May 9, 1946, by Michigan State Chorus and Detroit Symphony. Commissioned to write orchestra suite for Saratoga Music Festival.

NEGROES IN OPERA

The data that follow give the operatic appearances of Negroes, 1948 to 1951.[1]

Robert McFerrin, baritone
1949—March 31, *Troubled Island,* Still

Muriel Rahn, soprano
1950—February, *The Barrier,* Meyerowitz, Columbia University

Muriel Smith, contralto
1948—January, *The Cradle Will Rock,* Blitzstein, Mansfield Theatre
Dec. 12, *Carmen Jones,* Town Hall

William Warfield, baritone
1949—Nov. 1, *Regina,* Blitzstein

Camilla Williams, soprano
1948—March 26, *Madame Butterfly,* Puccini
Oct. 10, *Madame Butterfly,* Puccini
Oct. 28, *Aida,* Verdi
1949—April 9, *Madame Butterfly,* Puccini
April 21, *Madame Butterfly,* Puccini
Oct. 1, *Madame Butterfly,* Puccini
Nov. 6, *Madame Butterfly,* Puccini
Nov. 12, *La Boheme,* Charpentier
1950—Sept. 22, *Madame Butterfly,* Puccini

Camilla Williams and Lawrence Winters
1948—Nov. 5, *Aida,* Verdi
Nov. 26, *Aida,* Verdi
1949—March 24, *Aida,* Verdi
April 3, *Aida,* Verdi
1950—April 16, *Madame Butterfly,* Puccini
1951—April 1, *Madame Butterfly,* Puccini
April 6, *Aida,* Verdi

Lawrence Winters, baritone
1948—Oct. 28, *Aida,* Verdi
Oct. 31, *Pagliacci,* Puccini
Nov. 21, *Pagliacci,* Puccini
1949—April 10, *Troubled Island,* Still
Oct. 2, *Aida,* Verdi
Oct. 16, *Pagliacci,* Puccini
Oct. 19, *Tales of Hoffman,* Offenbach
Oct. 20, *Aida,* Verdi
Nov. 1, *Love for Three Oranges,* Prokofieff
Nov. 10, *Carmen,* Bizet
1950—March 24, *Love for Three Oranges,* Prokofieff
April 2, *Pagliacci,* Puccini
April 6, *Turandot,* Puccini
April 22, *Pagliacci,* Puccini
April 23, *Tales of Hoffman,* Offenbach
April 31, *Turandot,* Puccini
Oct. 19, *Aida,* Verdi
Nov. 10, *Aida,* Verdi
Nov. 13, *Die Meistersinger,* Wagner
1951—March 14, *Die Meistersinger,* Wagner
March 17, *Love for Three Oranges,* Prokofieff
March 25, *Pagliacci,* Puccini
Oct. 4, *The Dybbuk,* Tamkin

THE NEGRO AND POPULAR MUSIC

In the field of popular music, Negro musicians hold a prominent place as composers, arrangers, band leaders, and soloists, both vocal and instrumental.[2] An article in *Down Beat,* Jan. 1, 1943, states

[1] All appearances were with the New York City Opera Company, N.Y.C., except Miss Rahn's. For appearances of Negroes in operatic roles 1872-1946, see *Negro Year Book 1947.*

[2] For detailed sketches of some popular musicians, see *Negro Year Book 1947.*

that colored musicians excel on all solo instruments.

Among familiar and noted popular artists who have been on the scene for many years are Duke Ellington (Edward Kennedy); William C. Handy, of the famous "St. Louis Blues," who is now in the music publishing business; and Eubie Blake, composer, who has "written a lifetime of melodies."

Among the younger group currently on the scene are Valaida Snow, international singing star; Maxine Sullivan, songstress; Mary Lou Williams, pianist, arranger, and composer; Sarah Vaughan, vocalist; and Nat "King" Cole, and many others.

A popular singer of folk songs is Josh White, who toured Europe in 1951. Popular gospel singers are Sister Rosetta Tharpe, and Mahalia Jackson, who was recognized in 1951 by a French musical organization for the recording of folk music.

Among band leaders and other leaders who have made names for themselves are: Louis Armstrong, Count Basie, Tiny Bradshaw, Cab Calloway, Billy Eckstine, Ella Fitzgerald, Lionel Hampton, Erskine Hawkins, Benny Carter, Teddy Wilson, Erroll Garner, Pearl Bailey, Lena Horne, Roy Eldridge, Billy Daniels, Louis Jordan.

Winners in the 1951 *Down Beat* band poll were Duke Ellington, Miles Davis, Dizzy Gillespie, Charlie Parker, Oscar Peterson, Sarah Vaughn, and the Mills Brothers.

5
Art

THE AFRICAN HERITAGE

Contrary to popular impression, the Negro has contributed largely to the development of the fine arts.[1]

"Negro," the accepted term for designating the darker, so-called black, races, is very ambiguously and arbitrarily used today to sustain certain mythical stereotypes, mainly by the English-speaking peoples and particularly by those of the United States. A Spanish and Portuguese word merely meaning "black," the earliest occasion of its present usage, according to the Oxford English Dictionary, was in 1555. Anciently it was unknown. All Africa was anciently known by the Greeks as Ethiopia, meaning "land of the burnt faces." It has been said that Emperor Haile Selassie considers himself the spiritual ruler of all Africa for this reason. Ethiopia is the oldest nation on earth and was the mother of some of the great civilizations.

At the dawn of history, the most highly developed civilizations were in ancient Ethiopia and Egypt, whose inhabitants had a common origin. In these civilizations the fundamentals of architecture were developed and, concurrently, the arts of painting and sculpture. The earliest great architectural development is found in the Nile Valley, and its extraordinary ruins still remain as visible testimony. "In every part of the valley we find remnants of an age of building the like of which cannot be paralleled in the richest parts of Greece. Here it was that great building was practiced at an age when all of the rest of the world was in midnight darkness."[2] These are the works of the people known today as Negro and Negroid.

In the rest of Africa contemporary with the ancient Negro and Negroid civilizations of East Africa, there were outstanding, though more primitive, civilizations. It is claimed that the famous ruins of Zimbabwe in Rhodesia mark the site of long-lost Ophir, a previously unidentified region famous in the Old Testament for its fine gold.

During the past 45 years, West Africa has given us works of art that have made it a vast influence on modern art and the industrial arts of the world. We now know more than ever about the arts of West Africa through the famous Blondiau Collection, which was brought to the United States about 1925. Dr. Albert C. Barnes of the Barnes Foundation, Merion, Pa., writing in *Opportunity*, May 1926, on *Negro Art Past and Present*, says:

> A score or more years ago most of those persons who watched the beginning of a new era in art were profoundly astonished to read that its source of inspiration was the work of a race for centuries despised and condemned to a servile status. The greatest of all sculptures, that most purely classic in conception and execution, the Egyptian, was itself African.

Paul Guillaume, proprietor and editor of the magazine, *Les Arts*, Paris, in the same issue of *Opportunity* says: "These statues, first studied by anthropologists and antiquarians, have in the short space of twenty years played a role no less important for this age than was the role of classic art in inspiring the Renaissance."

The influence of African art extends immeasurably throughout the industrial

[1] Sources include: Porter, James A., "Progress of the Negro in Art During the Past Fifty Years," *Pittsburgh Courier*, July 29, 1950. For awards and other distinctions in art, see Chapter 24, AWARDS, HONORS AND OTHER DISTINCTIONS.

[2] Ridpath, J. C., *With the World's People*, Vol. 9. Washington, D. C.: Clark Ridpath, 1916.

arts. This was strongly affirmed by Stewart Culin, curator of the Brooklyn Museum:

> The art of the Negro is distinguished from the art of all other existing art of more or less pre-literate races as being a living art of a living people. While the American Indian and the inhabitants of the South Pacific have declined in contact with the European civilization, and their art extinguished, the Negro exists with his artistic powers and perceptions unimpaired, capable of progressing along lines of his own traditions and of creating for himself and in his own way. The vitality of his art is evidenced by the influence it has exerted upon the contemporary art of the West, known and fully recognized by many painters and sculptors and by their critics and followers. Less known and understood is the effect it has had upon the industrial arts, upon pattern making, upon so-called decorative art. Mostly occupied with the textile patterns, I have seen their adoption by the French and American textile industries following the display of raffia embroideries at the Brooklyn Museum in 1923.[1]

According to Dr. Culin, some of the results of this adoption formed the most conspicuous of all exotic influences at the Paris Exposition of 1925. He gives the Negro's textiles the most enduring place in their influence upon the art of the world.

We realize from the arts of the Negro that the beautiful was a way of life in African civilizations and that the American Negro has a very old artistic background. During the long years of slavery in the New World, the American Negro was separated from many of his gifts—to which he is now abundantly returning.

From Central and West Africa came the gift of iron and smelting. Franz Boas states: "It seems not unlikely that the people who made the marvelous discovery of reducing iron ores by smelting were the African Negroes. Neither ancient Europe, nor ancient Western Asia, nor ancient China knew iron." Torday, writing in the *Journal of the Royal Anthropological Institute,* says: "We are indebted to the Negro for the very keystone of our modern civilization . . . we owe him the discovery of iron." This was a contribution of West Africa, the section from which most of the slaves who were brought to the Americas came. Thus we know that many of the slaves brought to the Americas were from cultures skilled for centuries in the use of iron. So it is understandable how and why the Negro's first outstanding aesthetic contribution to New World culture was the fashioning of iron in many artistic ways. Old balconies, grilles, and doorways of New Orleans and surrounding Gulf areas, of Savannah, Georgia, of Charleston and Beaufort, South Carolina, and of other parts of the South Atlantic area are eloquent tributes to the skilled craftsmanship of slaves, heritages of their ancient cultures and civilizations. They worked at the anvil without direction from the white group. These gracious balconies, intricate grilles, and charmingly designed lunettes wrought by slave labor have won their place in the world of dealers and connoisseurs as works of master craftsmen.

Notwithstanding the more than justifiable claim of the Negro to the indigenous cultures of the African continent and the world renown of the vast works in the Nile Valley of Ethiopia and Egypt, recognized Negro writers on Negro art have failed to take the East African phase into proper consideration. Indeed, white American writers generally have given more thought to the fact that ancient Ethiopia and Egypt were Negro than have Negro writers. Outstanding among them has been Dr. Albert C. Barnes of the Barnes Foundation, Merion, Pa. However, two distinguished Negro historians and scholars have ably and authentically documented the ancient Negro connections of the great nations of East Africa, as well as the equally ancient, though more primitive, nations of the West and South. These scholars are Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, in his *Black Folk Then and Now* and his more recent *The World and Africa,* and Joel A. Rogers, in his works in general but particularly in the three volumes entitled *Sex and Race* and a pamphlet, *World's Greatest Men and Women of African Descent.* It is the

[1] *Opportunity,* May 1927.

existing remnants and ruins of the fine arts that have made our knowledge of ancient history possible, and the story of the Negro's contributions to the fine arts generally is inseparably interwoven with that history, as well as with modern history.

INFLUENCE OF ALAIN L. LOCKE

There are only two Negro writers of consequence in the field of Negro art, Alain L. Locke, Professor of Philosophy at Howard University, and James A. Porter, Assistant Professor of Art at the same university, whose *Modern Negro Art* covers its subject more thoroughly than any other work so far.

Dr. Alain L. Locke is one of the recognized authorities on the Negro in art. It is reasonable to state that he has been a greater inspirational influence upon the development of Negro artists and in creating appreciation for the Negro's art than any other person or group during the past 30 years. He has been appropriately called "the father of the Negro Renaissance." The appearance of the Harlem edition of *Survey Graphic* in March 1925 and *The New Negro* later in the same year had the effect of an atomic bomb on the public in general and Negro youth in particular. Prior to 1925, the known Negro professionals and students in the art schools of the country could almost have been counted on the fingers. Because of Locke's influence, ambitious aspirants in the field of art were greatly stimulated in their efforts. From 1925 to 1951, in the short span of 26 years, more Negro artists and craftsmen have developed and achieved outstanding recognition in American life than in all the previous years of American history. Those who pioneered played their part, but it remained for Locke to dramatize and accelerate the movement, building high on the earlier foundations. Other groups, individuals, and organizations followed and aided in movement.

AMERICAN NEGRO ARTISTS

Early Artists

In spite of the handicaps of slavery, Negroes have followed along with American art developments from the beginning. They managed to achieve their own commensurate results in every phase of the arts practiced. James A. Porter's *Modern Negro Art* sustains this conclusion, and undoubtedly as interest and available funds increase, making possible more extensive research, much more evidence will be discovered. The foremost of the known artists of the earliest period, according to Locke's *The Negro in Art* was:

Joshua Johnston: painter, 1770-1830. From a legendary figure known as "the painter slave of General Stricker," Dr. J. Hall Pleasants of the Maryland Historical Society has reconstructed Joshua Johnston, undoubtedly the first authenticated Negro artist in America. He was a portraitist, and was probably manumitted. He is listed in the Baltimore directories between 1769 and 1824 as a freeholder of colour and a portrait painter. According to Porter, "the source of his instruction or training is not yet established," but to use Dr. Pleasant's own words: "There appears in his paintings a striking generic resemblance to the work of three members of the Peale family. These three artists were Charles Wilson Peale, Charles Peale Polk and Rembrandt Peale."

In this period there were others who attained some proficiency of fair note. Porter gives the foremost mention of those known to *Robert Douglass*, portrait and ornamental painter, 1809-87; *Patrick Reason*, portrait painter and engraver, born about 1817; and *William Simpson*, portrait painter, who died about 1872.

1850 to 1880

During this period there were several Negro artists who distinguished themselves favorably in comparison with other

contemporary talents. The first and foremost up to 1870 was:

Robert S. Duncanson: painter, 1821-1871. Born in Cincinnati, Ohio. He attained distinction in Cincinnati and abroad as a painter. One of his paintings, "The Trial of Shakespeare," was recently presented to the Douglass Center in Toledo. "Blue Hole" is owned by the Cincinnati Art Museum. Another of his works, purchased by Queen Victoria, is said to hang in Windsor Castle. His talents, especially shown in "The Trial of Shakespeare," attracted the attention of prominent artists in Cincinnati in 1840, and he was sent to Scotland to study by the Freedmen's Aid Society. He returned in 1843 to become a respected member of the Cincinnati group of artists. He is mentioned in a history of Cincinnati written by Charles Gist in 1851 as being a noted artist, a painter of fruit, fancy and historical paintings, and landscapes. He executed numerous portrait and mural commissions for prominent families of the city. The portrait of "William Carey" at the Ohio Military Institute, of "Nicholas Longworth" at the Ohio Mechanics' Institute, and mural panels for the hall and reception room of the Taft family residence are of this period. His only known painting of a Negro subject, a portrait of Bishop Payne and his family (1848), is now in the possession of Wilberforce University. Duncanson returned to England and achieved considerable fame exhibiting in Glasgow, Edinburgh, and London.

Other artists to achieve some note about the same time were *Edward Stidham*, portrait painter, and *William Dorsey*, landscape painter, both of Philadelphia.

From 1865 to 1880, the two most outstanding Negro artists in American history, who reached their peak at the time of the Philadelphia Centennial Exposition in 1876, were Edward M. Bannister and Edmonia Lewis.

Edward M. Bannister: painter, 1828-1901. Born in Nova Scotia, Canada. He received private instruction in painting from Dr. Runner of Boston, and attained considerable recognition there in 1854. In 1870, he moved to Providence, R.I., residing there until his death. He was challenged to a professional career by a statement in the New York *Herald* in 1867 to the effect that "the Negro seems to have an appreciation of art, while manifestly unable to produce it." The Providence Art Club was organized in his studio in 1880. This became the nucleus of the Rhode Island School of Design. Bannister's most noted painting "Under the Oaks" was exhibited in the group representing the Massachusetts artists at the Philadelphia Centennial Exposition in 1876. It was awarded a Gold Medal and was bought for $1,500 by James Duffe of New York. Bannister is represented in the Providence Club, the Rhode Island School of Design, Howard University Art Gallery, and the John Hope Collection, Atlanta, Ga.

Edmonia Lewis, painter, 1845-1890. Born near Albany, N.Y. Of mixed Negro and Indian parentage, Edmonia Lewis was adopted from an orphanage and educated at Oberlin, Ohio, 1859-63, by abolitionists. As far as is known, she was the pioneer Negro sculptor. She showed artistic talent at an early age and was trained in the studio of Edmund Brackett of Boston. Her first exhibited works were "Medallion Head of John Brown" and "Bust of Robert Gould Shaw," shown at Soldiers Aid Fair, Boston, in 1864. She was sent by her patrons, the Story family, to Rome, Italy, where she became proficient in the fashionable neoclassical style of the day. Here she produced many figures, portraits, and symbolic groups directly in marble. On her return to the United States, she executed, mostly in plaster, a number of portrait commissions. Among these were "Wendell Phillips," "Charles Sumner," "Harriet Hosmer," "Charlotte Cushman," and "Henry Wadsworth Longfellow," which was done for the Harvard College Library. Her symbolic groups, usually under life size, show a competent mastery of technique. Best known among these

works are "Hagar" (1866), "Hiawatha" (1865), "The Marriage of Hiawatha," "The Departure of Hiawatha" (1867), "Madonna and Child" (collection of the Marquis of Bute), "Forever Free," emancipation group (1867), and the Harriet Hunt Mausoleum, Mt. Auburn Cemetery, Massachusetts. She exhibited in Rome in 1871, at the Philadelphia Centennial in 1876, and at Farwell Hall Exhibit, Chicago, 1870.

1880 to 1910

For the next twenty years no known artists of consequence were produced. Yet the works of those of the approximately five preceding generations set a background for Henry Ossawa Tanner, who became the greatest of all, even to the present time. He became one of the outstanding artists of the world and perhaps the greatest painter of scriptural subjects of this age.

Henry Ossawa Tanner: painter, 1859-1937. Born in Pittsburgh, Pa. He was the son of Bishop Benjamin T. Tanner of the African Methodist Episcopal Church. He lived in Paris from 1891 to his death there on May 25, 1937. He studied at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, 1884-88, and came particularly under the influence of Thomas Eakins. After graduation, he taught art, part-time, at Clark University, Atlanta, Ga. Through the aid of Bishop J. C. Hartzell of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who had been attracted to his works, he was enabled to go to Paris. He studied at the Academie Julian and under Jean Paul Laurens and Benjamin Constant. "The Music Lesson" brought his first Salon Honorable Mention in 1896. In 1897, his original, religious and mystical attitude broke through his early realism. "The Raising of Lazarus" was awarded the Salon Gold Medal and was purchased by the French government for the Luxembourg Galleries. Tanner instantly became an international figure. "The Annunciation" exhibited in 1898 at the Pennsylvania Academy was purchased for the Wilstach Collection. "Judas" was purchased for the Carnegie Institute in 1899, and "Nicodemus" (Walter Lippincott Prize) for the Pennsylvania Academy in 1899. Among subsequent awards were: Silver Medal, Paris Exposition, 1900; Silver Medal, Pan-American Exposition, 1901; Silver Medal, St. Louis Exposition, 1904; Medal of Second Class, Paris Salon, 1906; Harris Prize, Art Institute of Chicago, 1906; Gold Medal, San Francisco Exposition, 1915; Clark Prize, Grand Central Galleries, New York, 1930. Tanner was elected an associate of the National Academy in 1909 and a member in 1927. He was also made a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor. He is represented in some of the foremost public and private galleries here and abroad.

The stirring achievements of Tanner were of inestimable value as sources of inspiration to a large number of individuals. Though beginning in small numbers, they were destined to grow exceedingly during the next 25 years. The first important artist to appear achieved and held an outstanding place in the field of sculpture for nearly 40 years. This artist was:

Meta Vaux Warrick Fuller: sculptress, b. 1877. Born in Philadelphia, Pa. She studied at the School of Industrial Art and the Pennsylvania Academy, was a pupil of Charles Grafly, and of Rodin in Paris, and attended the Academie Colarossi. She exhibited at the Paris Salon of 1903 and 1904 a group entitled "The Wretched," which is considered her masterpiece. She executed symbolic groups on the Negro for the Jamestown Tercentenary, 1907; Harmon Exhibits, 1930, 1933; and frequent later showings at the Boston Art Club and the Guild of Arts and Crafts. Her work is represented in the Cleveland Museum, in the Schomburg Collection, Countee Cullen Branch, New York Public Library, and at the Y.M.C.A., Atlanta, Ga.

Contemporary with Mrs. Fuller and also a sculptress was:

May Howard Jackson: sculptress, 1877-1931. Born in Philadelphia. She studied at J. Liberty Tadd's Art School, Phila-

delphia, and the Pennsylvania Academy. She maintained a private studio in Washington, D.C., from 1902 to her death, specializing until 1912 on portrait busts. About 1914 she began to be intrigued by the Negro theme. Exhibits: Corcoran Art Gallery, 1915; National Academy of Design, 1916; Harmon Exhibits, 1927, 1928 (Bronze Medal in sculpture); New York Emancipation Exposition, 1913. Her memorial bust of Paul Laurence Dunbar is at Dunbar High School, Washington, D.C.

John Henry Adams, Jr., a teacher at Morris Brown College, Atlanta, Ga., in the early 1900's is also exceedingly worthy of mention. It is not known where he received his training, but the rare quality of his drawings in pen and ink—portrait studies and illustrations—document him as being one of the most gifted users of this medium the race has produced. Practically all writers on the Negro in art except James A. Porter have overlooked him. His works appeared mainly in the *Voice of the Negro*, a periodical published in Atlanta from 1904 to 1906, and later in *The Crisis*.

George Washington Carver, painter, 1864?-1943. All the world knows George Washington Carver as a great agricultural chemist, but not many are aware that he also produced paintings of recognized merit. A career as an artist seems to have been his intent more than 55 years ago in the Simpson College School of Art, Indianola, Iowa. He continued to paint, and in later years used his own pigments made from the clays of Alabama. There was a Carver Collection of Art, consisting of paintings he had executed, located in the George Washington Carver Museum at Tuskegee Institute until a fire in 1947. In this collection were four paintings which had been selected for exhibition at the World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago, 1893. One of these, "Yucca Angustifolia and Cactus," was awarded an Honorable Mention. There was also from a later period a beautiful small painting of a cluster of peaches.[1]

An interesting and generally overlooked fact is the appearance about this period of the first known Negro male sculptor:

Isaac Hathaway: sculptor and ceramist, b. 1871. Born in Lexington, Ky. He studied at the Art Department of the New England Conservatory of Music; the Cincinnati Museum Art Academy; the Ceramics Department, Pittsburg Normal College, Pittsburg, Kansas; and the Chandler Normal College. He maintained a studio in Washington, D.C., during 1910. His works are principally portrait busts, the best known of which are of Frederick Douglass, Booker T. Washington, and Paul Laurence Dunbar. His more recent works include designs for the Booker T. Washington memorial coin and for the coin to memorialize both Booker T. Washington and George Washington Carver, minted by the U.S.Government. He is one of the outstanding ceramists in the country and is head of the Department of Ceramics, Alabama State Teachers College, Montgomery.

The next well-known painter to follow Tanner also achieved outstanding success. He was:

William A. Harper, painter, 1873-1910. Born near Cayuga, Canada, Dec. 27, 1873; died in Mexico City, March 27, 1910. He studied at the Art Institute of Chicago, taught drawing in the public schools of Houston, Texas, and studied in Paris on a fellowship from 1903-05. He painted landscapes extensively in Brittany, Provence, and southern England and then again studied in Europe, 1907-08. He was closely associated with Tanner as an informal pupil. He returned to Chicago and lived as a free-lance painter.

[1] In addition to housing the relics of Dr. Carver's activities, the George Washington Carver Museum also houses an exhibit of Negro art and culture and Tuskegeeana. Most of the paintings by Dr. Carver were destroyed in the fire of Nov. 24, 1947, which almost gutted the interior of the building. The "Yucca Angustifolia and Cactus" was badly damaged, though not completely destroyed. The "peaches" were blackened by smoke and acid. However, these two are still exhibited. Restored during 1948-51, most of the original exhibits are displayed, with the exception of the paintings as indicated.

His premature death was a major loss to Negro art, for critics judged him of great promise, and many thought him more creatively original than Tanner. He was considered one of the leading landscape painters in the West. It is reasonably certain that longer life would have lifted him to national and perhaps international fame. Exhibits: Art Institute of Chicago, 1905; Fortnightly Club (1st Prize), 1908; Municipal Art League, Chicago, 1905, 1908; Art Institute of Chicago, 1910. Member of Society of Western Artists and Associated Chicago Artists. Works hang in Provident Hospital, Chicago; Art Institute of Chicago; Wabash Avenue Y.M.C.A., Chicago; Museum of Negro Art and Culture, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

Contemporary Artists, 1910 to 1925

An artist who so closely followed Harper that he could almost be considered as his contemporary was:

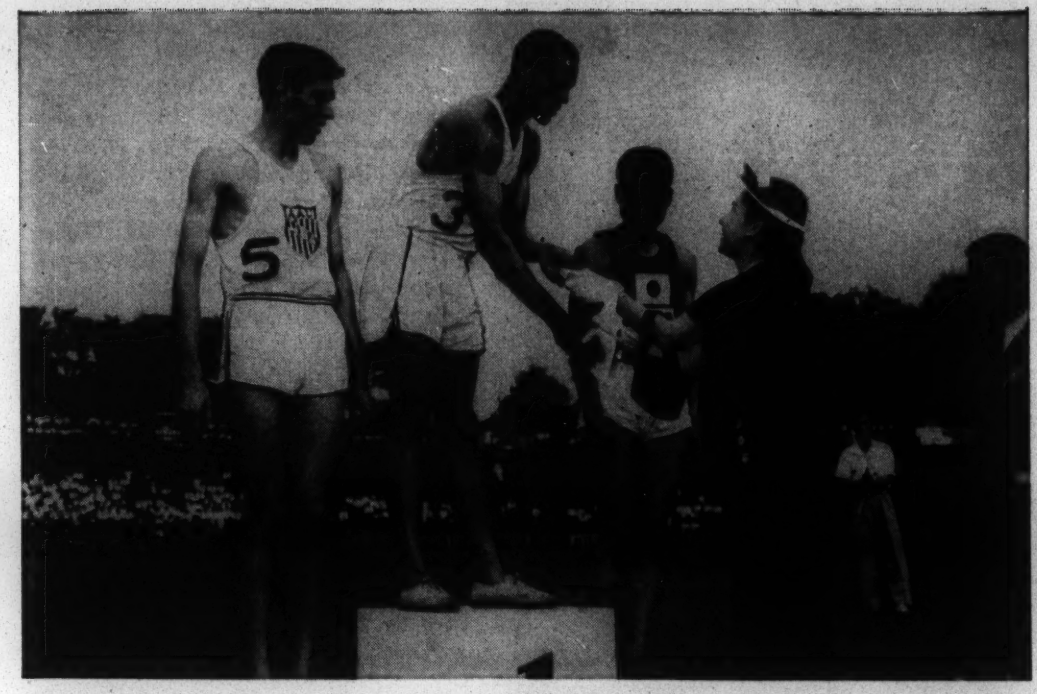
William Edouard Scott: painter, b. 1884. Born in Indianapolis, Ind. He studied at the Art Institute of Chicago and was considered one of its very brilliant students. He also studied privately in Paris with Tanner and at the Julian and Colarossi Academies. He won the Magnus Brand Prize in the school of the Art Institute of Chicago twice and was awarded a Special Harmon Gold Medal in Fine Arts, 1927, and a Julius Rosenwald Fellowship to study Negro types in Haiti in 1931. He also won the Jesse Binga Popularity Prize and the Eames McVeagh Prize, Chicago Art League, 1929. He painted murals for several public buildings in Indiana, Illinois, and West Virginia. "La Pauvre Voisin," exhibited in the Paris Salon, 1912, was purchased by the Argentine Republic. Twelve of his paintings were purchased by the Haitian government at his one-man show in Port-au-Prince, 1931. Exhibits: 1928, 1931, 1933; Harmon Exhibits to Johannesburg and Pretoria, Africa; one-man traveling show, 1935; Harmon College Art Association Traveling Exhibition, 1934-35; Findlay Galleries, Chicago, 1935; American Negro Exposition, 1940.

During the period 1907 to 1912, there were only five known Negro art students in New York: *Charles C. Dawson* at the Art Students League; *William Ernest Braxton* at the Adelphi Academy in Brooklyn; *Winifred Russell* at the National Academy; *Clinton DeVillis* and a late arrival, *Richard Lonsdale Brown*, a promising landscapist from West Virginia, who studied independently after being refused admittance to the Art Students League because of race, in spite of the fact that Dawson was already a student there.

The situation was not much better in Chicago, though for many years the liberal Chicago Art Institute, with its memories of Harper and Scott, was instrumental in inspiring other Negro students, among whom was:

William McKnight Farrow: painter, etcher, b. 1885. Born in Dayton, Ohio. Educated at the Art Institute of Chicago, he is one of the earliest Negro etchers. He was awarded the Eames McVeagh Prize, for etching, and the Peterson Prize, Chicago Art League, 1929. Exhibits: Chicago Art League, since 1928; Harmon Exhibits, 1928, 1930, 1931, 1935. He has been an instructor at Carl Schurz Evening High School and Technical Museum Staff, Art Institute of Chicago, from 1908 to the present.

Charles C. Dawson: painter, illustrator, designer, engraver, b. 1889. Born in Brunswick, Ga., June 12, 1889. He studied at Tuskegee Institute, Ala., and at the Art Students League of New York, 1907-12 (Honorable Mention Annual School Exhibition, 1911). Dawson reversed the usual order of student movement, leaving the Art Students League and New York for Chicago late in 1912, where he attended the Art Institute of Chicago from 1912 to 1917, graduating with special honors. He was with the American Expeditionary Forces, World War I, as 1st Lieutenant of Infantry, later being promoted to Captain of Infantry. Staff artist,



Mal Whitfield, world's most traveled track star, receives a first-place medal from Mrs. Matthew Ridgway at the recent Good-Will Track Meet in Tokyo, Japan. ***European Photo***

Jesse Owens (left), former Olympic star, is an inspiration to the 1952 team. Willie Mays, now in the U.S. Army, won the 1951 "Rookie of the Year" award while playing center field for the New York Giants. ***Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.*** **and** ***N.Y. Giants Photos***



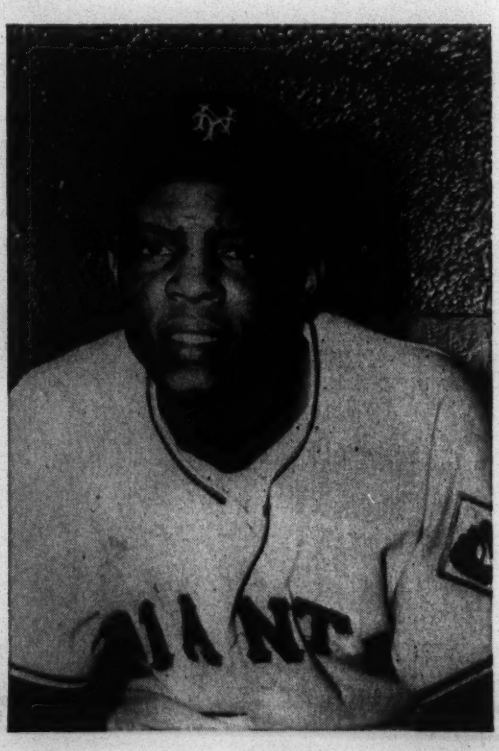


PLATE I



Tennis star Althea Gibson (left) is shown preparing for her appearance in England's famed Wimbledon championships. In the Northern Tournament at Manchester, she reached the singles semi-finals and, with Naresh Kumar of India, the mixed doubles finals. ***Afro-American Photo***

Mary McNabb, a freshman, led Tuskegee Institute to the 1951 National A.A.U. Women's Track championship by winning all sixteen running events she entered. ***Reese Photo***





"Jersey Joe" Walcott (right), in his fifth attempt, became World's Heavyweight Champion by knocking out Ezzard Charles in the seventh round on July 18, 1951, at Pittsburgh, Pa. ***International News Photo***

Jimmy Carter, who defeated Ike Williams for the Lightweight Championship in 1951, knocks challenger Art Aragon to the canvas with a hard left during their recent title bout. ***Wide World Photo***

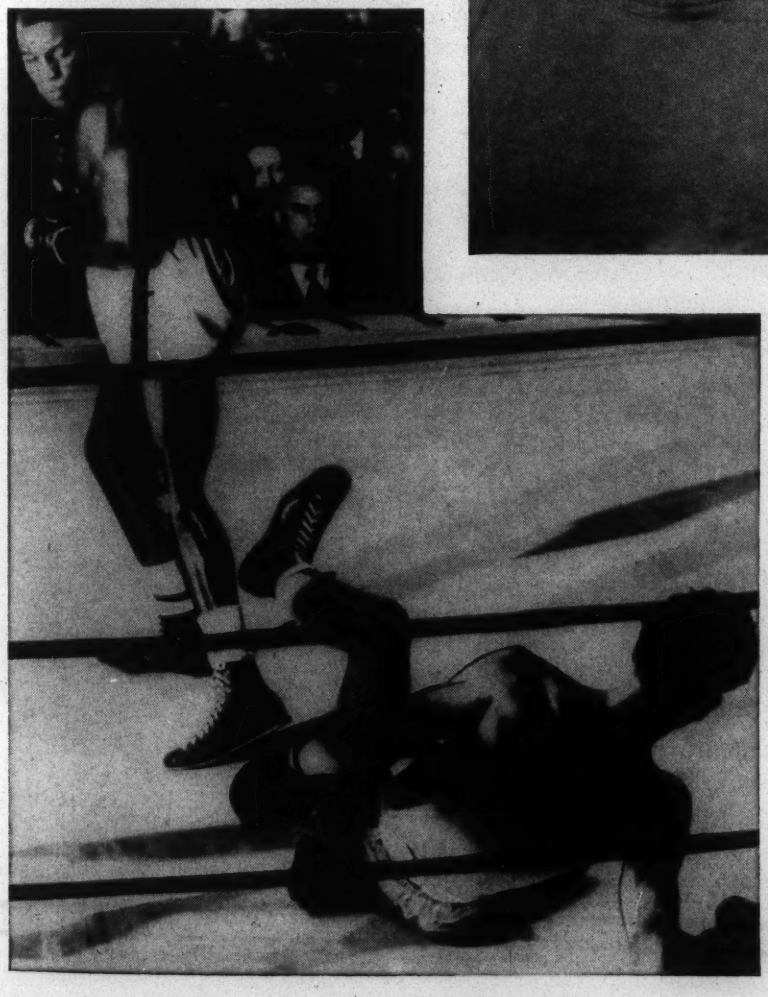
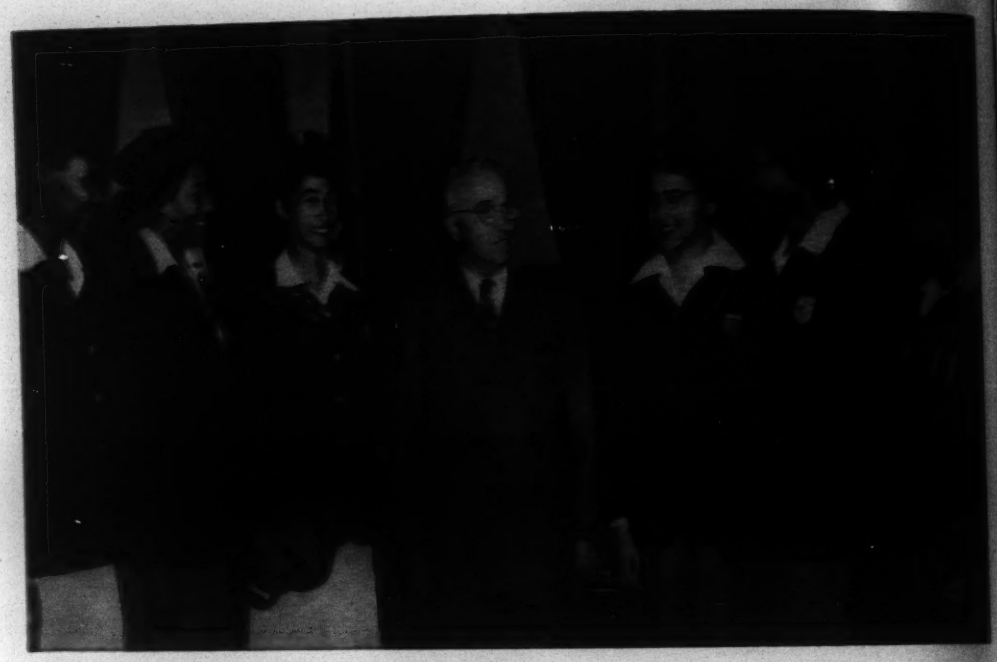


PLATE III



President Truman welcomes members of the 1948 Olympic Track and Field Team at the White House. Left to right: Emma Reed, Tennessee A&I; Theresa Mansel, Tuskegee; Audrey Patterson, Tennessee A&I; Nell Jackson, Tuskegee; Alice Coachman, Tuskegee and Albany State College (an Olympic high jump champion); Nell Walker, Tuskegee.

"Sugar" Ray Robinson signs for the return match which regained his middleweight title from Britain's Randy Turpin at New York's Polo Grounds in September 1951, as New York boxing commissioners Dr. C. B. Powell (seated) and Leon Swears look on. *Acme Photo*





Following a successful 1951 season, University of Pennsylvania football players receive watches from Coach George Munger. Left to right: George Bosseler; Bob Evans, 1952 team captain; Ed Bell, 1951 All-American end; Harry Warren, 1951 team captain. ***Philadelphia Inquirer Photo***

Junius Kellogg, Manhattan College basketball star, receives a commendation scroll from N.Y. City Police Commissioner Murphy for exposing bribery and racketeering in college basketball. ***N.Y. Times Photo***



PLATE V



Gwendolyn Brooks' volume of verse, *Annie Allen*, won her the 1950 Pulitzer Prize for Poetry.

Fred Thomas, baritone, is congratulated (below) by Rudolph Bing (right), general manager, Metropolitan Opera, for taking second place in the Metropolitan Opera Auditions. Maria Leone, soprano, won first place. *N. Y. Times Photo*



PLATE VI



Hattie McDaniel, veteran screen and radio actress and radio's original Beulah, has retired because of illness. ***Afro-American Photo***

Lillian Randolph, Birdie of "The Great Gildersleeve" program, now plays the radio role vacated by Miss McDaniel. With her is Willard Waterman, who plays Gildersleeve. ***Afro-American Photo***



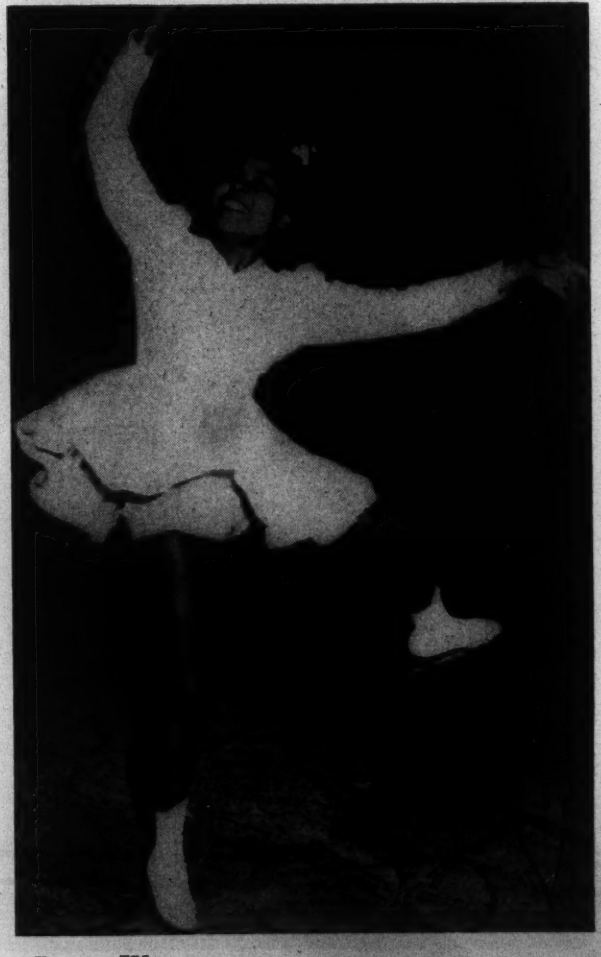
PLATE VII



PLATE VIII

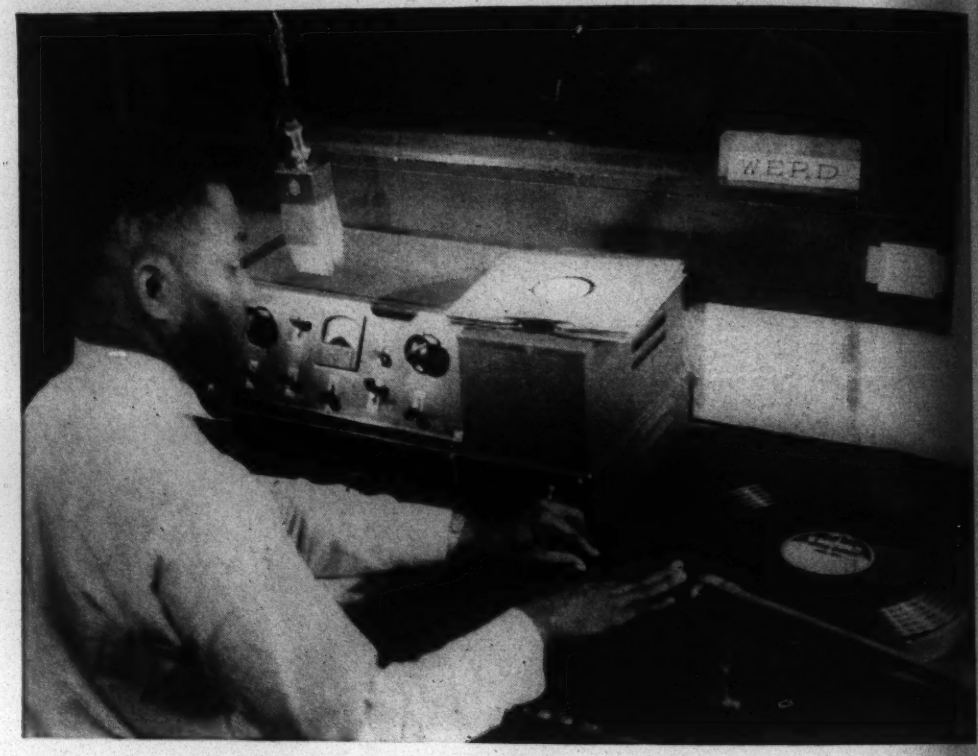


Ethel Waters (above) sings with two youthful members of the cast of "Member of the Wedding," the hit Broadway play. *(Chicago Tribune Photo)* During 1951, Miss Waters published her highly successful autobiography, *His Eye is on the Sparrow,* and became the star of the television "Beulah" show. In the picture to the left, by *Life* magazine photographer Yale Joel, Miss Waters (rear row, center) was among 25 American Women of Achievement selected by the U.S. Chamber of Commerce in 1951. *Time, Inc.*



The unusual ballet and jungle dance interpretations of ice skater Mabel Fairbanks have attracted the attention of Hollywood. *Pittsburgh Courier Photo*

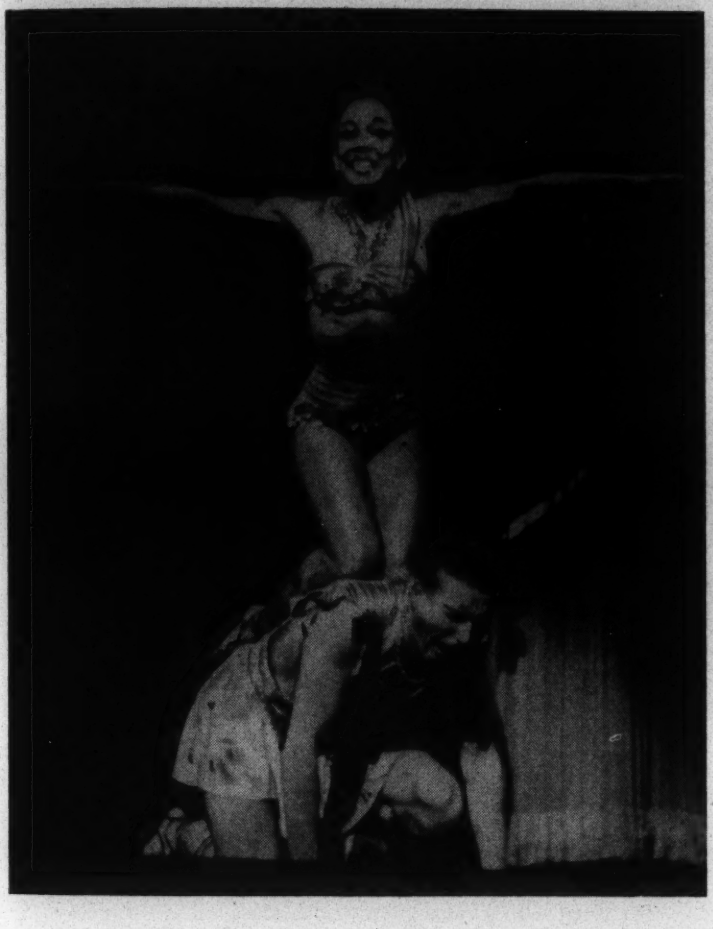
PLATE IX



WERD, Atlanta, Georgia, is the only radio station in the United States that is completely owned and operated by Negroes. ***Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.***



Pearl Primus, interpretative dancer, expresses exotic rhythms (left) gathered on her trips to Africa. ***Consolidated Concerts Corp.***



Janet Collins (above), first Negro to be regularly employed by the Metropolitan Opera Co., appeared last season as the *première danseuse* in "Aida." *Wide World Photo*



Her performance as the distraught mother of a lost child, in the motion picture, "The Well," brought Maidie Norman (right) much acclaim by critics throughout the nation. *Afro-American Photo*

PLATE XI



Achieving great popularity with her stylized singing during her 1951 European tour, beautiful Dorothy Dandridge has become one of the nation's leading night-club entertainers. *Time, Inc.*

From this city room of the *Pittsburgh Courier* comes the news which makes it the largest Negro newspaper in the country, with a circulation over 300,000. *Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.*



PLATE XII



The Carver Foundation Laboratories occupied this new building at Tuskegee Institute in 1951.

Dr. Percy L. Julian (left), distinguished chemist and research director of the Glidden Company, receives the annual award of Chicago lawyers' Decalogue Society. ***H. S. Roden Photo***



PLATE XIII



Mechanization in the South has put many Negroes to operating agricultural tractors and power machinery (above). ***USDA Photo***



Mrs. Lea Etta Lusk (at left), Washington County, Texas, first Negro home demonstration agent to receive a USDA Superior Service award, shows a 4-H girl, Mary Lee, how to grade eggs. ***USDA Photo***

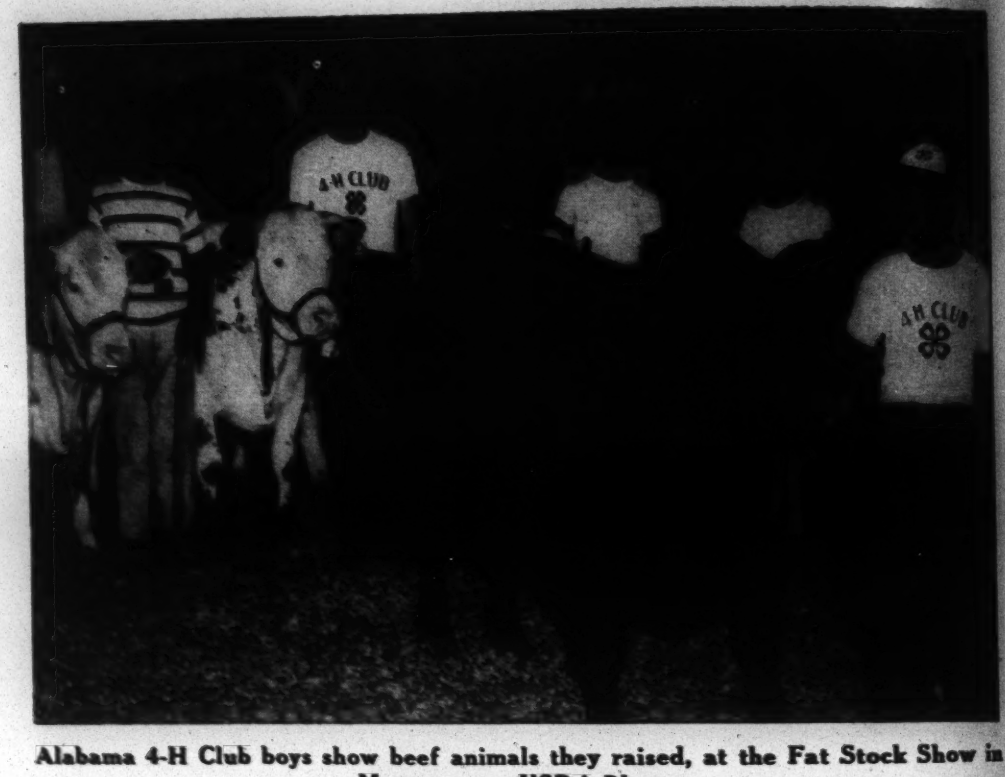


Raymond Brown (center left) has successfully switched from cotton to cattle in Alabama's Black Belt. County agent F. L. Jackson (far left) and state extension leader W. B. Hill (center right) survey his progress. *USDA Photo*



For promoting diversified farming in the South, Otis O'Neal (right), a Georgia county agent, receives the USDA Superior Service award from Secretary of Agriculture Charles F. Brannan. *USDA Photo*

PLATE XV



Alabama 4-H Club boys show beef animals they raised, at the Fat Stock Show in Montgomery. ***USDA Photo***

In labor-management affairs, Negroes now represent their fellow workers in meetings with company executives of many industries. ***Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.***



Chicago Engravers, 1919-22; free-lance painter, illustrator, designer, 1922-35; Public Works of Art Project (Class "A") 1935; Art Consultant to the State Office NYA of Illinois and Co-Administrator of NYA Works Program for Chicago, 1936-40; free-lance painter, 1941 to present. Since 1922 he has produced most of the advertising illustrations for the majority of the leading Negro businesses as well as national advertising for a white clientele. Works: Murals and Exhibits of the National Urban League at A Century of Progress Exposition, Chicago, 1933, 1934; illustrated literature of the De Saible Exhibit, A Century of Progress Exposition; Official Poster, Pageant of Negro Music, A Century Progress Exposition, 1934; basic interior designs of the American Negro Exposition, as a whole, Chicago, 1940, including plans and themes for the historical dioramas of the Court of Honor, 1944-46; Curator, restoration of series of (20) historical dioramas on the Negro historical background from the American Negro Exposition, 1940, presented to Tuskegee Institute by the State of Illinois; installation and development of the new Museum of Negro Art and Culture for Tuskegee Institute. Awarded the Eames McVeagh Prize (First Prize) for best portrait; Jesse Binga Popularity Prize for "Quadroon Madonna." Chicago Art League, 1928; Charles S. Peterson Prize (First Prize) for the best portrait, Chicago Art League, 1929; Honorable Mention, Harmon Award 1929, for distinguished achievement in the fine arts. Exhibits: Art Institute of Chicago 1917, 1919, 1927; Negro in Art Week Exposition, 1927, and Chairman of its Fine Arts Committee; Harmon Traveling Exhibit, 1929; Harmon Exposition to Johannesburg and Pretoria, Africa, 1930; Studio Gallery, Chicago, 1931; Findlay Galleries, Chicago, 1933; Texas Centennial (National Urban League Mural), 1936; American Negro Exposition, 1940. Works: "Quadroon Madonna," and "Brother," and "Sister," Roosevelt High School, Gary, Ind.; "Evolution of Negro Music," Risley High School, Brunswick, Ga.; series of Negro historical dioramas, Tuskegee Institute. On Nov. 26, 1946, two murals by Dawson depicting the work and career of Dr. George Washington Carver were hung permanently in the lobby of the Carver Theatre in Waycross, Ga. Dawson also supervised the restoration of the George Washington Carver Museum and its exhibits, and was its Curator until May 31, 1951.

During this period the Art Institute of Chicago produced another brilliant student:

Archibald J. Motley, Jr.: painter, b. 1891. Born in New Orleans, La. He studied at the Art Institute of Chicago. Honors: Frank G. Logan Medal, 1925; J. N. Eisendrath Prize, Art Institute of Chicago, 1925; Harmon Gold Award, 1928; Guggenheim Fellowship, 1929, for study in Europe; Illinois Federal Art Project, Mural and Easel Divisions, 1935-39. Exhibits: Harmon Exhibits, 1929, 1931; Guggenheim Fellows Exhibits, 1931, 1933; Art Institute of Chicago, A Century of Progress Fine Arts Exhibit, 1933, 1934; Toledo Museum, 1934; Texas Centennial, 1936; Howard University Art Gallery, 1937, 1938; Baltimore Museum, 1939; American Negro Exposition, 1940. Works: Wood River, Illinois Post Office (Treasury Art Project); Evansville, Illinois State Hospital; Chicago Public Library; Ryerson School. One-man show, New Galleries, New York, 1928. He is a painter of portraits, in which he demonstrates considerable mastery of drawing and figure composition. Works entirely with Negro types treated in the compositions in semi-grotesque style.

During this period the South produced Boston-trained:

Edward A. Harleston: portrait and figure painter, 1882-1931. Born in Charleston, S.C., he died there May 5, 1931. One of the pioneers in Negro portraiture, he was educated at Atlanta University and Boston Museum School of Art, 1906-12. Exhibits: Negro in Art Week Exposition, Art Institute of Chicago, 1927; Harmon Show, 1931 (Locke

Portrait Prize); Texas Centennial, 1936; Howard University, 1935, 1937. Works hang in many private collections and in Howard University Collection.

Philadelphia produced the only Negro woman to become distinguished in American history as a painter up to this period:

Laura Wheeler Waring: painter and illustrator, b. 1887. Born in Hartford, Conn. She studied at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, 1918-24; awarded the Cresson Traveling Scholarship and studied at Grand Chaumière, Paris, 1924, 1925. Works: Portraits, race types, and illustrations. Instructor in Art, Cheyney State Teachers College, Cheyney, Pa., since 1926. Exhibits: Harmon Exhibit, 1927 (Gold Award), 1928, 1930, 1931; Art Institute of Chicago, 1933; Pennsylvania Academy 1925-38; Howard University Gallery, 1937-39; American Negro Exposition, 1940.

A distinguished product of the East and the Far West who is foremost in the fields of sculpture and ceramics is:

Sargent Johnson: sculptor, ceramist, b. 1888. Born in Boston, Mass. He studied art for five years at the California School of Fine Arts, San Francisco, Calif. Received the San Francisco Art Association Medals for Sculpture 1925, 1931, 1935. Exhibits: San Francisco Art Association, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931; San Diego Gallery, 1930; Art Institute, Chicago, 1930; Harmon Exhibits, 1928 (Otto H. Kahn Prize), 1929 (Bronze Award), 1930, 1931, 1933 (Robert C. Ogden Prize); Howard University Gallery, 1937, 1939; Baltimore Museum, 1939; American Negro Exposition, Chicago (3rd Sculpture Award). Works: "Sammy," Mrs. E. R. Alexander Collection, New York; "Chester;" Adolph Loewi and Alan Bement, New York; "Esther," San Diego Fine Arts Gallery. He designed murals for Aquatic Park, Golden Gate Exposition, 1939-40, San Francisco. He is heavily influenced by African forms in sculpture.

Elizabeth Prophet: sculptress, b. 1890. A native of Providence, R.I., and educated at the Rhode Island School of Design, this artist uses wood as her medium of expression. Her subjects have all been Negroes. Her "Congolaise" is permanently exhibited in the Whitney Museum of American Art and her "Head of a "Negro" has been reproduced many times in periodicals and catalogues. Exhibits: Paris Salon and American art shows.

The Mid-west brought forth two other brilliant artists who are making outstanding contributions:

Hale Woodruff: painter and engraver, b. 1900. Born in Cairo, Ill. He was educated in the public schools of Nashville, Tenn., and at John Herron Art Institute, Indianapolis, Ind., (Graduate). He spent four years on the staff of the Indianapolis Y.M.C.A. and painted prolifically at the same time. He was encouraged by a Bronze Award of the Harmon contest of 1926 to further study and went to Paris in 1927, studying at Academie Scandinave, Academie Moderne, and with Tanner, 1927-30. He also sketched in Normandy and Cagnes sur Mer. He exhibited in the Pacquereau Gallery, Paris, 1930. In 1931 he was invited to become art instructor at Atlanta University and there developed an important group of younger artists, and in 1936 was invited to become instructor in art at New York University. In 1938 he was commissioned to do the Amistad Murals for the Savery Library, Talladega College. Exhibits: John Herron Art Institute, 1923, 1924, 1926; Chicago Art Institute (Negro in Art Week Exposition), 1927; Harmon Exhibits, 1928, 1929, 1931, 1933, 1935; Downtown Gallery, New York, 1929, 1931; Valentine Gallery, 1931; Ferragil Gallery, 1931; Texas Centennial, 1936; High Museum, Atlanta, 1935; American Negro Exposition, 1940.

Aaron Douglass: painter and illustrator, b. 1899. Born in Topeka, Kans. He was educated at the University of Kansas (A.B. in Fine Arts, 1923); and taught in Lincoln High School, Kansas City, Mo., 1923-25. He studied under Winold Reiss, New York City, 1925-27; Barnes Foundation Fellowship, 1928-29; Rosenwald

Grant for study in Paris, 1931; Academie Scandinave and under Despiau, Waroquier, and Othon Frieze; Rosenwald Travel Grant touring the South and Haiti, 1938. He has been instructor in Art, Fisk University, since 1937. Exhibits: Harmon Exhibits, 1928, 1935; College Art, 1935; Texas Centennial, 1936; Howard University Gallery, 1937; Baltimore Museum, 1939. One-man shows: Caz-Delbos Gallery, New York, 1933; A.C.A. Gallery, New York, 1938; St. Louis Museum of Art, 1948. His murals, usually allegorical scenes of the historical life or cultural background of the Negro, are found in the Fisk University Library, at Bennett College, and in the Countee Cullen Branch, New York Public Library.

To this small group of ten artists, from William Edouard Scott to Aaron Douglass, should be added Henry B. Jones and Allan R. Freelon.

Henry B. Jones: painter, b. 1889. Born in Philadelphia, Pa. Educated in the Philadelphia public schools and in the School of Pedagogy, Philadelphia, Jones studied art for four years at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts and was a student of Anschutz and Breckenridge. Exhibits: Harmon Exhibits, 1929, 1930, 1931, 1933; 135th Street Branch, New York Public Library, 1933; Print Club, Philadelphia, 1932, 1934, 1935; Warwick Galleries, 1930, 1931, 1933, 1934; Reed Galleries, 1934; A.C.A. Gallery, Philadelphia, 1938.

Allan R. Freelon: painter, b. 1895. Born in Philadelphia, Pa. He was educated at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts and at the University of Pennsylvania. Pupil in etching of Eral Horter. Assistant Director of Art, Philadelphia public schools. Exhibits: Harmon Exhibits, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931; Newton Galleries, New York, 1935; College Art, 1935; Texas Centennial, 1936; Howard University, 1937, 1939; Lincoln University, 1937; Regional Show, Whitney Museum, 1934; American Negro Exposition, 1940.

These represent nearly all the Negro students known to have been seriously studying art during the period 1907 to 1920. Their achievements have been a great source of inspiration to large numbers of younger artists. The influence of these artists along with that exerted by *The Crisis* and *Opportunity*, by Alain L. Locke, by the Harmon Awards and Shows, and by the United States Treasury Federal Art Projects of the 1930's paved the way for the remarkable group of young Negro artists since 1925.

A New Era, 1925 to 1951

It is impossible to include all the artists which go to make up this younger group. Only a few outstanding ones can be mentioned in detail. The honor of being not only the most distinguished Negro artist since Tanner but among the leading artists of America, as indicated by the acclaim of the country's leading critics, the quality and quantity of honors, prizes and commissions awarded him, goes to:

Richmond Barthe: sculptor, painter, b. 1901. Born in Bay St. Louis, Miss. He was educated in the public schools of New Orleans, and at the Art Institute of Chicago, 1924-28. He studied painting and experimented with sculpture in 1926 and 1927. In 1927, Charles C. Dawson was serving as Chairman of the Fine Arts Committee of the Negro in Art Week, sponsored by the Chicago Woman's Club, and his attention was drawn to Barthe's experiments by William M. Farrow, a member of the Committee. Dawson immediately recommended acceptance of all pieces. They were exhibited. This was the beginning of Barthe's career as a sculptor. His first commission came from a recommendation by Dawson and consisted of two busts, one of Henry O. Tanner and one of Toussaint L'Ouverture, for the Lake County Children's Home of Gary, Indiana. These works and the resulting contacts and publicity lead to his first one-man show at the Women's City Club, Chicago, and to the Rosenwald Fellowship Awards for study in New York, 1927, 1928. He also studied at the Art Students League, New York, 1931. He received the Eames McVeagh Prize

for Sculpture, Chicago Art League, 1928; Guggenheim Fellowship, 1940. Exhibits: Women's City Club, Chicago, 1927; Chicago Woman's Club (Negro in Art Week), 1927; Harmon Exhibits, 1929, 1931, 1933; A Century of Progress Fine Arts Exhibition (Official), Chicago Art Institute, 1933, 1934; Whitney Museum, 1933, 1935, 1939; Howard University Gallery, 1934; Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, 1940; Artists for Victory Exhibit at the Metropolitan Museum, New York ($500 prize for sculpture), 1942; fourth Annual Exposition of Audubon Artists (Gold Medal of Honor), 1945. One-man shows: Caz-Delbos Gallery, New York, 1933; Delphic Studios, New York, 1935; Arden Gallery, New York, 1938; World's Fair, New York, 1939. He executed large bas-reliefs on themes from *Green Pastures* for Harlem River Houses, Federal Art Project, New York, 1937-38. Works: Whitney Museum, "Blackberry Woman," "Harmonica Player," "African Dancer"; Oberlin College Museum; University of Wisconsin Museum; busts of Paul Laurence Dunbar and Booker T. Washington, Armstrong High School, Richmond, Va. Barthe is known for his portrayal of race types and rhythm groups. A highlight of his career was the commission in 1946 to make the bust of Booker T. Washington for the Hall of Fame on the campus of New York University; he is the only Negro artist so commissioned. It is also of interest to note that he is the only Negro artist listed in *Who's Who in America, 1946-1947*. In 1947, Barthe was one of 15 sculptors chosen from all over the country to improve the sculpture in Catholic churches and to set up and create new and more acceptable designs. He was selected to do the designs of Christ.

In 1949, Barthe received a commission from the Haitian government to do sculptures of Dessalines and Toussaint L'Ouverture which carried a fee of $40,000. He was recently elected to the National Academy of Arts and Letters.

All great periods of development in the fine arts have been made possible largely by great patrons—the state, the nobility, the Church. The great patron of this age is business. It is using, for the enhancement of advertising and incidentally for mass dissemination of culture, the very best of fine arts production. The most successful of those who have the good fortune and the vision to meet the demands is:

E. Simms Campbell: illustrator, b. 1906. Born in St. Louis, Mo. He was educated at the Art Institute of Chicago. He is an illustrator for the magazines, *The New Yorker* and *Esquire*, and also does advertising illustrations for some of the leading nationally advertised products, among which are Barbasol Shaving Cream and Hart Schaffner and Marx quality clothing for men and women. He works in the various black and white mediums and in water color. His cartoons and illustrations for *Esquire* made him phenomenally successful and placed him high in the ranks of the best in these fields. Campbell was Pulitzer Prize winner on the St. Louis *Post Dispatch* in 1928. His works have also appeared in *The New York Journal, The New York American, The Mirror, Judge, The Saturday Evening Post* and *The London Spectator*. Exhibits: Minneapolis Artists Exhibits, 1924, 1925; Harmon Exhibits, 1929, 1935; American Negro Exposition, 1940 (Honorable Mention).

In the very front rank of so-called primitive artists, classified as "the most important Negro artist of the era" by the Encyclopedia Britannica Collection of Contemporary American Painting, 1945, is:

Horace Pippin: primitive painter, 1888-1946. Born in W. Chester, Pa. He was self-taught, and painted steadily from 1930 to 1946. Exhibits: One-man shows, Chester County Art Association, 1937; Cole Galleries, Philadelphia, 1940, 1941; Bignou Gallery, 1941; American Negro Exhibition, 1940; Arts Club, Chicago, 1941; San Francisco Museum, 1941. Paintings found in the following collections: Albright Gallery, Barnes Foundation, Pennsylvania Academy, Philadel-

phia Museum, Phillips Memorial Gallery, Whitney Museum, Rhode Island School of Design, Wichita Art Museum. Before his death he won a coveted Carnegie Exhibition Annual prize.

Judged as one of the leading Negro artists and the leading Negro woman painter of the present is:

Lois Mailou Jones: painter, b. 1906. Born in Boston, Mass. She was educated in the Boston public schools; at the Boston Museum School of Fine Arts, 1923-27; Designers Art School; Massachusetts Normal Art School; and Beaux Arts and Academic Julian, Paris, 1937-38. She has been Instructor in Design at Howard University since 1929. Exhibits: Harmon Exhibits, 1930, 1931, 1933; Water Color Exhibition, Philadelphia Academy, 1933-34; National Gallery of Art, 1934; Howard University Gallery, 1933, 1937; Salon des Artistes Francais, 1938; Baltimore Museum, 1939; American Negro Exposition (Honorable Mention), 1940; Robert Vose Gallery, Boston, 1938; Robert Bliss Award, annual exhibition of the Washington, D.C., Society of Fine Arts, 1941.

Next to Horace Pippin in the field of painting, the public and leading critics have acclaimed:

Jacob Lawrence: painter, of New York City, b. 1917. Born in Aalantic City, N.J. He was educated in the Philadelphia public schools and studied under Charles Alston and Henry Bannarn, 1934-38, at the Harlem Art Center and the American Artist School, 1937-38. Exhibits: One-man shows at Downtown Gallery, New York, 1941, 1942; Museum of Modern Art, 1944. In 1938, he was awarded the second prize of the Federal Art Project, in 1941-43 a Rosenwald Fellowship, and in 1943, a $600 Purchase Prize, Artists for Victory Exhibit, Metropolitan Museum, N.Y. Has executed brilliantly original series in tempera panels on Negro historical themes: "The Life of Toussaint L'Ouverture" (41 panels), 1937; "The Life of Frederick Douglass" (40 panels), 1938; "The Life of Harriet Tubman" (40 panels), 1939; "The Negro Migration Northward in World War" (60 panels), published in *Fortune* in 1942. He is represented in the Albright Art Gallery, Howard University Art Gallery, Museum of Modern Art, Metropolitan Museum, N.Y., Whitney Museum, Phillips Memorial Gallery, Portland Museum, Providence Museum, Worcester Museum, Virginia Museum. James A. Porter writes of him in the *Pittsburgh Courier*, July 29, 1950: "Jacob Lawrence, now generally regarded as the most outstanding American Negro artist, was in 1942 rated by the famous Mexican painter, Orozco, as one of the few creative American artists."

James A. Porter: painter, historian, b. 1905. Born in Washington, D.C. He was educated in public schools and at Howard University, where he was graduated, *cum laude*, in 1927. Later study included work at Columbia University, The Art League of New York, L'Instit d'Art et D'Archeologie, Paris, and New York University. In 1936, he received an M.A. in the history of art. Author of numerous articles, his book, *Modern Negro Art*, was published by the Dryden Press in 1943. His paintings have been seen in more than forty groups and one-man exhibitions; his illustrations in several books and pamphlets, among them W. D. Hambly's *Talking Animals*. His knowledge of the historical background of Negro artists and the art of the Negro causes him to be in constant demand as a lecturer.

Others who have achieved distinction in this era are: *James L. Wells*, Washington, D.C., b. 1902; *Dox Thrash*, Philadelphia, b. 1893; *Albert A. Smith*, 1895-1940; *William H. Johnson*, New York City, b. 1902; *Malvin Gray Johnson*, New York City, 1896-1934; *Palmer Hayden*, New York City, b. 1893; *Fred Flemister*, Atlanta, Ga., b. 1916; *Allan Rohan Crite*, Boston, b. 1910; *Gwendolyn Bennett*, New York City, b. 1902; *Charles H. Alston*, New York City, b. 1907; *Eldzier Cortor*, Chicago, b. 1915, won Guggenheim Fellowship to paint in the West Indies, in 1950 was one of 19 artists whom *Life* magazine presented in a selection from the country's best artists under 36; *Charles White*, Chicago and New York

City, b. 1918; *Rex Goreleigh*, Chicago, b. 1902; *Vertis Hayes*, Memphis, Tenn., b. 1911; *Zell Ingraham*, Cleveland, Ohio; *Wilmer Jennings*, *William E. Smith*, *Charles Sallee*, and *Georgette Seabrooks*, New York City; and *Robert Blackburn*, first Negro artist to receive a Guggenheim Fellowship. These are mostly painters, some also skilled in other graphic arts.

Other names that loom large in the illustrating and cartooning field besides E. Simms Campbell are *Elmer Stoner*, New York City, "*Ollie*" *Harrington* and *Francis (Nick) Cardozo* of Washington, D.C., and *Charles Sebree* of Chicago.

Other sculptors include *Augusta Savage*, New York City, b. 1900, who is extremely gifted and did a sculpture for the New York World's Fair; *William Artis*, New York City, b. 1914, sculptor and ceramist, who is very promising; *Elizabeth Catlett White*, New York City, b. 1915; *Clarence Lawson*, Chicago, b. 1919; *Selma Burke*, New York City, winner of a Rosenwald Fellowship, who has had several one-man shows; *Henry Bannarn*, Minneapolis, Minn., b. 1910; *Joseph Kersey*, Chicago, b. 1918; *Leslie G. Bolling*, Richmond, Va., b. 1898.

ART IN NEGRO COLLEGES

In the 1930's, Howard, Fisk, Wilberforce, and Atlanta Universities were among the first institutions to increase their facilities in art. "At Howard, the first art gallery completely under supervision of a trained Negro staff was established in 1930,"[1] with Professor James V. Herring as director. Since 1942, Atlanta University has held an annual competition in painting, sculpture, and the graphic arts exclusively for Negro artists. This brings out some of the best available talent and provides a permanent collection of art at that university. Fisk University was presented, through gift, with a part of the paintings collected by the late Alfred Stieglitz, and these form a fine nucleus for an art center. Lincoln University, Jefferson City, Mo., has developed regional leadership in art.

[1] Porter, James A., *op. cit.*

6

Negro American Literature 1951

MARKING as it does the halfway point in the century, the past year brought forth a number of evaluations of the Negro writer and his achievements during the first 50 years of this era. A reader of these appraisals is struck by the note of optimism and confidence which runs through practically all of them. Whatever else they may say, the authors of these half-century evaluations seem convinced that the Negro writer, having passed all apprentice and journeyman stages, now definitely approaches his majority as a full-fledged American man of letters. If we accept the view of these critics, we must consider the books examined in this article simply as part of that stream of American literary development, regretting as we do so, that the pattern of segregated living still makes a special treatment of these works advisable and worthwhile.

Limitation of Scope

The present review will cover the outstanding works by Negro American authors for the period Aug. 1, 1950, to Aug. 1, 1951. This résumé will deal only with the printed books published during the period, not articles or pamphlets. It is necessary to stress the time limits of this review; otherwise many persons may wonder why certain outstanding books of 1950 have not been included. Such works as Demby's *Beetlecreek*, Hughes' *Simple Speaks His Mind*, Redding's *Stranger and Alone*, and Foner's edition of the *Life and Writings of Frederick Douglass* are all 1950 publications, but as they appeared before August 1, they will not be considered here.

This appraisal will be restricted primarily to the following main fields: fiction, poetry, autobiography, and biography. For convenience, we have labeled another section "Miscellaneous writings." Obviously a catchall, this grouping makes no attempt at completeness; it will simply try to give a representative sampling of the outstanding works produced during the past year in fields other than those mentioned above.

GENERAL TRENDS

The most encouraging trend in current Negro American literature has been its tendency to slough off racial provincialism, which has characterized it for so long. There are, of course, reasons for this change. For one thing the Negro, in some respects, is a freer man than he has been at any time since the days of Reconstruction. He has seen barriers which he felt were permanently fixed fall; this experience has given him new hope and confidence. For the first time, perhaps, in his history, the Negro believes that integration is a realizable ideal. Although he doesn't expect immediate miracles he knows that, in spite of all humiliating evidences to the contrary, the old order, the old way of life is doomed. And this belief is naturally reflected in the Negro American's literature.

As a result, the present day writer has learned to view the Negro problem in its broader aspects. And what is more important, he has learned that his problem is just one of many themes for creative art. It is this lesson which has done most for the Negro writer, because it has transformed him from a special pleader into an objective artist.

In an effort to avoid the race problem and to find new subject matter, several current writers have abandoned the Negro theme entirely, placing the background

of their works and all their principal characters in the white world. There is some risk in this conscious avoidance of race on the part of the Negro writer. It could lose for him a certain intensity, a certain deeper-than-surface knowledge of his material. But of the two evils—an unswerving allegiance to the Negro theme as opposed to conscious avoidance—the latter is probably the lesser. Taken by and large, the tendency to discard the racial tag, though a mixed blessing, is essentially healthy; it is symptomatic of the Negro literary artist's general broadening and ripening.

Coupled with this new attitude towards his material, the Negro writer has acquired a new interest in the technique of his craft and a new mastery of its form. This concern with style is one of the most heartening signs of the Negro writer's maturity.

Another evidence of maturity is the growing importance of criticism. At the present time there is a small but highly articulate group of critics among us, and their influence is slowly but definitely beginning to bear fruit. The midcentury issue of *Phylon* (Vol. 11, No. 4, 1950)—one that was devoted to an evaluation of Negro literature during the '30's and '40's—was made up almost entirely of articles by these critics. In all likelihood, the issue will become a landmark of some significance, because these scholars, looking at the Negro writer with refreshing objectivity, have not only pointed out his weaknesses, but have just as definitely encouraged, motivated, and charted his future course as a mature American writer.

FICTION

During the 1940-50 decade, the Negro writer did his best work in the field of the novel. Unfortunately for this review, the fiction published in the period under consideration tends to fall slightly below the standard set in the 40's. Of the five important works examined here, two are first novels with many of the shortcomings which often characterize initial efforts. The others, two by Yerby and one by Smith, are decidedly inferior to their earlier works.

It is fascinating to note that the novels written by Yerby were published during a 12-month period. That both of them rode high on the best seller list proves not only his craftsmanship, but also his ability to gauge the taste of the American public.

In *Floodtide* (1950), Yerby surrounds his story with the colorful Natchez of 1850, weaving in Cuban insurrections and pre-Civil War secession hysteria in Mississippi. The plot is a witch's brew of high adventure, sensational violence, torrid love-making, romantic sadism, and abolitionist sentiment. Taking a super-attractive hero and heroine, and a super-evil "other" woman, Yerby heaps thrill upon thrill to tell an entertaining but utterly unbelievable story.

In *A Woman Called Fancy* (1951), the author chose his native region—Augusta, Georgia—as a backdrop for his story. The plot concerns the rise of a beautiful but too perfect hillbilly girl from sharecropper status to her marriage into one of the aristocratic but decadent Augusta families. As the action takes place in the 80's, Yerby touches lightly on Reconstruction politics. He has a carpet-bagger's daughter, a tragic mulatto, a decayed southern family, a new mill, a crooked southern politician, and the inevitable conflict between rising poor whites and decaying artistocrats—in short, he uses all the ingredients for a highly readable version of this stock type of novel.

In both works, Yerby makes an interesting concession to race. Although he adopts the southern viewpoint for his novels, he makes one or more of his principal characters unusually liberal on the race issue. Knowing that too much propaganda will spoil his story, Yerby plots a fascinating middle course between blatant pro-Negro sentiment on the one hand and all-out anti-Negro sentiment on the other. He is actually doing a subtle but definite job of indoctrination and is probably reaching hosts of readers who normally

would never see a so-called Negro book.

In his first work, *The Last of the Conquerors*, William Gardner Smith wrote a most convincing story of Negro GIs in Germany. Because of the promise in this first attempt, critics looked forward to the second work of this talented young writer. But *Anger at Innocence* (1950), an unrealistic story of slum life in Philadelphia, has neither the strong message nor the appealing characters of his first novel. Smith tries to show the corrosive action of slum living on sensitive souls, but his characters fail to achieve reality. The book, incidentally, has no Negro racial tag. Instead of using a Negro, Smith tries to delineate the sufferings and frustration of a Mexican in the white world of America. One feels that he would have drawn a much truer picture if the character had been colored. In this particular case, avoidance of his own race probably lost for the author that deeper-than-surface knowledge so necessary in effective writing.

Owen Dodson's *Boy at the Window* (1951) is a first novel which deals with the life of a sensitive Negro lad seeking affection and security in a world suddenly upset by his mother's death. In the first part of the work, Dodson describes with great understanding the religious gropings of the lad. He also gives a convincing picture of life in an average urban Negro home. This type of household is not frequently drawn in novels dealing with Negroes; the Bigger Thomas type of home life is far more popular. The novel contains two superby effective episodes: the description of the mother's funeral with all the pageantry and mumbo-jumbo put on by the fraternal orders; and the hilarious delineation of a righteously indignant colored lady getting the white folks "told" on a Pennsylvania train. As a whole, the book seems to lack a certain fullness, a certain completeness. The reader—at least, the old-fashioned reader—is left slightly puzzled.

Taffy (1950), a first novel by Philip B. Kaye (pseud.), is an uneven work containing some highly effective writing and much that is amateurish and faulty. The book has many glaring technical weaknesses, of which the worst is perhaps a tendency to use the flashback too often and too awkwardly. It also contains, as do all the works in this hard-boiled Bigger Thomas-Nick Romano tradition, too much gratuitous and pointless sex and violence. The title-character (who is not the main character) is never fully developed; as a result, his actions are occasionally forced and unconvincing. But in spite of these all-too-obvious shortcomings, the book holds the reader. The author intimately knows the life of Harlem and of Negro Brooklyn, and his analysis and delineation of both are often penetrating and powerful. Though he has not yet mastered his craft, the author of *Taffy* could be great.

In recent years, the Negro fiction writer has tended to neglect the short story because of the difficulty of getting his work published, particularly if he stresses a racial theme. With the passing of *Opportunity* and the full-sized *Crisis*, we have no Negro periodical with space enough to "encourage" short-story writing. White magazines, of course, will take an occasional "Negro story," but they are usually very definite about the type of story wanted. All this means that the only popular medium now left to the *beginning* and to the *average* Negro short-story writer is the magazine sections of our large weeklies. Needless to say, this medium is by no means adequate.

The *Afro-American* has been featuring "race" stories for a long time and has probably published more of them than any other paper. During the past year, Nick Aaron Ford and H. L. Faggett, professors at Morgan State College, selected from the *Afro* files *The Best Short Stories by Afro-American Writers* (1925-50). According to their preface, the editors had two purposes in mind: first, to anthologize a people's literature whose appeal would lie midway between T. S. Eliot on the sophisticated level and the comic book on the popular level; and, second, to give a non-sterotyped picture

of Negro character. Both objectives are reasonable enough, but unfortunately most of the stories selected are not good on any level. Not all are bad by any means, but the major portion are of the race-praising, race-asserting, race-protesting type, "dated" in theme and technique. The idea of anthologizing newspaper short stories is an excellent one, and it could serve a very fine purpose. It could easily spur the great Negro weeklies not only to feature more stories but to improve this kind of writing by demanding a higher level of performance from their contributors.

POETRY

Writing in a recent issue of *Phylon* (Vol. 11, No. 4), Margaret Walker points out that the "younger" Negro poet urges us to look beyond the narrow limits of his usual social protest and to acquire a "global" rather than a racial or national point of view. Along with this "global perspective," which Miss Walker considers an important new note in our poetry, there has come a new interest in craftsmanship and a new attitude towards form. Poets of the late 40's are inclined to stress technique rather than subject matter, and while they are moving towards "intellectual themes of psychological and philosophical implications bordering on obscurantism," their poems are never primitive, simple and commonplace. Outstanding among this group are Myron O'Higgins, Robert Hayden, Bruce McWright, Carl Holman, and the 1949 Pulitzer Prize winner, Gwendolyn Brooks.

Unfortunately for us, none of these poets has published a volume of verse during the period to which this article is limited. And just as unfortunate, there has been no publication by any one of that slightly older group of Negro poets which includes Frank Marshall Davis, Melvin B. Tolson, Owen Dodson, and Margaret Walker. The only major Negro poet to publish during the past year has been Langston Hughes.

In *Montage of a Dream Deferred* (1951), Hughes has recaptured some of the magic of phrase and the vitality that characterized *The Weary Blues*, his first publication. Decidedly superior to *Shakespeare in Harlem* (1942), a work on the same theme, this new volume is a sensitive and fascinating series of poems. The theme of the present work is Harlem's frustration, given in one song again and again by the jumpy, jazzlike structure of the poem. Always an experimenter, Langston Hughes on this occasion has made use of the "jam session" technique. According to this scheme, we are to consider the whole book of ninety-odd pieces as really one long poem marked by the conflicting tempos, broken rhythms, and sudden interjections characteristic of a jam session. Mr. Hughes knows Harlem as few others know it, and he gives a picture of that magic city which is sympathy, depth, and understanding has rarely been equalled.

Among the minor poets, there are works by Virginia Simmons Hybbard, William Henry Huff, Leda M. Thomas, Homer Preston Johnson, John Robert Jackson, and Robert William Baker. Mr. Newton's work, *Les Impatients* (1951), is written in French and consists of twenty poems giving her impression of Haiti. A professor of modern languages at Tennessee Agricultural and Industrial State College, Mrs. Newton is also the author of *Le Noir Coeur* (1951), a volume of verse.

Although a rare exception to the rule, one very seldom reads the other volumes of minor poetry with a general comment. Miss [illegible], *The Young Scholar and Other Poems* (1945), William Henry Huff's *From Dawn to Noon* (1951), and Messrs. Johnson, Jackson, and Baker's *Twilight Dreams* (1950) are mediocre verse on highly conventional themes.

AUTOBIOGRAPHY AND BIOGRAPHY

The field of autobiography has always been popular with the Negro writer, and he has done much of his best work in it. The past year has been an unusually good

one for this type of writing. During the period there appeared autobiographies of two great Negro actresses and entertainers, the life stories of two clergymen, the spiritual autobiography of a sensitive and intelligent convert to the Catholic faith, and the powerful delineation of a Scottsboro boy's 18 years in Alabama prisons. The only unpleasant feature in this picture is that the three most popular and significant works of this group were the result of collaboration or "ghosted" autobiographies. Negro celebrities, even those who are perfectly capable of writing their own books, have a regrettable tendency to employ "ghosts."

His Eye is on the Sparrow (1951), written by actress Ethel Waters, with Charles Samuels, is the most sensational autobiography of the period and the most popular since *Black Boy*. And yet, it is a work which has antagonized hosts of Negro readers because of its flagrant anti-upper class, anti-educated, and anti-light colored sentiments. Miss Waters has used almost every cliché, every stereotype, and every generalization about the Negro which the average American white likes to find in works dealing with the colored group. And these clichés, stereotypes, and generalizations are so persistently paraded that one gets the impression the book was written primarily with a white public in mind. This autobiography, however, is by no means without merit. The success story which it tells—the story of the rugged climb of Ethel Waters from the slums of Philadelphia to international fame—is, to say the least, highly exciting. The work is also valuable in that it gives us a new insight into the workings of the provincial Negro circuits and of the lives of early Negro entertainers. It is in this segment of the book that Miss Waters makes a most important contribution to the history of the Negro in the theatre. That the work became a best seller is proof of its power to entertain. The average Negro reader, however, tends to look upon it as another great Waters presentation, superbly staged, excellent "theatre," but not autobiographic reality.

Although both writers are in the same profession, it would be hard to find two books as different in outlook as those by Miss Waters and Miss Horne. *In Person: Lena Horne, as Told to Helen Arstein and Carlton Moss* (1951) is a highly forthright and militant work. Besides telling the charming story of her personal and theatrical life, Lena Horne's autobiography lashes out time and time again at the prejudice and injustice to be found in the American theatrical world from Broadway to Hollywood. As a light-colored Negro actress, Miss Horne has had two hurdles to leap rather than one; and her uncompromising insistence on being herself, her refusal to be stereotyped, has been therapeutic for the American stage. It is exhilarating to find a crusading work of this sort coming from a first lady of the theatre. With but few exceptions, the Negro performer has either been on the wrong side or taken no side at all in the perennial fight waged by the NAACP and other organizations against Negro stereotypes in the theatre, on the air, and in the movies. Lena Horne leaves us in no doubt concerning her position. She has devoted almost as much space to the fight against injustice and prejudice as she has to her own spectacular success in the theatre. As a matter of fact, Miss Horne, in her enthusiasm, has allowed the polemic to encroach dangerously on the purely autobiogaphical element in her book, but this kind of unselfishness and militancy is most heartening. *In Person: Lena Horne* will never have the popularity of *His Eye is on the Sparrow*, not even among Negroes, but in several respects it is a far more honest and revealing work.

Scottsboro Boy (1950), by Heywood Patterson and Earl Conrad, is the most devastating attack on southern injustice to be found in recent literature. It is not only an indictment of the Alabama penal system but of the whole regional pattern. Making use of Patterson's speech rhythms and, supposedly, Patterson's ideas, Conrad describes in all its starkness and brutality the utter degradation of prison

life in Alabama. Spelling it out in sickening detail, he shows how the depravity, the sadism, and the bestiality inherent in prejudice and segregation become accentuated in prison life, demoralizing alike both black prisoners and white guards and officials. Although one may object to, or even suspect, certain social views given to Patterson by Conrad, he will still be moved by the bare recital of facts. Brilliantly written, the work is far more effective "Scottsboro propaganda" than any put out by the various groups during the heyday of that famous controversy.

Road Without Turning (1950), an autobiography by James H. Robinson, the pastor of the Church of the Master in New York City, though not a sensational work, has a very good story to tell. A sensitive and intelligent boy, young Robinson forced his way up from the slums of Knoxville and Cleveland, and through hard work and sheer brass got himself an education. The book gives the details of this climb, but it also tells much more. It paints several unforgettable pictures of Negro urban living and of college life at Lincoln University and Union Theological Seminary. Above all else, it is a forthright and passionate attack on the injustice and hypocrisy of America's race attitude. A modern social-minded minister in every sense of that phrase, Robinson is a realist who knows that people need more than mere theology and pious clichés for their daily religious bread. He is a realist in yet another way. Though he founded the interracial church of which he is now pastor, he is not guilty of that spurious "good will" which so often characterizes the writings of interracially-minded persons. The autobiography is written in a plain, not-too-pleasing style, but it has something to say.

Helen Caldwell Day's *Color Ebony* (1951) is the intriguing life story of a twenty-three-old Negro nurse who found a solution for her religious problems in the Catholic Church. The work is largely a spiritual autobiography, but Mrs. Day manages to keep a nice balance between the discussion of her religious convictions and the telling of her life story. Although a deeply religious person, Mrs. Day is also a keen observer of all aspects of daily life, and her strictures on jim crowism and prejudice, whether in her native Mississippi or in New York, whether in the sanatorium to which she was sent or in the Catholic Church itself, are forthright and uncompromising. A well-written little work, *Color Ebony* is a type rarely produced by Negro writers—a book stressing the spiritual conflicts of the autobiographer. A similar work, Elizabeth Adams' *Dark Symphony*, appeared in 1942. One notes that both of these young ladies found in Catholicism not only an answer to their personal religious problems but a motivation for literary expression.

In one sense, Amos H. Carnegie's *Faith Moves Mountains* (1950) is also a spiritual autobiography, but it is not as convincing as Mrs. Day's work. The Reverend Mr. Carnegie has lived a most interesting life, but he lacks the ability to record it to best advantage. His main difficulty is a tendency to overlook all autobiographical details except religious ones. For example, he spent one full year at Virginia Union University, and all that he records of this experience is that he "converted" his roommate. The author has labeled this work "Volume I." Presumably other volumes are to follow. Since he has lived so fully, one hopes that Mr. Carnegie in subsequent installments will give a picture of his *whole* life, not just those episodes connected with moral and religious uplift.

The only major biography in this section, William Stanley Braithwaite's *The Bewitched Parsonage* (1950), retells the story of the Brontës. Believing that the novels of this gifted group "are as important biographically as they are historically," he has devoted a considerable portion of his book to an analysis of these works. Neither a critical nor a "modern" biography, the study attempts, as the author has expressed it, "to take a straight course," avoiding the subtleties and the

controversies which have been injected into the Brontë story. Mr. Braithwaite's over-all aim has been simply to write an entertaining narrative of this tragic Yorkshire family. Because the lives of the Brontës, especially those of Emily and Branwell, are so definitely "controversial," it is regrettable that Braithwaite should have chosen to ignore this aspect in his biography.

MISCELLANEOUS WORKS

One of the greatest literary "finds" in recent years was the discovery in 1938 of the Johnson Papers, the diary and miscellaneous manuscripts of a free Negro in pre-Civil War Mississippi. Edited by William Ransom Hogan and Edwin Adams Davis, these papers were published in 1951 by the Louisiana State University Press under the title: *William Johnson's Natchez (The Ante-Bellum Diary of a Free Negro)*. A prosperous barber in old Natchez, Johnson, though not formally educated, was a highly intelligent person and a keen observer of his fellow man. In the collection which he left there are over 2,000 manuscript pages of diary covering the years from 1835 to 1851, several hundred pages of legal and financial documents, a few score letters, sixteen volumes of account books, four bound volumes of rare newspapers, four hundred pieces of Nineteenth Century music, and miscellaneous family papers. A good business man who rented property and lent money to his white fellow citizens, including a former governor of Mississippi, Johnson owned two plantations and, at one time, 15 slaves. At his death, he left an estate of over $25,000. Johnson knew everybody in Natchez worth knowing, and his diary gives invaluable detailed information about the actual life both on the Hill and under-the-Hill in that city. As to be expected, his work clears away some of the glamor which the romanticizing fiction writers have bestowed on that fabulous city. It also gives a new and valuable first-hand account of the lives and attitudes of free Negroes in the Deep South, information which many fiction writers could well use. Measured by any standards, Johnson's diary is one of the important books of the year.

Joel Chandler Harris — Folklorist (1950), by Stella Brewer Brookes, is, as one critic puts it, the first "comprehensive statement of the relationship between Harris' sources and the Uncle Remus tales as the American people have come to know and love them." The work is in two parts. Part I deals with the writing and publication of the Uncle Remus stories and paints a delightful portrait of Harris, the man and the folklorist. Part II analyzes by types the famous tales. Appealingly written and yet scholarly, the work is a significant contribution in the field of American folklore. It is highly appropriate that a Negro and a fellow Atlantan—Dr. Brookes is Professor of English at Clark—should publish a study showing the importance of the black man's folklore to the work of Joel Chandler Harris.

During the past decade, Arna Bontemps has become the best known and, in all probability, the most prolific writer of children's books among Negroes. His impressive list in this field includes, among others, *Golden Slippers* (1941), *We Have Tomorrow* (1945), and, with Jack Conroy, *The Fast Sooner Hound* (1942). In the past year he has added two more works to the list. *Sam Patch* (1951), written in collaboration with Jack Conroy and illustrated by Paul Brown, is the delightful tall tale of young Sam Patch, that "high, wide and handsome jumper" who defeated Hurricane Hank, the Kaskaskia Snapping Turtle, and alienated the affections of Chucklehead, Hank's trained bear. The second work, *Chariot in the Sky* (1951), illustrated by Cyrus Leroy Baldridge, is a full-length book which retells for younger readers the wonderful story of the Fisk Jubilee Singers. Making use of Caleb Williams, an appealing fictional character, Bontemps weaves around him the whole historical background of the found-

ing of Fisk University and the heart-warming adventures of the famous singers. Presenting wholesome characters and a relatively new theme in children's literature, this work is another milestone in the journey away from the *L'il Hannibal* and *Black Sambo* tradition in juvenile fiction.

Ellen Tarry's *The Runaway Elephant* (1950), with pictures by Oliver Harrington, continues the adventures of Hezekiah Horton, a very young and very likable Harlem citizen. In this little work, Hezekiah is instrumental in capturing Modoc, the escaped bull elephant who has been terrorizing the community. Earlier children's books by Ellen Tarry are *Hezekiah Horton* (1942) and, with Marie Hall Ets, *My Dog Rinty* (1946).

The periodical appearance of new anthologies of Negro literature, all of them under the imprint of highly reputable publishing houses, shows the continuing interest in Negro writing. During the 40's, three significant anthologies came out: *The Negro Caravan* (1942), edited by Sterling A. Brown, Arthur P. Davis, and Ulysses Lee; *Anthology of American Negro Literature* (1944), edited by Sylvestre C. Watkins; and *The Poetry of the Negro* (1949), edited by Langston Hughes and Arna Bontemps. In 1950, Harman Dreer brought out *American Literature by Negro Authors*, an anthology designed "to present representative authors . . . in order to show how Negro writers have treated each type of American literature." The work is divided into nine sections—folklore, poetry, letters, biography and autobiography, essays, addresses, short stories, novels, and plays—with an introduction to each. It contains many of the classic Negro authors and a number of practically unknown writers. By cutting out certain difficult passages in his selections and by avoiding certain themes, Mr. Dreer has made the anthology a text suitable for high school study.

Two works of a religious nature concern us here. The first, *Say Amen, Brother!* is, as its sub-title informs us, an account of "old-time Negro preaching; a study in American frustration," written by William Harrison Pipes. Dr. Pipes has printed the texts of eight typical Sunday sermons preached by the Negro ministers in Macon County, Georgia. Macon County was chosen for the experiment because the preaching there is still the old-time variety. The sermons were taken down on recording machines and transcribed for the present work. Pipes analyzes their content, style, and delivery. He points out that this type of preaching is a direct result of Negro frustration and is fundamentally escapist in nature. Aside from its religious and sociological value, this study will be a boon for the folklorist. There are very few old-time Negro sermons in print, and Dr. Pipes has rendered a real service in making this valuable material available.

The second work, Howard Thurman's book of devotions, *Deep is the Hunger* (1951), is a type quite rare in Negro American literature. It is a volume of "meditations for apostles of sensitivity," which Dr. Thurman first issued as a series of weekly bulletins for the members of his famous San Francisco church. Though written at times in a moving and poetic style, these meditations are surprisingly down to earth in their realistic application of the fundamentals of religion to modern living.

Prepared for Louis Adamic's "People of America" series, *They Came in Chains: Americans from Africa* (1950), is, like most of Jay Saunders Redding's works, a brilliantly written book. Taking the dry bones of historical fact, Redding has clothed them with flesh and blood. He makes the history of the Negro in America read like an exciting novel. Historians have found minor errors in the work, they have noted its lack of adequate documentation, and they have objected strongly to several of the book's many sweeping generalizations. But even the historians have been impressed with Redding's vivid and dramatic presentation of the material, and they readily admit that a work of this kind will have a stronger appeal for the ordinary reader than a

more scholarly and conventional study. This is to say that Redding's version of the Negro story suits admirably the purpose for which it was intended.

Helen G. Edmonds' *The Negro and Fusion Politics in North Carolina, 1894-1901* (1951) is a new and provocative study of the most highly chaotic period in North Carolina politics. Dr. Edmonds investigates the basis of Fusion during the period in question and examines the Negro's place in the movement. Her work shows that the charge of "Negro domination," which was so often given as a reason for the southern Democrat's undemocratic actions, had no basis in fact. She concludes that the hatred of Fusion plus the coalition of the Democrats and the industrialists, rather than Negro domination, brought about the disfranchisement of the black man and made North Carolina a one-party state. Her chapters on the White Supremacy Campaign of 1898 and on the Wilmington Riot are of special interest to the layman as well as to the historian.

The Negro in American Business (1950), by Robert H. Kinzer and Edward Sagarin, is a study of "the conflict between separatism and integration" in the Negro's approach to his business activities. Should the Negro stress the building up of a racial business, or should he emphasize the merging of his interests with those of the white world? Are there advantages on both sides? If so, what are they? These are the questions which the two authors of this work try to answer. After pointing out that the present day Negro business man is compelled to follow both paths, they insist that his "major emphasis must be on integration."

Pauli Murray's *States' Laws on Race and Color* (1951) is a timely and most fascinating handbook of America's democratic shortcomings. The women of the Methodist Church, finding that there was no single volume which gave information on the laws concerning race and color in America, commissioned Pauli Murray to compile and edit such a work. Giving the actual texts of the various racial and color laws, the book is a valuable guide for lawyer, scholar, and layman alike. In the appendix there are excerpts from pertinent international documents such as the Charter of UNESCO and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The Negro reader of Miss Murray's compilation will be surprised not only at his own unenviable status in so many states but also at the many companions in misery he has among Indian, Mexican, Chinese, Japanese, and other "alien" groups. To see all these insulting laws presented in one volume should be a therapeutic and chastening experience for any American.

After a lapse of six years, the seventh edition of *Who's Who in Colored America* (1950) was published under new editorship and in a new format. Its principal editor is G. James Fleming. Christian E. Burckel is co-editor. The seventh edition in almost every respect is an improvement on its predecessors. A new feature in this edition is the inclusion of two tables showing the geographical and vocational distribution of the persons included. Containing, with its recently published supplement, over 3,000 biographies and over 800 photographs, the work is a much needed reference tool that takes its place alongside similar "segmental" biographical dictionaries.

SUMMARY

The 1950 to 1951 period covered by this article, taken as a whole, has been a fruitful one for the Negro American writer. He has produced three best sellers, two novels and one autobiography; he has made significant scholarly contributions in literature and in history; and most important of all, he has broadened considerably the range of his interests and improved generally in the techniques of his profession.

In an appraisal of this kind, it is just as important to point out the shortcomings as it is to praise the advances. There are, for example, several areas which the Negro writer, year after year, seems to overlook, among them biography and

drama, including radio and television dramatic productions. And for some unknown reason, there are few, if any, Negro authors to be found in two of the most popular and lucrative fields of minor contemporary writing, the detective story and science-fiction. Most tragic of all, the Negro rarely attempts humor of any kind, poetic, dramatic, or fictional.

It is easy to understand why the Negro writer has done relatively little as a playwright. To state it simply, he has never had the opportunity to experience adequately the kind of apprenticeship in the theatre and on the networks which successful dramatic writing seems to require. It is also easy to understand, though not to accept, his reason for avoiding humor. Subjected to caricatures and stereotypes in American fiction for so many generations, he hesitates to write humorously for fear that he will inadvertently add to the ridicule already heaped upon colored Americans. One can appreciate the peculiar problem in each of these cases. But is there a similar problem in the field of biography and in the other areas which the Negro writer seems to avoid?

Perhaps the real answer to this question is to be found in the surprisingly small number of professional writers among us. When the number becomes proportionate to the Negro population, these barren areas will tend to disappear. During the first half of the present century, the Negro author made remarkable progress in improving the quality of his work. There is every reason to believe that he will develop in the second half a group of professional men of letters large and versatile enough to cover all areas of American writing.

7

The Theatre, Motion Pictures, the Dance, Radio, Television

SINCE WORLD WAR II, the legitimate theatre and motion pictures have presented a number of productions centered about the race problem and have with more or less effect exploited the drama in this theme. The reception of the following by audiences and critics attests the popularity of this subject: *Our Lan', Lost in the Stars, Set My People Free, Forward the Heart, The Well, Intruder in the Dust, Lost Boundaries, No Way Out, The Jackie Robinson Story, Home of the Brave, Lights Out, Show Boat, Native Son, Pinky,* and *The Breaking Point.*

The shift in audience appeal has been reflected in the failure of revivals of old favorites like *All God's Chillun Got Wings* and *Green Pastures* to get favorable reception. The former closed after 16 performances and the latter lasted only a few weeks as against 640 original performances. In the meantime, another phase in the development of the Negro on the stage is evident. Television has achieved wide popularity as a medium of entertainment. The Negro, because of his color, shows to better advantage on the TV screen than whites. By 1950, the Negro had been accepted in this medium and the number of acts starring Negro performers was growing.

THE THEATRE

South Pacific, a musical by Richard Rodgers and Oscar Hammerstein adapted from James Michener's *Tales of the South Pacific,* provided the role of Bloody Mary for Juanita Hall. Miss Hall's songs "Bali Ha'i" and "Happy Talk" were show stoppers. Fred Norman, well-known arranger, and Langston Hughes, lyricist, listen as she sings "Love Can't Hurt You." Others in the cast: Earl Sydnor, Alonzo Bazon, Frank Wilson, Ossie Davis, and William Veasey.

The two plots in the play are concerned with the folly of race prejudice. During World War II a Navy nurse from Arkansas (Mary Martin) falls in love with a French planter (Ezio Pinza) but discovers that he has fathered two Tonkinese children. This gives the nurse a serious bout with her conscience, but the play has a happy ending. In the subplot, a young Marine lieutenant from America falls in love with a beautiful Tonkinese girl but is killed. The English presentation of *South Pacific* at London's Drury Lane Theatre featured Muriel Smith as Bloody Mary.

Street Scene, a musical adaptation of Elmer Rice's famous play, with music by Kurt Weill and lyrics by Langston Hughes, opened Jan. 9, 1947, and ran for 148 performances. Creighton Thompson as a Negro janitor and Juanita Hall as his wife had roles in the play, and Mr. Thompson had a solo, " I got a Marble and a Star." There was also a colored school girl who sang "Wrapped in a Ribbon" with a mixed group of children.

Call Me Mister closed on Jan. 10, 1948, after a two-year run of 734 performances. Lawrence Winters, an ex-army lieutenant, and Bruce Howard were in the cast. Winters sang "Face on a Dime" and "Red Ball Express." He was later replaced by James Young.

Kiss Me Kate opened on Dec. 30, 1948, with Annabella Hill, a maid with a baritone voice, and dancers Fred Davis, Eddie

Sledge, and Lorenzo Fuller. This smash hit was by Cole Porter and Bella and Samuel Spewack.

The Member of the Wedding opened at the Empire Theatre Jan. 5, 1950. The persons in the play lead a commonplace life but as free individuals. Brooks Atkinson says, "As a play, it is elusive and intangible." It concerns three lonely people, a motherless 12-year-old girl, a kind-hearted cook, and a small boy. Ethel Waters plays the family servant and her hymn, "His Eye is on the Sparrow," is used at the end of the second act and at the final curtain. Her skillful artistry helped wonderfully in winning the Donaldson Award for outstanding achievement in the theatre during the season and also won the 1950 Sojourner Truth Award for "symbolizing the great strength of Negro women" made by the National Association of Negro Business and Professional Women's Club, Inc.

Arms and the Girl was produced by the Theatre Guild at the 46th Street Theatre in 1950. Pearl Bailey was the co-star. New York critics said her outstanding performance assured the play's success. She sang two songs in her husky voice, using her expressive hands to accent her emotions. The audience went wild and stopped the show with their applause. She has won the title of the foremost comedienne of this era. She plays a fugitive slave girl, who becomes the personal servant of the star, Nanette Fabray. Her song, "There Must be Something Better than Love," became a hit.

Seventeen, which opened at the Broadhurst Theatre, June 21, 1951, is a musical comedy based on the Booth Tarkington story of the same name. It is concerned with teenagers and love. In the musical are Alonzo Bazon as Mr. Genesis (he has also played in *Strange Fruit*, *Two Blind Mice*, *Long Way Home*, *The Wisteria Trees*, and the *Green Pastures* revival), and Maurice Ellis as Genesis (he sang in *Brown Buddies*, played Pooh Bah in *The Hot Mikado*, was with Ethel Waters in *Cabin in the Sky*, with the Lunts in *The Pirate*, with Helen Hayes in *The Wisteria Trees*, was in the *Porgy and Bess* revival and played Julian in *Jeb*.)

Anna Lucasta was revived during the 1947-48 season with the following cast: Wesleen Foster, Rosetta Le Noire, Laura Bowman, Roy Allen, Warren Coleman, Frank Wilson, Rolf Coleman, Slim Thompson, Claire Jay, Maxwell Glanville, Isabelle Cooley, Lance Taylor, Sidney Poitier, and Duke Williams.

Lost in the Stars closed July 1, 1950, after 273 performances. This musical play, based on the book *Cry the Beloved Country*, by Alan Paton, is set in South Africa and relates the tragedy of Absalom, son of the Rev. Stephen Kumalo, pastor of a South African church. Absalom, in Johannesburg to earn money for his education, falls in with evil companions. In an attempted robbery he shoots the city's leading white advocate of Negro equality. He confesses and is hanged. His father plans to leave the community but is persuaded to stay by the slain man's father. The music is by Kurt Weill and the lyrics and dialogue are by Maxwell Anderson. The light-hearted singing of "Big Mole" by Herbert Coleman was outstanding. In the cast were Todd Duncan playing the Rev. Stephen Kumalo, Georgette Harvey as Mrs. M'Kize, William Greaves, Gloria Smith, Sheila Guyse, La Verne French, and Van Prince.

There were a number of plays with Negroes in their casts whose runs were short, among them *The Cradle Will Rock* (1947), *How Long Till Summer* (1949), *Our Lan'* (1947 and 1948), *Forward the Heart* (1949), and *Set My People Free* (1948). *The Cradle Will Rock*, dealing with labor-management conflict, had only Muriel Smith's singing to relieve its soapbox monotony. *Forward the Heart* had a challenging theme in the idea that color is only skin deep, with the love of a blind white veteran for his mother's Negro maid, played by Julie Evans, but it never reached the level of true and uplifting tragedy that it should have reached.

Hassan (1951), a play by James Elroy Fleeker, gave Hilda Simms a role as Pervaneh, a slave girl.

MOTION PICTURES

Lost Boundaries (1949). This picture is based on the life story of the Johnston family of Keene, New Hampshire. Dr. Johnston, a practicing physician, is regarded as white. He is socially and financially successful and his children are unaware of their Negro blood. But unfortunately the father's application for a naval commission is rejected because of his Negro blood. Regardless of the consequences, he and his wife decide to tell the children of their heritage. The effects are well-nigh disastrous. Howard, the son, goes to Harlem to learn how the people there live, gets into trouble, and is given help and sympathy by a Negro police lieutenant. This picture digs deep into the problem of "passing." The conflict generates emotions that touch the audience to the quick. The direction is most dignified. Bill Greaves, Canada Lee, Beatrice Pearson, and Susan Douglas act realistically in a mixed cast.

Home of the Brave (1949). The star, James Edwards, a Negro GI, is torn by discrimination and hatred. The climax is reached when he and four white GI's are trapped on a Pacific atoll. He quarrels with his friend, Finch, who is killed in battle, and the resulting shock leaves Edwards paralyzed. The doctor's skill cures him. The film is based on a play about anti-Semitism. It is tense and dramatic. Edwards is remembered for his fine acting as the lead in the play, *Deep are the Roots.*

Battleground (1949). This film is notable for the achievement of two Negroes, Willie L. Duckworth, the soldier who created the chant first called after him and later rechristened "Sound Off," and his partner Colonel Bernard Lentz. They made the chant into a song and it was recorded in a dozen languages. It is said they are reaping large financial rewards from this army marching song. Master Sergeant Samuel Jagers, 94th Engineer Battalion, was placed in charge of the snappy drills in the movie. His success with "Sound Off" won him a place in some of the MGM movie scenes.

Pinky (1949). The basic theme of this 20th Century Fox picture is pride in what one is and does. Pinky's fair skin admits her to a nursing career and social opportunities in the North. But she runs away from marriage with a white doctor. Back home she rebels against the situation of her grandmother, who made great sacrifices for her granddaughter's education. But she reaps the reward of a mansion for her care of Ethel Barrymore, her grandmother's employer. With the help of a Negro doctor, she converts the mansion into a nursing home. She again declines the offer of marriage to the white doctor. She says, "You can't live without pride." In the cast are Ethel Waters, the grandmother, Fred O'Neal, a smooth individual, Kenny Washington as Dr. Canady, and Nina Mae McKinney as Rozelia.

The Jackie Robinson Story (1948). This is a movie about the first Negro to play in the major leagues in recent times. Jackie calls it "just a success story on the screen, nothing more." It is more—a movie with a Negro here in the lead. It depicts his struggles against jim crowism in this great American sport, especially against the Dodgers' protest at his transfer to the Brooklyn team. Branch Rickey, the manager, assails their sportsmanship. When his teammates protest decisions against him, Robinson knows he has been accepted. This improves his playing. Fans begin to cheer him. The climax is his patriotic speech on loyalty before the House Committee on Un-American Activities.[1] In the cast are Ruby Dee, as Robinson's wife, Joel Fluellen as his brother, and Louise Beavers as his mother.

The Quiet One (1949). This film, produced independently by Meyer-Burstyn Pictures, is remarkable because its lead is played by a young Harlem boy, Donald Thompson, and it had the cooperation of Harlem and the Wiltwyk School for Delinquents. It strikes at the core of the delinquency problem. Donald's keen in-

[1] This is a dramatization of his actual appearance before this committee on July 18, 1949.

sight into the problems of the character and his skillful portrayal are praiseworthy. In the cast are Estelle Evans, the mother, and Sadie Stockton, the grandmother, both from the American Negro Theatre, and the boys and staff of Wiltwyk.

Show Boat (1951). In this revival there are some changes in the racial attitude of this musical. The stage presentation in 1927 and the movie in 1929 contained two despised terms in the song, "Ol' Man River," which have been dropped, and Francis Williams wears no bandana. William Warfield sings "Ol' Man River." One naturally compares him with former singers Jules Bledsoe, Paul Robeson, and Kenneth Spencer. Hammerstein thinks Warfield delivers the song with more understanding than anyone else, making apparent slight and pleasing nuances with his rich and powerful voice. He has signed for the musical film version of *Huckleberry Finn.* He sang in *Call Me Mister* and *Set My People Free.*

No Way Out (1950). This movie concerns a doctor who is the first Negro interne in a white hospital. A patient he treats in the prison ward dies. The patient's brother, in the same ward, charges murder, and a race riot threatens. Dr. Brooks, the Negro, however, insists on an autopsy, which proves death was due to a brain tumor. The brother calls this a frame-up, escapes, and tries to kill the doctor. His life is saved by Linda Darnell, who dies in his stead. Sidney Poitier is Dr. Brooks, Mildred Joanne Smith, his wife, and Fred O'Neal, the rich Dr. Clark. Other artists include Dots Johnson, Maude Simmons, Ruby Dee, and Ossie Davis. The film is termed a "daring, powerful, and stirring indictment of Negro prejudice."

Bright Victory (1951). The setting is in a hospital for the blind. A Negro GI is brought in. The others, not seeing his skin color, accept him and he makes friends with a white GI by giving him faith in the future. Then the white soldier discovers the truth about his friend and prejudice sets in. But his father wisely observes: "The whole world's changing and you more than we—because you've helped to change it." James Edwards is the Negro soldier.

Native Son (1951). Richard Wright, the author of the original book, plays Bigger Thomas, Gloria Madison is his girl friend and Willa Pearl Curtiss, his mother. The movie is based on the stage play of the same name, described in the *Negro Year Book 1947.* It is an indictment of jim crowism and is realistically done.

The Breaking Point (1951). In this film Juano Hernandez is cast as a white man's friend. The relationship between them is equal for the first time. Hernandez has played in *Strange Fruit, Intruder in the Dust, Show Boat, Blackbirds,* and others.

The Well (1951). This picture is reminiscent of the little girl who fell in the shaft at San Marino, Calif. Human behavior is depicted under a similar tense and emotional circumstance. *The Well* follows two lines of development. First, the drama of the community as a white man falls under suspicion after the disappearance of a Negro girl. This presents the growth of insane rashness that leads to the brink of a race-riot. The second line develops from clues that the girl has fallen into a well. Now the emotions are strained by the united efforts to save a human life, without thought of race prejudice. Even the accused lends his superior mining skill. This is well done. The entire town is swept to the scene to watch or help in the rescue with feverish excitement. Doubtless the onlookers mumble prayers that the child's life may be saved. All this is to the accompaniment of massive machinery heavily pulsing out their hope, with the soothing effects of occasional music. The climax is suspenseful and soul-stirring. In the cast are Maidie Norman, playing the mother, Ernest Anderson, the father, Christine Larson, the child, Bill Walker, the doctor, Alfred Grant, the Negro leader, and Benjamin Hamilton, the grandfather. All did outstanding work.

Intruder in the Dust (1949). A Negro is accused of murdering a white man. There is race hate and talk of lynching. The real culprit is discovered by the act of a white youngster whose life the Negro once saved. The play was filmed in Oxford, Miss., and 150 Negroes and many whites were used. Juano Hernandez played the accused with great dignity.

Tarzan's Perils (1951). Dorothy Dandridge plays the lead as Melmendi, the beautiful queen of a peaceful African tribe. She has played bit parts in many movies.

Lydia Bailey (1951). This film presents Ken Renard in the role of Toussaint L'Ouverture. Juanita Moore is Maria and William Marshall is King Dick.

To Live Together, a documentary movie produced by B'nai B'rith in 1951, depicts an interracial camp for Chicago children.

THE DANCE

Janet Collins, who had made a reputation for herself as a musical comedy dancer, was engaged in 1951 as *première danseuse* by the Metropolitan Opera Company, and became the first regular Negro member of the Metropolitan Company in New York City.

Eugene Robinson, a native of Detroit, made a hit in 1951 as a dancer at the Edderkobbel Theatre in Norway.

Pearl Primus, who was featured as a dancer in the revival of *Show Boat*, was invited in 1951 to give a command performance for the British Royal Family in London.

Josephine Baker, the master artist, spent most of 1951 on an American tour which brought her unstinting acclaim. Her artistic and expensive gowns as well as her effective stock of songs and dances captivated audiences wherever she appeared.

Katherine Dunham and her dancing troupe continued to enjoy great popularity. In 1951, the Dunham dancers had a European tour which took them to all the major cities.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Radio

There has been a noticeable lessening of the importance of the Negro on radio since 1947, due largely to the development of television. Some Negro actors are active on both radio and television.

WERD, the only Negro-owned radio station, was opened Oct. 3, 1949, by J. B. Blayton, Jr., in Atlanta, Ga. A listener survey showed a 40% white audience.

Stations WMFS, Chattanooga, Tenn., and WEDR, Birmingham, Ala., are entirely staffed by Negroes. Ed Reynolds and John Thompson have provided programs for Negroes over WEDR since August 1949.

Among the numerous Negro disc jockeys with spots on radio in practically all of our major cities, are two women who have achieved considerable popularity. They are Jessie Morris, whose "Swing Ship" program is heard from WEPG, Atlantic City, N.J., and Mary Dee, from WHOD, Pittsburgh, Pa. Among other popular disc jockeys are Ralph Cooper, WOV, New York; "Doc" Wheeler, WWRL, New York; Leroy White, Detroit; John Hardy, WBOK, New Orleans; Sonny Thompson, WIRK, West Palm Beach, Fla.; "Daddy 'O Daylie," WAIT, Chicago; Bill Sampson, KWKW, Los Angeles; Phil "Trash" Gordon, WWRL, New York; Randy Dixon, WDAS, Philadelphia.

Old favorites on featured programs continued to enjoy their popularity. Eddie (Rochester) Anderson still brings laughs on the Jack Benny program. The prolonged illness of beloved Hattie McDaniels brought Lillian Randolph to the "Beulah Show" in the title role. Miss Randolph also continued to play the role of Birdie on the "Great Gildersleeve" comedy program. Louis Armstrong and Nat "King" Cole have their own sponsored network shows.

Television

Variety, May 3, 1950, carried an article entitled, "Negro Talent Coming Into Own

On TV, Without Use of Stereotypes." The "Amos 'N Andy" show, which features Alvin Childress, Spencer Williams, Tim Moore, and Ernestine Wade, all experienced Negro artists, was mentioned in the article. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, however, protested the stereotyping alleged to be present in this show, causing confusion in the TV studios. Should they disregard the rising storm, strengthened by the additional opposition of Phi Beta Sigma, one of the leading college fraternities?

These protests occured at a time when it was rumored the studios were about ready to go forward in the employment of Negro artists in a large way. In this emergency, a Coordinating Council was organized in New York in July 1951 by the Negro Actors Guild in response to public request.

Since the Guild is a welfare organization, the Council became a separate entity. It aims at promoting better understanding in the selection of script material for Negro parts, without caricatures and stereotypes, and at acquainting producers and sponsors with the wealth of available Negro talent. The Council will adopt a positive approach to the solution of differences, looking to mutually beneficial results. It is interracial and includes representatives from the amusement world and the press as well as individuals and representatives of outside organizations. Its officers are Lester A. Walton, former minister to Liberia, chairman. Dick Campbell, Rosetta Le Noire, Pauline Myers, Alberta Pryme, Leroy Butler, and A. Edward Walters. Other Guild members active in forming the Council include Noble Sissle, Fred O'Neal, Rosamond Johnson, William C. Handy, Etta Moten, Marchand McReynolds, Edith Wilson, and George Wiltshire.

The Council has a tentative promise to increase the number of Negro musicians to 10%. One committee consists of Eugene Fraulie and Fred O'Neal, Walter White of the NAACP, Julius A. Thomas of the National Urban League, Allen Morrison of *Ebony*, and Lester Walton. Similar committees are working with Equity, the Producers and Dramatists Guild, and the unions.

Programs on Which Negroes Appeared

Hazel Scott has a sponsored 15-minute show on WABD, New York, on which she plays, sings, and talks. On the technical side, *George Olden* heads the New York art staff at CBS and *Robert Pettus* is TV engineer at WEWS, Cleveland. *Al Benson* is emcee on a one-hour variety show on WBKB, Chicago. *Nellie Lutcher* appeared with the Nat "King" Cole series and "Steve Allen Show." "*Chuck Richards* Social Club" on WAAM, Baltimore, has a gag-song act. *Pearl Bailey* was on Dumon't "Cavalcade of Stars." *Evelyn Davis* has been on radio and TV. *Maxine Sullivan* appeared on Faye Emerson's CBS show "Wonderful Town." *Lorenzo Fuller* premiered his own show on WABD-TV.

Neil Scott was narrator and singer on the Joe Tonti NBC-TV show. "*Sugar Chile*" *Robinson* appeared as an eleven-year-old piano wizard on Milton Berle's TV show. *Leigh Whipper* played in "The Private Eye," and in three "Beulah" shows with *Ethel Waters* and *Dooley Wilson*. *Canada Lee* starred in the Chevrolet Tele-Theatre in a fight story with a white cast. *Joe Adams* is the first Negro to be a staff member on a TV station and the first to be employed by radio stations in eight western states; he is now emcee band leader on KTTV's "Joe Presents." *Lena Horne* was emcee on NBC's "Your Show of Shows," and a guest star on Ed Sullivan's show. She proved an effective TV performer. She is set to star on NBC's "Saturday Night Revue" with Cab Calloway. *Sarah Vaughan* has been on Perry Como's popular CBS-TV show, "Chesterfield Supper Club," and has contracts for three additional guest appearances. *Cab Calloway* and *Jack Carter* appeared in "Minnie the Moocher." Cab Calloway also appeared on Ed Eullivan's show and others. *Josh White* and his nine-year-old son appeared on Arthur Godfrey's TV

show. *Hadda Brooks* is featured in "The Hadda Brooks Show," sponsored by Kaiser-Frazer on KGO-TV, San Francisco, a program of nostalgic melodies and friendly chatter.

Evelyn Bradshaw was on the Arthur Godfrey Talent Show. *Amando Randolph* has appeared on Dumont TV, and also has his own show, "The Laytons." *Butterfly McQueen* is Oriole in "Beulah" on TV. She opened at Carnegie Hall, for 12 weeks, a series of one-woman shows with pantomimes and sketches. *The Mariners* are a vocal quartet with two whites and two Negroes on Arthur Godfrey's show. *George Kirby* is on the "Amos 'N Andy" show. *Edith Wilson* has been Aunt Jemima on the Quaker Oats program since 1948; she has also been on the "Gary Moore Show," "Gabby Hayes Show," "Call of the Yukon," "Breakfast Club," and "The Answer Man." *Bill Cook* is emcee on the popular "Stairway to Stardom" on WATV, New Jersey. *Bob Howard* is one of the veteran Negro TV performers, with a parade of one-minute spot announcements on WCBS daily over the past two years. *Sugar Ray Robinson*, the middleweight champion, was unusual in a vaudeville act on Ed Sullivan's "Toast of the Town," CBS-TV.

Barbara Watson was formerly with radio station WNYC, New York, and was recently on "Meet Your Cover Girl," CBS-TV, and interviewed by *Lorenzo Fuller* on WLIB, New York, and by *Ruth Ellington James* on the same station on "Beauty and Fashion."

8
Science

NEGROES in the natural science fields have made strides previously denied them in the past decade by limited teaching facilities and limited opportunities for industrial employment.[1] Fortunately, teachers of natural science subjects in Negro colleges with limited facilities have provided sound fundamental instruction and encouraged students to graduate study and to do research. The first Negro to be elected to Phi Beta Kappa and the first to earn the Ph.D. degree took his degree in physics. Edward Bouchet was awarded this degree at Yale in 1876, just ten years after the first Ph.D. in physics had been awarded by any American school. In 1889, Alfred O. Coffin became the first Negro to earn the Ph.D. in biology when his degree was awarded by Illinois Wesleyan. It was not until 1916 that St. Elmo Brady, at the University of Illinois, became the first Negro to earn a Ph.D. degree in chemistry. No Negro held the Ph.D. in mathematics until 1925 when Elbert Cox received his degree at Cornell University. These pioneers in academic competence were followed much later by Negro pioneers in industrial plants such as Elmer S. Imes, Doctor Percy Julian, and Lloyd Hall. Now an increasing number of trained Negro natural scientists are finding employment for their skills in American industrial plants.

Around the period of the second World War, the Negro scientist in industry ceased to be an outstanding rarity, and trained Negroes could consider industrial jobs as an area of normal employment. In this very recent period, also, research competence and research facilities in Negro institutions began receiving the recognition that brought grants and contracts for research for industry and government agencies. At the same time there was integration of Negro scientists into professional societies and organizations, placing them in the mainstream of developments in the sciences concerned.

NEGROES LISTED IN "AMERICAN MEN OF SCIENCE"

Included in the directory, *American Men of Science*, eighth edition, the names of Negro scientists who have contributed to the advancement of pure science or who are found in the membership lists of certain national societies are as follows:[2]

Alexander, Dr. Lloyd E.—Embryology—Kentucky St. Col.
Anderson, Dr. Russell L.—Agriculture—Florida A.&M. Col.
Anderson, Dr. Thomas N., Jr.—Organic Chemistry—Florida A.&M. Col.
Atkins, Dr. Cyril F.—Chemistry—Morgan St. Col., Md.
Baker, Dr. Thomas N., Jr.—Organic Chemistry—Virginia St. Col.
Banks, Dr. Floyd R., Jr.—Physics—Morgan St. Col., Md.
Barker, Dr. Prince P.—Neurology—Vet. Admin. Facility, Tuskegee Inst., Ala.
Barnes, Dr. Robert P.—Chemistry—Howard Univ., Washington, D. C.
Bate, Dr. Langston F.—Chemistry—Miner Teachers Col., Washington, D. C.
Beck, James T.—Chemistry—Lane Col., Tenn.
Belton, Dr. William E.—Chemistry—Tuskegee Inst., Ala.
Bembry, Dr. Thomas H.—Organic Chemistry—Col. of City of N. Y.
Blackwell, Dr. David H.—Mathematics, Statistics—Howard Univ., Washington, D. C.
Blanchet, Dr. Waldo W. E.—General Science—Fort Valley St. Col., Ga.
Booker, Dr. Walter M.—Pharmacology—Howard Univ., Washington, D. C.
Branson, Dr. Herman R.—Bio-physics—Howard Univ., Washington, D. C.
Bright, Dr. William M.—Biology—Louisville Municipal Col., Ky.
Brown, Dr. Russell W.—Bacteriology—Tuskegee Inst., Ala.

[1] For sketches of outstanding individual scientists, see *Negro Year Book 1947*.

[2] From available lists permitting identification as Negro. Omission of some scientists is certain to have occurred.

Buggs, Dr. Charles W.—Bio-chemistry, Bacteriology, Zoology—Dillard Univ., La.
Callis, Dr. Henry A.—Clinical Medicine—Washington, D. C.
Calloway, Dr. Nathaniel O.—Medicine—Univ. of Illinois
Cason, Dr. Louis F.—Organic Chemistry—Tuskegee Inst., Ala.
Chambers, Dr. Vivian M.—Biology—Alabama A.&M. Col.
Claytor, Dr. William W. S.—Mathematics—Howard Univ., Washington, D. C.
Cobb, Dr. William M.—Anatomy, Physical Anthropology—Howard Univ., Washington, D. C.
Cooper, Dr. Stewart R.—Chemistry—Howard Univ., Washington, D. C.
Coruthers, Dr. John M.—Agriculture—Prairie View A.&M. Col., Tex.
Cox, Dr. Elbert F.—Mathematics—Howard Univ., Washington, D. C.
Crooks, Dr. Kenneth B. M.—Biology, Parasitology—Happy Grove Col., Hectors River, Jamaica, BWI
Crouch, Dr. Hubert B.—Zoology—Tennessee A.&I. Univ.
Cuff, Dr. John R.—Medicine—Meharry Medical Col., Tenn.
Dailey, Dr. Ulysses G.—Surgery—Chicago, Ill.
Davis, Dr. Toye G.—Parasitology—Lincoln Univ., Mo.
Derbigny, Dr. Irving A.—Chemistry—Tuskegee Inst., Ala.
Diuguid, Dr. Lincoln I.—Organic Chemistry—Du-Good Chemical Lab., St. Louis, Mo.
Dooley, Dr. Thomas P.—Genetics—Prairie View A.&M. Col., Tex.
Dowdy, Dr. William W.—Biology—Lincoln Univ., Mo.
Eagleson, Dr. Halson V.—Physics—Howard Univ., Washington, D. C.
Ferguson, Dr. Edward, Jr.—Biology—Maryland St. Col.
Ferguson, Dr. Lloyd N.—Chemistry—Howard Univ., Washington, D. C.
Fields, Dr. Victor H.—Chemistry—Hampton Inst., Va.
Finley, Dr. Harold E.—Protozoology—Howard Univ., Washington, D. C.
Fort, Dr. Marron W.—Chemical Engineering—A. & G. J. Caldwell, Inc., Boston, Mass.
Franks, Dr. Cleveland J.—Chemistry—Morgan St. Col., Md.
Gibson, Dr. Walker W.—Biology—Texas Southern Univ.
Green, Prof. James H.—Analytical Chemistry—State N.I.A.&M. Col., S. C.
Griffith, Dr. Booker T.—Biology—Georgia St. Col.
Hall, Lloyd A.—Chemistry—Griffith's Labs., Chicago, Ill.
Hansborough, Dr. Louis A.—Embryology—Howard Univ., Washington, D. C.
Harvey, Prof. Burwell T., Jr.—Chemistry—Morehouse Col., Ga.
Hawkins, Dr. Walter L.—Organic Chemistry—Bell Telephone Labs., Washington, D. C.
Henderson, Dr. James H. M.—Plant Physiology—Tuskegee Inst., Ala.
Henry, Dr. Warren E.—Physical Chemistry—U.S. Naval Research Lab., Washington, D. C.
Hill, Dr. Carl McC.—Organic Chemistry—Tennessee A.&I. Univ.
Hill, Dr. Henry A.—Dewey & Almy Chemical Co., Cambridge, Mass.
Hinton, Dr. William A.—Pathology, Bacteriology—St. Dept. of Health, Boston, Mass.
Howard, Dr. Roscoe C.—Biology—Virginia St. Col.
Huggins, Dr. Kimuel A.—Organic Chemistry—Atlanta Univ., Ga.
Hunter, Dr. George W.—Chemistry—Maryland St. Col.
Hunter, Dr. John McN.—Physics—Virginia St. Col.
Inge, Dr. Frederick D.—Plant Physiology—Hampton Inst., Va.
Jason, Dr. Robert S.—Pathology—Howard Univ., Washington, D. C.
Jeffries, Prof. Louis F.—Chemistry—Virginia Union Univ.
Johnson, Dr. Joseph L.—Physiology, Medicine—Howard Univ., Washington, D. C.
Jones, Prof. William W.—Mathematics—Kentucky St. Col.
Julian, Dr. Percy L.—Organic Chemistry—The Glidden Co., Chicago, Ill.
Kennedy, Dr. Wadaran L.—Dairy Husbandry—A.&T. Col., N. C.
King, Dr. John W.—Biology—Morgan St. Col., Md.
Kittrell, Dr. Flemmie P.—Nutrition—Howard Univ., Washington, D. C.
Knox, Dr. Lawrence H.—Chemistry—Hickrill Chemical Research Foundation, Katonah, N.Y.
Knox, Dr. William J., Jr.—Physical Chemistry—Eastman Kodak Co., Rochester, N.Y.
Lawless, Dr. Theodore K.—Medicine—Chicago, Ill.
Lawson, Dr. James R.—Physics—Tennessee A.&I. Univ.
Lee, Dr. James W.—Protozoology—Southern Univ., La.
Lewis, Dr. Julian H.—Pathology—Chicago, Ill.
Lloyd, Dr. Ruth S.—Anatomy—Howard Univ., Washington, D. C.
LuValle, Dr. James E.—Physical Chemistry—Eastman Kodak Co., Rochester, N. Y.
Maloney, Dr. Arnold H.—Pharmacology—Howard Univ., Washington, D. C.
Mason, Dr. Clarence T.—Chemistry—Tuskegee Inst., Ala.
Massie, Dr. Samuel P.—Chemistry—Langston Univ., Okla.
Maxwell, Dr. Ucecil S.—Biochemistry—Lincoln Univ., Mo.
McBay, Dr. Henry C.—Chemistry—Morehouse Col., Ga.
McDaniel, Dr. Reuben R.—Mathematics—Virginia St. Col.
McKinney, Dr. Roscoe L.—Anatomy—Howard Univ., Washington, D. C.
Moore, Prof. Paul J.—Organic Chemistry—W. Virginia St. Col.
Moore, Dr. Ruth E.—Bacteriology—Howard Univ., Washington, D. C.
Morris, Dr. Kelso B.—Chemistry—Howard Univ., Washington, D. C.
Murray, Dr. Peter M.—Gynecology—N. Y., N. Y.
Nabrit, Dr. Samuel M.—Physiology—Atlanta Univ., Ga.

O'Banion, Dr. Elmer E.—Chemistry—Prairie View A.&M. Col., Tex.
O'Hara, Prof. Leon P.—Physiology, Physiological Chemistry—Talladega Col., Ala.
Perry, Dr. Rufus P.—Organic Chemistry—Langston Univ., Okla.
Pierce, Dr. Joseph A.—Mathematics—Texas Southern Univ.
Pitts, Raymond J.—Mathematics—Fort Valley St. Col., Ga.
Poindexter, Dr. Hildrus A.—Bacteriology, Parasitology—U.S. Public Health Mission, Monrovia, Liberia
Posey, Dr. Leroy R., Jr.—Physics—Southern Univ., La.
Quinland, Dr. William S.—Pathology—Vet. Admin. Hosp., Tuskegee, Ala.
Raines, Dr. Morris A.—Botany—Howard Univ., Washington, D. C.
Reddick, Dr. Mary L.—Biology—Morehouse Col., Ga.
Rhaney, Dr. Mahlon C.—Biology—Florida A.&M. Col.
Robinson, Dr. Lawrence B.—Physics—Howard Univ., Washington, D. C.
Robinson, Dr. William H.—Mathematics, Physics—N. Carolina Col.
Rolfe, Dr. Daniel T.—Physiology—Meharry Medical Col., Tenn.
Romm, Dr. Harry J.—Biology—Southern Univ., La.
Smith, Dr. Barnett F.—Parasitology—Spelman Col., Ga.
Spaulding, Dr. George H.—Chemistry—Morgan St. Col., Md.
Spaulding, Dr. Major F.—Agronomy—Tennessee A.&I. St. Univ.
Stephens, Dr. Clarence F.—Mathematics—Morgan St. Col., Md.
Talbot, Dr. Walter R.—Mathematics—Lincoln Univ., Mo.
Taylor, Dr. Moddie D.—Chemistry—Lincoln Univ., Mo.
Thornton, Dr. Robert A.—Physics—Brandeis Univ., Mass.
Towns, Dr. Charles H.—Physics, Physical Chemistry—Virginia St. Col.
Towns, Dr. Myron B.—Chemistry—Lincoln Univ., Pa.
Tulane, Dr. Victor J.—Chemistry—Howard Univ., Washington, D. C.
Turner, Dr. Thomas W.—Botany—Hampton Inst., Va.
Van Dyke, Dr. Henry L.—Chemistry—Alabama St. Teachers Col.
Wall, Dr. Arthur A.—Chemistry—Virginia Union Univ.
Wall, Dr. Limas D.—Parasitology—Virginia Union Univ.
Wallace, Dr. William J. L.—Physical Chemistry—W. Virginia St. Col.
Ware, Prof. Ethan E.—Zoology—Florida A.&M. Col.
West, Dr. Harold D.—Biochemistry—Meharry Medical Col., Tenn.
Wheeler, Dr. Albert H.—Public Health—Univ. of Michigan Hosp.
White, Dr. Booker T.—Biochemistry—A.&T. Col., N. C.
Wilkerson, Dr. Vernon A.—Biochemistry—Howard Univ., Washington, D. C.
Wilkins, Dr. J. Ernest, Jr.—Mathematics—American Optical Co., Buffalo, N. Y.
Williams, Dr. Joseph L.—Mercy Douglass Hosp., Philadelphia, Pa.
Wilson, Dr. Henry S.—Inorganic Chemistry—Louisville Municipal Col., Ky.[1]
Young, Dr. Moses W.—Neuroanatomy—Howard Univ., Washington, D. C.

[1] Closed 1951.

THE NATURAL SCIENCES IN COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Limited personnel and laboratory equipment at Negro colleges have required that scientists working there concentrate on teaching. For a long time, such research as Negro scientists did was done in the laboratories of the private schools. Howard, Tuskegee, Atlanta, and Fisk came to be recognized as the centers at which research in the natural sciences was carried on. The laboratories of these institutions, together with those of Dillard, continue to be the most productive centers, but several of the state colleges have inaugurated programs under competent scientists that promise to enrich greatly the research production at Negro institutions.

Departments of chemistry have generally become the most fully developed branch of the natural sciences in Negro institutions. The Howard University Department of Chemistry is, however, the only one at a Negro institution to be rated by the American Chemical Society. The Carver Foundation of Tuskegee Institute is the only organization at a Negro institution devoting itself specifically to research in the natural sciences with emphasis on research in chemistry. The major research being done in the natural sciences at Fisk is also in the field of chemistry.

The upsurge in research at Negro institutions has been made possible by the flow of funds to these schools in the form of grants and contracts. No full listing of these grants and contracts is possible, but a random selection will indicate the nature of the grants made. Scientists at the

following schools have received research grants from the agencies indicated: Prairie View A.&M. College—U.S. Public Health Service; Howard University—National Institutes of Health; A.&T. College, N. C.; Southern University, La., Tennessee A.&I. University — Research and Marketing Administration; Tuskegee Institute and Fisk University—Office of Naval Research.

The Carver Foundation

The George Washington Carver Foundation, which had its beginning through gifts from and the bequest of Dr. Carver's personal savings, moved into new quarters during 1951. These modern laboratories make possible greater service by the Foundation, which already has established a reputation with government agencies and industry. Among its research contracts with industry are those with the Parker Pen Company, Swift and Company, Abbott Laboratories, the Upjohn Company, the Visking Corporation, Continental Can Company, and International Minerals and Chemical Corporation. A full-time research staff, together with fellows and graduate students, carry on a variety of projects.

NEGRO NATURAL SCIENTISTS IN INDUSTRY[1]

The most encouraging single development in recent years has been the gradual integration of top-flight Negro scientists and technicians into . . . industrial concerns. . . . In chemistry, Lloyd A. Hall, a consulting chemist, has been for many years, the Director of Research at the Griffith Laboratories in Chicago. He is one of the few Negroes who did not have to spend long years during his most creative period teaching in second-rate institutions, which for the most part, have been totally ill-equipped for carrying-on productive research. He struck out from the beginning in the field of industrial chemistry and rose rapidly to the position of Director of his laboratories. He holds over eighty patents related to the preparation and curing of salts and spices and food products. His advice is sought by all of the major agencies of the country concerned with the problems of maintaining our food supplies pure and palatable. He has won many honors and opened a new field.

William G. Holly, Chemical Superintendent of the Gypsy Paint and Varnish Company of New York, formulated a complete series of interior paints using titanium as the basic pigment, thereby creating a new method for the entire field. James Parsons, Jr., a metallurgist, winner of the Harmon Award in Science as long ago as 1927, has for many years been in charge of research and production for the Duriron Company of Dayton, Ohio. He, like several others of our distinguished industrial scientists, holds many patents in a highly competitive field and has opened new avenues for our men. Associated with him is Earl T. Ryder, one-time Chief Engineer of the Champion Company of Springfield. In our striving for recognition in purely cultural and academic fields we have overlooked some of these able disciples of the scientific method. William G. Haynes, Assistant Chief Chemist, Union Pacific Railroad, is responsible for the preparation of the liquid used to preserve railroad ties and for the creation of laboratory apparatus and testing methods for the company. Harry J. Greene, Jr., chemical engineer, has pioneered in another violently competitive research field and has recently been put in charge of the Research Department of Plastics with the Stromberg-Carlson Radio Corporation of Rochester, N. Y. Edward L. Harris, who holds a doctor's degree in chemical engineering from the University of Pittsburgh, has established himself as one of the country's leading authorities in the field of rocket and jet fuels and has recently been made head of the laboratory to study such fuels at Wright-Patterson Air Field. Jobs of this character represent a totally new trend for our men and a totally new challenge, for only the finest of brains can expect to survive in the world-wide battle for supremacy in the area of supersonic speeds.

Walter L. Hawkins, another top-flight industrial chemist, had his basic training and received his degree as a result of his contributions in the field of chemistry of wood pulp and related studies which are of great significance to the paper industry. At present he is a member of the Research Staff of the Bell Telephone Company in New York City. Marion Fort, also a recipient of a Ph.D. in chemical engineering, going straight into industrial chemistry, has become Chief Chemist and Plant Superintendent of the A. and G. J. Caldwell Co. in Massachusetts. Leroy Florant, another mechanical engineer represent-

[1] Drew, Charles Richard, "Negro Scholars in Scientific Research," *Journal of Negro History*, Vol. 35, No. 2 pp. 141-144, April 1950.

ing another area of advancement for our scientists, after working as a research assistant with the Manhattan Project, is at present acting as the Chief Engineer with the Rocket Test Laboratory at Ohio State University. Dr. James LuValle and Dr. William Knox, former top-flight academic chemists, have formed a part of the brilliant research staff at the Eastman Kodak Company in Rochester. Dr. Lloyd M. Cook is a research chemist with the Visking Corporation in Chicago, Illinois, while H. A. Hill holds a similar position with the Dewey and Almay Chemical Company of Roxbury, Mass. R. Percy Barnes, Phi Beta Kappa from Amherst and Ph.D. from Harvard in Chemistry, has established a definite school of thought in his continuous studies on Alpha and Beta Diketones in the Department of Chemistry at Howard University. For over ten years, he and a series of students have continued to create new substances and add new processes in synthesizing chemicals. His publications are now past the thirty mark, and in the basic fields of research, many of which have industrial implications which are surpassed in quantity only by his former colleague, Percy Julian.

The story of [Doctor] Percy L. Julian is probably the most brilliant recent example of accomplishments in this field. Dynamic, brilliant organic chemist, he represents, perhaps, our first contributor to fundamental knowledge in pure chemistry in this country. His successful synthesis of the drug, Physostigmine, in 1935, was the result of the finest kind of research in pure Chemistry. His basic work on the carbon atom was of fundamental importance, and now as Director of Research at the Glidden Company of Chicago, his mastery of the chemistry of the soya bean has led to the preparation of such widely differentiated substances as a male sex hormone and a weatherproof covering for a battleship. Recently he has produced a small quantity of a substance very closely allied to the recently highly publicized Substance E, which has given promising results in the alleviation of the suffering of persons with arthritis.

To these scientists in industry listed by Dr. Drew the following may be added: Weltman D. Bailey, analytical chemist at Sunflower ordinance works; Paul Imes, Tennessee Valley Authority laboratories; Dr. J. Ernest Wilkins, Jr., American Optical Company, Buffalo, N. Y. There are also private laboratories maintained for the purpose of consultation service. Representative of these is the Du-Good Chemical Laboratory in St. Louis, Mo., operated by Dr. Lincoln I. Diuguid.

NEGRO SCIENTIFIC ORGANIZATIONS

There are three organizations of Negroes in the natural science fields which serve to stimulate and encourage Negroes to work in these fields. They are: The National Technical Association, The National Institute of Science, and Beta Kappa Chi Scientific Fraternity.

Integration in Scientific Organizations

The Negro natural scientist participates in local and regional meetings of his professional organizations with full acceptance, even if there are embarrassments as to housing and eating inflicted by southern customs not condoned by the scientists themselves. Negro natural scientists have membership in and participate in the meetings of the regional sections of the Society of American Biologists, American Botanical Society, American Chemical Society, and the Southern Association of Science and Industry.

Scientific facilities maintained by the Federal government in the South at TVA's Wilson Dam and by the Atomic Energy Commission at Oak Ridge, Tenn., are open to Negro scientists. The following is a partial list of Negroes who have spent periods at the Oak Ridge laboratories as participants in the Oak Ridge Institute of Nuclear Studies in the Isotopes Techniques course, classes 9 through 23, 1949-51:[1] B. T. White, North Carolina A.&T. Coll.; E. E. O'Bannion, Prairie View A.&M. Coll.; D. C. Gandy, Tenn. A.&I. Coll.; (Mrs.) M. R. Myles, Tenn. A.&I. Coll. (presently at Fort Valley); J. H. M. Henderson, Carver Foundation, Tuskegee Inst.; J. A. Rucker, Tenn. A.&I. Coll.; M. C. Otey, National Cancer Inst., National Inst. of Health (formerly graduate student of chemistry, Howard Univ.); E. D. Riley, Benedict Coll.

[1] In order of taking the course.

9
Agriculture

EMPLOYMENT

The decline in the number of people employed in agriculture continued in 1950, according to preliminary census reports. In 1950, there were 1,200,000 fewer people employed in agriculture than were so employed in 1940. Of this decrease in numbers, 400,000 or one-third, were nonwhite. Of the total decline in agricultural employment, two-thirds occurred in the South. Of the South's loss, 47% was nonwhite.

The shift away from agriculture was even more marked for nonwhite workers than for all employed persons. In 1940, one out of every three employed nonwhite workers was in agriculture. By 1950, however, only one out of every five was so employed. In the South, where the nonwhite farm workers are largely concentrated, the number of nonwhites employed in agriculture declined by 400,000 to a 1950 level of 1,000,000.[1]

Despite the estimated production of 17,291,000 bales of cotton, third largest cotton crop on record, in 1951 employment in cotton production declined.[2] In the South during the latter part of August 1951, 132,000 fewer persons were employed on farms than a year previous. This reduction consisted of 121,000 family workers and 11,000 hired hands.

When the broad general categories of agricultural occupations are considered, there is little change to be seen except for slightly higher proportions of farmers and farm managers for both total population and nonwhite population in the United States as a whole and in the South. Table 2 shows distribution by broad occupational classes.

Farm Operators

The breakdown of "farmers" according to farm tenure for 1950 has not yet been released by the Census Bureau. However, the trend since 1930 shown in the Agricultural Census of 1945 is anticipated to have continued and perhaps to have been accelerated. See Table 3.

Between 1930 and 1945, the number of farm operators in the South decreased from 3,223,000 to 2,881,000 or 10.6%. In the same period, nonwhite operators decreased from 881,000 to 665,000 or 24.5%. In 1930, nonwhite operators were 27.3% of all operators and in 1945 they were 23.1% of all operators. Thus it is seen that nonwhite farm operators decreased

TABLE 1

AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 1940 AND 1950

Year	United States				South			
	Total		Nonwhite		Total		Nonwhite	
	Number	Per Cent of all Employed	Number	Per Cent of all Employed	Number	Per Cent of all Employed	Number	Per Cent of ali Employed
1940	8,372,222	18.7	1,541,807	33.1	4,342,096	31.8	1,449,023	40.4
1950	7,138,000	12.8	1,078,000	20.1	3,408,000	20.6	1,013,000	29.2

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Employment and Income in the United States, By Regions: 1950*, 1950 Census of Population, Preliminary Reports, Series PC-7, No. 2, Table 8.

[1] U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Employment and Income in the United States, By Regions: 1950*. 1950 Census of Population, Preliminary Reports, Series PC-7, No. 2, p. 3.

[2] U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Release No. 2253-51.

both numerically and in terms of their proportion of all operators.

Nonwhite farm-owners increased from 182,000 in 1930 to 189,000 in 1945 or 3.8%. Despite this numerical increase, they were a smaller proportion of all owners in 1945 than they were in 1930. In 1930, nonwhite owners were 12.8% of all owners as contrasted to 11.1% in 1945.

The decrease in farm tenants between 1930 and 1945 was 625,504, of which 329,722 were nonwhite. The proportion of nonwhites to all tenants increased slightly, but in the sharecropper category nonwhites were 60.5% of the total in 1945 as contrasted to 50.5% in 1930.

When tenure of nonwhite operators is considered in terms of the proportion of operators in each tenure category, the ratio of owners to tenants is observed to have increased between 1930 and 1945. In 1930, 20.6% of nonwhite farm operators were owners and in 1945, 28.4% were owners. The corresponding decrease in the proportion of tenants to all operators was from 79.3% to 71.5%. Table 4 shows this ratio.

Dr. Arthur F. Raper of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics has pointed out that between 1930 and 1945, Negroes were 35.8% of the loss in farm tenant

TABLE 3

PROPORTION OF NONWHITE FARM OPERATORS TO ALL OPERATORS ACCORDING TO TENURE IN SOUTH, 1930 TO 1945

Tenure	Total	Nonwhite	
		Number	% of Total
	1930		
All	3,223,816	881,687	27.3
All owners	1,415,675	182,019	12.8
Part owners	224,992	41,523	18.2
All tenants	1,790,783	698,839	39.0
Croppers	776,278	392,897	50.5
	1935		
All	3,421,923	815,747	23.8
All owners	1,574,666	186,065	11.8
Part owners	234,720	35,952	15.3
All tenants	1,831,475	629,301	34.3
Croppers	716,256	368,408	51.4
	1940		
All	3,007,170	680,266	22.6
All owners	1,544,297	173,263	11.2
Part owners	216,607	31,361	14.3
All tenants	1,449,293	506,630	35.0
Croppers	541,291	299,118	55.3
	1945		
All	2,881,135	665,413	23.1
All owners	1,702,663	189,232	11.1
Part owners	193,607	28,252	14.4
All tenants	1,165,279	475,739	40.8
Croppers	446,556	270,296	60.5

Source: *U.S. Census of Agriculture, 1945.*

TABLE 2

OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF AGRICULTURALLY EMPLOYED, 1940 AND 1950

Year and Class	United States				South			
	Total		Nonwhite		Total		Nonwhite	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
1940								
All	8,372,000	100.0	1,541,000	100.0	4,342,000	100.0	1,449,000	100.0
Farmers and farm mangaers	5,143,614	61.4	700,602	45.5	2,583,937	59.5	666,929	46.0
Paid farm laborers	1,924,890	23.0	514,602	33.4	965,464	22.2	470,546	32.5
Unpaid family workers	1,165,120	13.9	308,722	20.0	746,440	17.2	298,312	20.6
Not reported	138,376	1.7	17,676	1.1	46,159	1.1	13,213	0.9
1950								
All	7,138,000	100.0	1,078,000	100.0	3,408,000	100.0	1,013,000	100.0
Farmers and farm managers	4,453,000	62.4	507,000	47.0	2,090,000	61.3	482,000	47.6
Paid farm laborers	1,562,000	21.9	345,000	32.0	709,000	20.8	312,000	30.8
Unpaid family workers	941,000	13.2	211,000	19.6	547,000	16.1	204,000	20.1
Not reported	182,000	2.5	15,000	1.4	62,000	1.8	15,000	1.5

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Employment and Income in the United States, by Regions: 1950,* 1950 Census of Population, Preliminary Reports, Series PC-7, No. 2, Table 6.

operators and 4.1% of the gain in farm owner-operators.[1]

Farm Ownership

An increase in the ratio of farm owners to farm tenants may be regarded as an index to increasing stability of farm operators. When nonwhites are considered by themselves, there seems to be a substantial increase in the proportion of farm owners. When considered in relation to the over-all trend in farm ownership, it is seen that the increase in nonwhite ownership has not kept pace with the increase in white ownership. Using the decade 1935 to 1945 for purposes of comparison, we see the following change in the South. White owners increased 8.9% from 1,388,601 to 1,513,431. The land in farms of white owner-operators increased 19.4% from 200,000,000 to 238,000,000 acres. The average number of acres per white owner-operated farm increased from 143.7 to 157.4. The value of land and buildings on white owner-operated farms increased from $4,774,000,000 to $8,360,000,000, or 75.1%.

Nonwhite owner-operators increased 1.7%, from 186,065 to 189,232. The land in farms of nonwhite operators increased 8.0%, from 10,533,000 to 11,380,000 acres. The average number of acres per nonwhite owner-operated farm increased from 56.6 to 60.1. The value of land and buildings on nonwhite owner-operated farms increased from $207,932,000 to $374,732,000, or 80.2%.

The percentage of ownership by nonwhite farmers in the nation reached its highest level in 1945, when close to 30% owned their farms. The number of nonwhite farmers in the nation who operated between 1,000 and 5,000 acres rose from 473 in 1930 to 1,434 by 1945. These figures should not cloud the fact that Negroes are becoming proportionately less important in agriculture.

Between 1940 and 1945, the number of nonwhite owners in the South increased from 173,263 to 189,232. But a look at these farms will show that many of them are hardly larger than home sites. As a matter of fact, over 25,000 of these are less than 10 acres, and about 40,000 more are under 30 acres. The over-all average size of farms owned by nonwhites in the South is only 60 acres, compared with 157 for white owners. This can be seen by referring to Table 6.

These figures seem to indicate that nonwhite farmers are on the fringe of security from the standpoint of ownership. Many of their farms are too small and uneconomic for the development of farming programs which will return a good living and maintain the soil at high production level. In an unmechanized cotton economy with a few sideline crops, these farms have been reasonably adequate. With hand and mule-drawn implements, a family can work only 30 or 40 acres of cotton. However, with the shift to mechanization—tractors, flame-cultivators, mechanical cotton pickers—a family will be able to and have to handle many more acres to make a living by growing cotton in competition with synthetic fibers, such as nylon and rayon.

TABLE 4

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF FARM OPERATORS ACCORDING TO TENURE AND COLOR IN SOUTH, 1930 TO 1945

	1930		1935		1940		1945	
	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite
Owners.....	52.7	20.6	53.3	22.8	58.9	25.5	68.3	28.4
Managers.....	0.7	0.1	0.6	—	0.6	0.1	0.6	0.1
All tenants....	46.6	79.3	46.1	77.1	40.5	74.5	31.1	71.5
Croppers.....	16.4	44.6	13.3	45.2	10.4	44.0	8.0	40.6

Source: *U.S. Census of Agriculture, 1945.*

[1] *The Changing Status of the Negro in Southern Agriculture*, Rural Life Information Series, Bulletin No. 3, Tuskegee Institute, 1950.

From the long view, a good many of the farms now owned by nonwhite farmers are too small for cotton production. Moreover, a large number of the hill and black-belt farms are not suited to cotton production. They are better for grasses and small grain—the basis of a livestock economy. But livestock farms require even more acreage. Already some farmers are seeking to enlarge their holdings as the family-farm concept begins to be understood. A considerable number of the loans now being made by the Farmers Home Administration are for enlargement and development. An increased number of similar loans are also being made by the Federal Land Bank.

Farm Tenancy

Tenancy in the South is being sharply reduced. The number of tenant farmers in 1945 stood at the lowest level since 1900. As recently as 1935, tenants accounted for more than half of all farmers in the South. But 10 years later, tenants composed only 40.5% of the farmers in the southern region. The level of tenancy among nonwhites had dropped from 77% in 1935 to 71.5% 10 years later. The numerical decline of 153,000 is somewhat more impressive than the percentage would seem to indicate.

Among the tenants who left the farm, sharecroppers, or those who were least secure on the land, made up the bulk. They accounted for more than 100,000 of the total reduction of nonwhite tenants.

One of the goals of American agriculture is the elimination of sharecropping, which at best is only a stop-gap or temporary arrangement. The 1945 agricultural census reported 446,556 sharecroppers in the South. Of these, 270,296, or more than 60%, were nonwhites. It is expected that the 1950 census report will show a further decline in both white and nonwhite tenants and croppers. Between 1930 and 1945 the percentage of nonwhite farmers that were sharecroppers decreased from 16.4 to 8.0, as shown in Tables 5, 6, and 7.

AGRICULTURAL AGENCIES AND THE NEGRO FARMER

The American farmer is the beneficiary of many services provided by government agencies. Success in agriculture depends in a measure on availability and utilization of these services.

The Extension Service

The oldest of these agencies is the U.S. Extension Service of the Department of Agriculture, whose work is education in farm and home improvement. While for the most part separate figures as to race are not kept, a presentation of total participation of southern farmers in the U.S. Department of Agriculture services gives some indication of the extent to which these services are available to Negro farmers.

Among 7,000,000 families influenced by the U. S. Extension service during 1951 were 425,000 Negro families, reached by about 775 Negro county extension agents in 17 states, mostly in the South.[1] About

TABLE 5

NUMBER OF NONWHITE FARMERS BY TENURE FOR U.S., 1900 TO 1945

Tenure	1945	1940	1935	1930	1925*	1920	1910	1900
All nonwhite Operators†	689,215	719,071	855,555	916,070	831,455	949,889	920,883	767,764
Owners	205,917	201,098	211,394	202,720	194,540	233,222	241,221	206,517
Managers	622	717	1,190	3,122	667	2,226	1,544	1,824
All Tenants	482,676	517,256	642,971	710,228	636,248	714,441	678,118	559,423
Croppers (So.)	270,296	299,118	368,408	392,897	344,322	333,713	373,551	284,760

Source: *U.S. Census of Agriculture, 1945.*

* Figures for 1925 are for South only. U.S. figures not available.

† Nonwhite includes Negroes, Indians, Chinese, and Japanese. Negroes are about 95% of all nonwhite farmers in U.S. and 98% of those in the South.

[1] *Report of Cooperative Extension Work in Agriculture and Home Economics, 1950,* USDA Extension Service.

TABLE 6

NUMBER OF FARMS, LAND IN FARMS, VALUE OF LAND AND BUILDINGS, BY COLOR AND TENURE FOR U.S. AND BY REGIONS, 1935 AND 1945

Region or States — Color and Tenure	Number of Farms		Land in Farms, Acres		Average Acres per Farm	Value of Land and Buildings	
	1945	1935	1945 (000)	1935 (000)	1945	1945 (000)	1935 (000)
United States...	5,859,169	6,812,350	1,141,615	1,054,515	194.8	$46,388,925	$32,858,844
Owners....	3,961,863	3,899,091	783,609	657,609	197.8	31,135,665	20,339,784
Tenants[1]...	1,858,421	2,865,155	251,634	336,802	135.4	12,898,697	10,952,747
Whites.....	5,169,954	5,956,795	1,100,858	1,015,710	212.9	45,112,676	31,930,394
Owners....	3,755,946	3,687,697	767,477	664,209	204.3	30,680,053	20,075,488
Tenants....	1,375,745	2,222,184	231,605	311,109	168.3	12,106,870	10,307,948
Nonwhites[2].....	689,215	855,555	40,756	38,804	59.1	1,276,249	928,449
Owners....	205,917	211,394	16,132	12,839	78.3	455,612	264,295
Tenants....	482,676	642,971	20,028	25,692	41.5	791,826	644,798
North							
Whites.....	2,470,049	2,802,801	445,670	440,383	180.4	25,352,173	18,988,831
Owners....	1,836,117	1,891,538	312,218	277,852	170.0	16,460,700	11,840,979
Tenants....	616,706	890,566	123,972	153,406	201.1	8,171,446	6,602,542
Nonwhites...	13,529	16,667	2,044	1,568	151.1	49,240	35,836
Owners....	8,754	9,166	1,483	1,054	169.4	29,561	19,621
Tenants....	4,704	7,433	458	488	97.4	17,376	15,200
West							
Whites.....	484,183	547,818	308,163	234,706	636.5	7,747,731	4,993,107
Owners....	406,398	407,558	217,117	166,841	534.2	5,859,393	3,460,070
Tenants....	69,499	129,444	27,563	41,639	396.6	1,064,672	1,034,686
Nonwhites...	10,273	23,141	7,942	1,649	773.1	95,246	104,210
Owners....	7,331	16,163	3,268	1,250	412.1	51,317	36,740
Tenants....	2,233	6,237	423	331	189.8	29,635	55,497
South							
Whites.....	2,215,722	2,606,176	347,025	340,619	156.6	12,017,072	7,948,456
Owners....	1,513,431	1,388,601	238,140	199,515	157.4	8,359,959	4,774,438
Tenants....	689,540	1,202,174	80,069	116,063	116.1	2,870,751	2,670,719
Nonwhites...	665,413	815,747	30,769	35,586	46.2	1,131,761	788,402
Owners....	189,232	186,065	11,380	10,533	60.1	374,732	207,932
Tenants....	475,739	629,301	19,146	24,872	40.2	744,814	574,100

Source: *U.S. Census of Agriculture, 1945.*

[1] Sharecroppers are included with the other tenants.

[2] Nonwhite includes Negroes, Indians, Chinese, and Japanese. Approximately 95% of all nonwhite farmers are Negroes; in the South, the percentage of Negroes increases to about 98.

TABLE 7

NONWHITE FARM OPERATORS IN SOUTH BY STATES, TENURE, LAND IN FARMS, VALUE OF LAND AND BUILDINGS, 1935 AND 1945

States and Tenure	Number of Farms		Land in Farms (Acres)		Value of Land and Buildings	
	1945	1935	1945	1935	1945	1935
Alabama						
Owners.....	18,382	15,709	1,242,653	1,053,710	29,663,961	15,906,940
Managers.....	25	21	22,739	14,644	600,256	527,720
Tenants.....	48,823	75,542	2,202,477	2,835,305	52,667,677	46,871,826
Arkansas						
Owners.....	11,469	11,343	681,639	669,746	24,902,008	13,022,749
Managers.....	12	17	8,540	7,152	681,663	241,470
Tenants.....	39,794	59,940	1,038,200	1,553,845	59,294,679	48,950,176
Delaware						
Owners.....	464	398	18,386	13,249	1,275,050	535,800
Managers.....	10	13	1,033	1,598	155,500	180,900
Tenants.....	217	416	16,200	35,729	695,275	1,039,095
Florida						
Owners.....	6,467	6,792	322,579	266,064	10,049,657	5,737,952
Managers.....	46	50	17,422	5,367	1,621,790	521,000
Tenants.....	3,922	5,922	171,224	217,154	4,757,504	3,981,667

TABLE 7 *(Continued)*

States and Tenure	Number of Farms		Land in Farms (Acres)		Values of Land and Building	
	1945	1935	1945	1935	1945	1935
Georgia						
Owners	12,352	10,571	1,024,363	838,573	23,971,643	11,485,134
Managers	44	32	20,150	11,384	619,411	407,390
Tenants	58,015	62,682	3,613,715	4,483,224	85,345,074	62,338,026
Kentucky						
Owners	3,080	4,052	141,557	142,598	7,255,613	4,633,744
Managers	3	11	1,355	6,186	38,000	423,160
Tenants	2,876	4,187	83,024	128,894	6,254,714	4,642,064
Louisiana						
Owners	11,826	10,839	593,439	543,827	24,298,941	11,639,632
Managers	27	20	14,611	5,464	680,030	312,850
Tenants	37,278	59,456	1,096,966	1,655,860	50,909,855	49,752,080
Maryland						
Owners	2,429	2,720	88,464	92,536	6,800,376	3,909,574
Managers	41	42	8,480	8,134	978,100	453,300
Tenants	1,748	2,132	155,809	194,556	8,475,388	6,052,571
Mississippi						
Owners	25,346	21,288	1,919,701	1,592,580	49,865,488	21,898,399
Managers	59	25	45,524	6,288	2,045,366	283,700
Tenants	116,908	147,693	3,258,273	3,946,584	142,661,831	104,049,359
Missouri						
Owners	1,230	1,149	76,175	73,570	3,451,341	1,777,392
Managers	5	7	826	1,600	145,400	73,800
Tenants	2,762	4,102	100,687	150,156	7,829,029	5,324,709
North Carolina						
Owners	19,841	20,373	965,026	947,567	48,146,776	26,301,365
Managers	18	15	8,077	4,684	379,540	250,650
Tenants	54,414	48,985	2,336,558	2,217,217	140,649,011	72,094,578
Oklahoma						
Owners	6,543	6,762	684,900	644,775	16,267,019	13,070,586
Managers	18	16	17,402	12,886	337,650	324,300
Tenants	4,643	11,046	419,083	744,220	9,206,019	13,668,642
South Carolina						
Owners	17,936	18,394	877,335	795,077	30,591,428	14,827,788
Managers	18	19	12,335	11,145	531,110	207,575
Tenants	51,155	58,124	1,928,960	2,683,030	78,835,240	54,792,933
Tennessee						
Owners	7,380	7,843	387,046	381,190	16,504,364	8,839,297
Managers	12	8	6,674	1,216	356,569	86,000
Tenants	20,137	26,545	726,907	899,212	35,391,887	25,644,082
Texas						
Owners	22,024	20,800	1,300,768	1,378,141	40,619,153	28,190,598
Managers	48	44	34,784	68,754	1,349,010	1,155,180
Tenants	23,878	50,941	1,374,006	2,374,856	44,841,530	60,718,726
Virginia						
Owners	23,109	27,662	1,111,823	1,129,181	43,419,672	27,319,244
Managers	45	37	19,572	13,574	1,416,700	587,200
Tenants	11,801	15,512	719,646	895,494	24,535,710	19,285,780
West Virginia						
Owners	556	511	21,288	19,309	1,097,635	561,195
Managers	14	7	3,192	1,901	389,800	376,600
Tenants	130	175	5,629	7,020	293,190	201,525
TOTALS*	669,410	820,990	30,947,222	35,811,609	1,143,187,633	795,578,323

* These totals are slightly higher than those shown in Table 1 because of the inclusion of Missouri.

Source: *U.S. Census of Agriculture, 1945.*

Note: Negro farmers compose approximately 98% of all nonwhite farmers in the South. See Table 1 for U.S. totals. The 3 nonwhite farmers in the District of Columbia are included in totals. These operate 116 acres, valued at $48,000, including buildings; in 1935, there were 12 nonwhite farmers in D.C. operating 140 acres, valued at $100,300.

half of these agents were agricultural agents and another half were home demonstration agents. They specialized in working with Negro farmers, homemakers, and boys and girls. Nearly 325,000 of the families aided were farm families and about 100,000 were nonfarm families living in the country or in villages and cities. These were only the families aided through the work of the Negro extension

agents; thousands of other Negro families were also helped, both in these 17 states and in other parts of the nation, by other extension workers.

Work among Negroes by the Extension Service is divided into two regions, each of which is served by a field agent. These field agents are T. M. Campbell at Tuskegee Institute, Ala., and John W. Mitchell at Hampton Institute, Va. An indication of services provided Negroes in the South is found in the personnel employed. Table

TABLE 8

NUMBER OF EXTENSION WORKERS IN SOUTH BY STATES AND RACE, JUNE 1951

States	County Agent Work				Home Demonstration Work				4-H Club	
	Supervisors[1]		Agents[2]		Supervisors		Agents[2]		Leaders	
	Negro	White	Negro	White	Negro	White	Negro	White	Negro	White
Alabama	3	6	36	182	2	5	36	127	2	2
Arkansas	2	4	24	126	2	5	28	94	1	2
Delaware	0	1	0	5	0	1	1	3	0	5
Florida	1	3	10	97	1	4	11	63	0	4
Georgia	2	6	44	224	1	7	32	149	2	5
Kentucky	1	7	3	172	0	7	6	108	0	12
Louisiana	1	6	19	134	1	5	21	107	1	4
Maryland	1	1	7	41	0	2	5	36	0	4
Mississippi	2	4	43	172	2	7	61	110	2	5
Missouri	0	6	0	202	0	6	4	109	0	7
North Carolina[3]	4	6	54	238	3	8	53	177	2	7
Oklahoma	1	4	13	145	1	6	14	111	0	4
South Carolina	2	3	31	97	2	5	28	78	0	5
Tennessee	2	6	13	190	1	5	12	126	0	4
Texas	4	15	56	352	3	17	46	233	1	4
Virginia	2	6	30	152	1	7	31	109	0	5
West Virginia	1	2	2	58	1	3	8	38	4	43
Totals	29	86	385	2587	21	100	397	1742	15	122

Source: USDA Extension Service Report on Number of Extension Workers, June 30, 1951.
[1] The 41 white directors and assistant directors are not included.
[2] Assistant agents are included.
[3] North Carolina has four Negro subject matter specialists, not included in totals.

TABLE 9

AVERAGE ANNUAL SALARIES OF EXTENSION WORKERS IN SOUTH BY STATES AND RACE, OCTOBER 1950

States	County Agent Negro	County Agent White	Asst. Agents White	Home Agents Negro	Home Agents White	Asst. Agents White
Alabama	$2,752	$5,011	$3,683	$2,288	$3,560	$3,009
Arkansas	4,713	4,259	3,050	2,563	3,602	2,687
Delaware	—	—	—	3,300	3,500	—
Florida	2,604	4,368	3,669	2,604	3,533	3,087
Georgia	2,298	3,508	2,950	2,049	2,821	2,446
Kentucky	2,860	4,254	3,262	2,808	3,605	2,950
Louisiana	2,980	4,879	3,455	2,668	3,973	2,722
Maryland	3,214	5,197	3,422	2,973	3,825	3,100
Mississippi	2,782	4,333	3,366	2,327	3,557	2,758
Missouri	—	—	—	2,477	3,059	—
North Carolina	3,732	5,202	3,841	3,221	3,910	3,071
Oklahoma	2,943	4,436	3,466	2,547	3,737	2,967
South Carolina	2,791	4,297	3,263	2,323	3,067	2,445
Tennessee	2,745	4,046	3,403	2,510	3,300	2,935
Texas	3,079	4,481	3,427	2,684	3,842	3,312
Virginia	3,152	4,401	3,100	2,951	3,784	2,744
West Virginia		(no report)			(no report)	

Source: USDA Extension Service Report on Average Annual Salaries, No. 1033 (10-50).
Note: White County and Home Agents have assistants; Negro Agents do not.

8 shows the numbers of agents employed by states in which there is a distinction made in service according to race.

Extension Service policy is suggested in the value placed on the services of Negro agents as expressed in salaries paid them. The salary differential is such that in no state does the average salary of the Negro agents equal that of the assistant white agents, to say nothing of the considerable disparity between the salary of Negro agents and white agents, as shown in Table 9.

All allotments of monies for extension work in the states are shown in Table 10. The sum of $3,099,225.17 was expended for the county extension program among Negroes during the year 1950-51, as compared with $2,218,209.40 during 1947-48.

Extension Service Supervisors (Farm and Home Work)

Alabama

State Leader: W. B. Hill, Tuskegee Inst.; *District Agents:* Grady W. Taylor, Cornelius A. Williams, Clemmie Martin, Ruth Rivers; *4-H Agents:* Thomas R. Agnew, Ethel M. Harris; *Editor,* Joseph Bradford.

TABLE 10

ALLOTMENTS FOR COUNTY EXTENSION WORK (INCLUDING SUPERVISION) AND SPECIALISTS FROM ALL SOURCES FOR FISCAL YEAR 1950-51

States	County Extension Work		Home Demonstration Work	
	White and Negro	Negro	White and Negro	Negro
Alabama	$ 1,260,962.07	$ 148,060.00	$ 755,802.70	$ 120,340.03
Arkansas	776,780.00	98,790.00	608,897.18	110,898.18
Delaware	—	—	22,820.71	2,340.71
Florida	566,394.39	38,230.00	381,737.41	39,330.00
Georgia	1,151,950.20	115,820.00	642,635.00	66,880.00
Kentucky	919,515.04	14,982.00	515,340.00	21,530.00
Louisiana	1,000,432.72	90,386.22	602,862.51	96,820.53
Maryland	283,822.00	35,713.50	218,693.71	27,023.00
Mississippi	1,058,158.47	159,302.00	745,082.56	177,495.00
Missouri	1,004,188.34	—	587,106.26	10,210.00
North Carolina	1,947,508.00	337,149.00	1,085,805.62	222,126.00
Oklahoma	778,110.22	51,703.88	607,525.38	42,437.84
South Carolina	685,439.67	121,500.00	437,332.10	92,091.00
Tennessee	881,996.18	56,326.36	661,657.09	45,400.00
Texas	2,123,824.66	221,177.40	1,282,065.02	160,662.23
Virginia	1,038,523.41	133,565.00	653,113.95	116,277.00
West Virginia	357,586.67	15,850.00	200,713.71	26,557.00
TOTALS	$15,835,192.04	$1,638,555.36	$10,009,190.91	$1,378,418.52

States	Club Work		Specialists	
	White and Negro	Negro	White and Negro	Negro
Alabama	$ 24,580.00	$ 8,560.00	$ 302,200.00	$ 4,120.00
Arkansas	16,980.00	4,000.00	242,168.30	—
Delaware	23,409.29	2,159.29	69,755.00	—
Florida	65,434.00	—	195,110.00	—
Georgia	45,518.00	4,203.00	320,924.40	—
Kentucky	78,520.00	—	267,149.17	—
Louisiana	36,890.00	4,700.00	313,466.00	—
Maryland	88,013.00	—	448,551.50	—
Mississippi	52,960.00	10,800.00	394,432.59	—
Missouri	47,177.50	—	289,714.12	—
North Carolina	70,709.00	10,500.00	568,447.20	22,816.00
Oklahoma	44,540.00	—	379,164.08	—
South Carolina	18,150.00	—	346,110.00	—
Tennessee	39,460.70	—	399,490.00	—
Texas	31,678.30	—	428,002.53	—
Virginia	39,798.00	—	462,493.84	—
West Virginia	239,031.33	10,393.00	180,370.00	—
TOTALS	$962,849.12	$55,315.29	$5,607,548.73	$26,936.00

Source: Division of Business Administration, Extension Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 10-5-51.

Arkansas
Districts Agents: T. R. Betton, H. C. Ray, Fannie Boon, Ella P. Neely, 610½ W. 9th St., Little Rock; *4-H Agent:* L. L. Phillips.
Delaware
Camille W. Jacobs, Laurel.
Florida
District Agents: J. A. Gresham, Floyd Britt, Florida A.M. Coll., Tallahassee.
Georgia
State Leader: P. H. Stone, Savannah State Coll., Savannah; *Assistants:* A. S. Bacon, Camilla Weems; *4-H Agents:* Alexander Hurse, Augustus Hill.
Kentucky
Field Agent: John H. Finch, 179 Dewesse St., Lexington.
Louisiana
Assistant State Agents: R. J. Courtney, Amelia Lewis, Southern Univ., Baton Rouge; *4-H Agent:* Gloria B. Brown.
Maryland
District Agent: Martin G. Bailey, P. O. Box 5320, Seat Pleasant.
Mississippi
State Leader: M. M. Hubert, 1308 Lynch St., Jackson; *Assistants:* W. E. Ammons; *District Agents:* Hallie L. Gray, Daisy M. Lewis; *4-H Agents:* G. C. Cypress, Alberta Dishmon.
Missouri
Ella Stackhouse, Courthersville.
North Carolina
State Leader: R. E. Jones, A.&T. Coll., Greensboro; *Assistant:* J. W. Jefferies; *District Agents:* M. R. Zackery, J. A. Spaulding, Dazelle F. Low, Ruby C. Cariaway, Wilhelmina R. Laws; *4-H Agents:* W. C. Cooper, Idell Jones.
Oklahoma
District Agents: Paul O. Brooks, Helen M. Hewlett, Langston Univ., Langston.
South Carolina
State Supervisors: E. N. Williams, Marian B. Paul, South Carolina State Coll., Orangeburg; *Assistants:* Waymon Johnson, Willie M. Price.
Tennessee
Assistant State Agents: W. H. Williamson, Bessie L. Walton, 409 Gay Street, Nashville.
Texas
State Leader: W. C. David, Prairie View A.&M. College, Prairie View; *Adm. Assistant:* M. V. Brown; *District Agents:* John E. Mayo, H. S. Estelle, J. V. Smith; *Supervisor:* Pauline R. Brown; *District Agents:* Myrtle E. Garrett, Ezelle M. Gregory.
Virginia
State Agent: Ross W. Newsome, Va. State Coll., Petersburgh; *District Agents:* S. E. Marshall, Blanche Harrison.
West Virginia
State Leader: L. A. Toney, W. Va. State Coll., Institute; *District Agent:* Tanner J. Livisay.

Agricultural Research

For a long time Negro agricultural colleges, especially the 17 land-grant institutions, have felt the need for an effective agricultural research program both for improvement of teaching and to supply answers to knotty farm problems. Between 1888 and 1946, Congress passed a half-dozen acts relating to Agricultural Experiment stations, but only through the Agricultural Research and Marketing Act of 1946, have the Negro land-grant colleges been successful in their efforts to share these funds.

Two land-grant colleges—Virginia State College at Petersburg, and Prairie View A.&M. College, Texas—have succeeded in securing funds and establishing sub-experiment stations. The Virginia State College sub-station was established in 1938 with an appropriation of $600. Its appropriation was $4,000 in 1951. Twelve projects were reported in process. The sub-station at Prairie View A.&M. College was set up in 1946. Its 1951 appropriation was $14,000.

Negro institutions which have received grants for research under the Agricultural Research and Marketing Act of 1946 are:

(1) The Agricultural and Technical College, Greensboro, N. C.: a three-year project undertaken by the agricultural chemistry department to isolate the bitterweed substance, ascertain its physical and chemical properties, and devise a rapid test for detecting its presence in milk.

(2) Southern University, Baton Rouge, La.: a project to analyze the marketing methods of farmers selling specialized farm commodities, including strawberries and sweet potatoes in selected areas of Louisiana.

(3) Tennessee A.&I. State University, Nashville, Tenn.: a project to study human nutritional requirements by population groups as indicated by nutritional status in relation to food intake.

(4) Tuskegee Institute, Ala.: a project to determine amino acids content in food.

Farm Credit Administration

No figures according to race were secured to provide a statistical measure of

the service of this agency set up to furnish credit to farmers on reasonable interest and payment terms. Two types of services provided are long-term loans through the National Farm Loan Association and short-term loans through the Production Credit Association.

The services of these associations are available to all farmers in the continental United States without regard to race. Some production-credit associations have more Negro members than white. Many production-credit associations in sections of the country where the Negro farm population is large have from 25 to 50% Negro membership, which is proportionately small. A parallel situation is to be found in the long-term Land Bank Loans.

Loans to farmers' cooperatives are also made by the banks for cooperatives of the Farm Credit Administration. These loans are made to those engaged in processing and marketing agricultural products and providing farm business services. Negro farmers' cooperatives operate in various states in the South. In many instances, Negro farmers are members of farmers' cooperatives where the membership is mostly white.

The following are cooperative gins: Mound Bayou Gin Association, Mound Bayou, Miss.; Black Fish Cooperative Gin, Heth, Ark.; Grand Cooperative Gin, Marion, Ark.; Peoples Cooperative Gin, Marianna, Ark.; and the Wycamp Cooperative Gin, West Helena, Ark. The following are some miscellaneous all-Negro cooperatives: The Washington Parish Colored Farmers Marketing Association, Franklinton, La.; St. Helena Consumers Cooperative, Frogmore, S. C.; Farmers Cooperative Market, Chester, S. C.; and the Charleston Vegetable Cooperative, Charleston, S. C.

Farmers Home Administration

In the southern states about 27% of the 30,200 farm families who received new operating loans from this agency during 1951 were Negroes. Likewise, 24% of the 1962 farmers who received loans during that year to purchase or develop family-type farms through the agency's farm-ownership program were colored farmers.

Records also show that Negroes make up about 17% of the 3,000 farm owners in the South who have been aided during the past year in the farm-housing program providing long-term credit for construction or repair of houses and other farm buildings.

Farm families have received individual guidance from Farmers Home Administration local supervisors in making and carrying out farm and home plans, adjusting operations to shifting agricultural conditions, learning up-to-date methods, improving soil and livestock, and producing and conserving food both for home needs and for the market.

Insured Mortgage Loans

Since 1947, the Farmers Home Administration has made insured mortgage loans for purchasing, enlarging, or improving of farms and rural homes, thus encouraging private lenders to make funds available. There are now nearly 700 such lenders, including several Negro business institutions. The Pilgrim Health and Life Insurance Company of Augusta, Ga., has advanced $180,000 for loans in Georgia and South Carolina; and the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company of Durham has advanced $113,000 for loans in North and South Carolina. Other Negro firms that have set aside funds for insured mortgage loans are: The Supreme Liberty Life Insurance Company of Chicago; the Afro-American Life Insurance Company of Jacksonville, Fla.; the Court of Calanthes of Texas; and a Mississippi burial association.

Other Agencies

Extremely valuable services are being rendered to Negro farmers by the Soil Conservation Service and the Production and Marketing Administration. However, no statistics are available on the numbers of Negro farmers being served by these organizations.

VOCATIONAL AGRICULTURE

Vocational education in agriculture was made possible by the U. S. Congress though the National Vocational Education Acts, requiring the educational program to be of less than college grade and designed to increase proficiency in farming for those who have entered or are preparing to enter upon the work of the farm or farm home.

Instruction is provided in local public high schools for three recognized groups: (1) classes for in-school youth, (2) classes for out-of-school young farmers, and (3) classes for adult farmers. The in-school youth needs instruction in order to lay a foundation for his farming career. The out-of-school young farmer needs systematic instruction dealing with the immediate problem of becoming established in farming, while the adult farmer needs an educational service that will keep him abreast of the latest developments and improved farm practices that affect his farming operations.

In 1951, vocational agricultural departments were provided for 988 Negro high schools in the 17 states that maintain separate schools for Negroes. These schools employed 990 Negro teachers of vocational agriculture and reached more than 35,000 Negro farm boys. Each of the 17 states conducts an annual five-day state conference for improving instruction for the teachers of agriculture.

New Farmers of America

The New Farmers of America is the national organization of Negro farm boys who are students of vocational agriculture in public secondary schools. Membership in the NFA for 1951 totaled 34,228 in 983 local high schools in the 17 states where the NFA is organized.

Departments of vocational agriculture serve as headquarters for the local NFA chapters and the State Departments of Education are designated headquarters for the state NFA associations. The national headquarters is in the Agricultural Education Service of the Office of Education, Federal Security Agency, Washington, D.C.

The New Farmers of America became a national organization in 1935. Since that time it has grown from 500 to 34,228 members and is recognized as the largest Negro farm boy organization in the world. The NFA has become an important factor in helping Negro farm boys to better prepare themselves for loyal American citizenship and life on the farm. Annual national NFA dues are 10¢ per member, which is used largely for conducting the Annual National NFA Convention, attended by approximately 1200 NFA delegates from 17 states.

VOCATIONAL AGRICULTURE HEAD TEACHERS-TRAINERS, 1951

Alabama Tuskegee Inst.	A. Floyd
Arkansas Little Rock	L. R. Gaines
Delaware Del. State Coll., Denver	W. R. Wynder
Florida Fla. A.&M. Coll., Tallahassee	L. A. Marwhall
Georgia Fort Valley State Coll., Fort Valley	Alva Tabor
Kentucky Ky. State Coll., Frankfort	P. J. Manly
Louisiana Southern Univ., Baton Rouge	Matthew J. Clark
Maryland Md. State Coll., Princess Anne	Dr. C. C. Marion
Mississippi Alcorn A.&M. Coll., Alcorn	A. D. Fobbs
Missouri Lincoln Univ., Jefferson City	Dr. J. N. Freeman
N. Carolina A.&T. Coll., Greensboro	S. B. Simmons
Oklahoma Langston Univ., Langston	D. C. Jones
S. Carolina S. C. State Coll., Orangeburg	W. F. Hickson
Tennessee Tenn. A.&I. State Univ., Nashville	Walter Flowers
Texas Prairie View A.&M. Coll., Prairie View	Dr. E. M. Norris
Virginia Va. State Coll., Petersburg	J. R. Thomas
W. Virginia W. Va. State Coll., Institute	W. T. Johnson

A national system of awards for outstanding achievement in farming is made possible by the Future Farmers of America Foundation, which receives its funds by grants from business and industrial firms. In 1951, the NFA had $9,196.68 available for farming awards to worthy Negro farm boys.

TABLE 11
ACTIVE NFA MEMBERS BY STATES

State	NFA Chapters[1]	Active Membership
Alabama	55	2,375
Arkansas	53	1,250
Delaware	4	120
Florida	40	2,075
Georgia	86	3,340
Kentucky	11	365
Louisiana	64	2,503
Maryland	15	997
Mississippi	112	2,550
Missouri	4	206
North Carolina	112	5,518
Oklahoma	28	954
South Carolina	124	2,160
Tennessee	38	1,525
Texas	175	5,575
Virginia	56	2,393
West Virginia	6	322
TOTALS	983	34,228

[1] Five Departments of Vocational Agriculture in the Negro schools do not have NFA chapters.

In 1951, the national organization reported 12,890 former NFA members established in farming as follows: 509 tenants, 2,716 in farm partnerships, 5,079 as farm owners. Other outstanding accomplishments of the New Farmers of America were as follows: 16,440 members repaired farm machinery; 1,186 members belonged to sire circles for dairy cattle; 5,308 members belonged to sire circles for swine; 5,412 members belonged to pig chains; 14,414 culled their poultry flocks; 8,541 terraced or contoured land; 14,081 participated in agricultural fairs; 1,869 members purchased government bonds and stamps.

In the vocational agricultural classrooms, members of the New Farmers of America study agriculture and participate in the latest scientific methods of farming. The classroom training is taken directly to the farm homes, where each boy conducts a "supervised farming program" dealing with livestock, poultry, and crops under the direction of the teacher of vocational agriculture, who is an agricultural college graduate employed on a 12-month basis.

In order to train competent leaders and teachers of vocational agriculture, all the Negro land-grant colleges maintain a college of agriculture staffed with competent instructors for both technical and professional courses in agriculture. These colleges also maintain teacher training departments that employ a total of 37 highly qualified teacher trainers who have responsibility for the pre-employment and "in service" training of teachers of vocational agriculture. Twenty-two of these teacher trainers supervise the 988 departments of vocational agriculture located through 17 states. These departments represent over 35,000 students of vocational agriculture in the secondary schools.

Negro 4-H Club Activities

More than 75% of the 326,000 Negro 4-H Club boys and girls satisfactorily completed their project work in agriculture and homemaking methods. Not only did they learn improved methods of farming and homemaking, but they added to their families' food supply with the crops they grew, the animals and poultry they kept, and the fruits, vegetables, and meats they preserved. They raised 128,000 acres of corn, legumes, potatoes, cotton, tobacco, vegetables, and fruits, of which more than 25,000 acres were in home gardens. They raised or kept 83,000 dairy cattle, beef cattle, swine, rabbits, and other animals. They raised or kept 1,630,000 chickens, turkeys, and other birds, in accordance with extension recommendations. They canned more than 2,000,000 quarts of food and froze 40,000 quarts and 40,000 pounds.

Members of 4-H Clubs helped to make their homes more pleasant and more convenient by improving 37,000 rooms and making nearly 210,000 articles. Between 30,000 and 40,000 improved the appear-

ance of their homes by landscaping, planting flowers, or establishing lawns.

The 63,000 girls who completed their clothing projects made 270,000 dresses, aprons, coats, and other garments and remodeled 120,000 garments for themselves and families.

Of four annual regional camps, the first was held in 1948 at Southern University, Baton Rouge, La.; the second in 1949 at Tennessee A. & I. State College, Nashville, Tenn.; the third in 1950 at Virginia State College, Petersburg, Va.; and the fourth in 1951 at Arkansas A. M. & N. College, Pine Bluff, Ark. About 120 clubbers attended each encampment.

REPORTS ON INDIVIDUAL FARMERS

Individual Negro farmers in the South are making outstanding progress in expanding their livestock, dairy, and poultry production as a means of diversifying their farming operations.

Elley C. Fore of Marion, S. C., is rapidly shifting from cotton and tobacco to beef-cattle breeding on his 400-acre farm. Starting with five registered Hereford heifers and a bull, today he has 54 head of registered foundation stock. In Chester County, S. C., some Negro tenants are getting a toehold in dairying by sharecropping milk production.

In Alabama, Carroll Jones and Raymond Brown have really gone in for large-scale cattle production. Mr. Jones of Epes maintains a herd of 400 brood cows. Mr. Brown of Eutaw, who is also in the timber business, has 200 brood cows.

Andrew H. Bowers of Marianna, Fla., who started out with $1.75 and a cow, is now milking 23 cows and grossing nearly $500 a month from milk besides his income from peanuts, cotton, timber, and hogs.

In Tennessee, William Collins of Clarkville started as a sharecropper in 1928. Today, he owns 521 acres and a herd of 97 Jersey milk cows. In addition, he raises tobacco, wheat, and hogs.

Myrt Coney of Magnolia, Miss., was a cotton farmer until a few years ago when he switched to livestock and poultry. He has one of the largest broiler houses in southern Mississippi, handling about 3,000 birds at a time.

In Texas, cotton, cattle, and watermelons are the crops. Hilliard L. Muse has lifted himself out of sharecropping with this combination. He is having a bad year now when he doesn't gross $15,000.

Louisiana farmers who live near New Orleans and other population centers are making good with vegetables. Samuel Freeman, of St. Helena Parish, markets $10,000 worth of vegetables annually in New Orleans from his 14-acre truck patch.

But some farmers are sticking to cotton and making a success of it. Edward Scott of Greenwood, Miss., produces nearly 1,000 bales of cotton a year on his 1,168 acre farm. He and his five sons, using 10 tractors, do much of the work themselves. Scott came to Mississippi from Demopolis, Ala., as a sharecropper.

Not far from the Scotts lives Isaac Daniel, at Mound Bayou. Fifteen years ago, he didn't own a foot of land. Today he owns 700 acres and raises cotton and rice. He is reported to be the first Negro farmer in Mississippi to go in for rice farming. Conservatively, his gross income approximates $150,000 annually.

In Arkansas, Alex Brown of Tucker is one of the biggest cotton farmers in Jefferson County. He started out with six acres and an $800 mortgage. Now he owns 300 acres and rents 500 more.

All over the South one can find Negro farmers who are remarkably successful. But for every one who is succeeding, there are five others who are ground down in poverty. Credit and know-how are the principal needs, but there just isn't enough of either to go around.

With a continued reduction in tenancy and with further expansion of ownership and diversified farming methods, the outlook seems bright for those who can survive mechanization and forge their way into the new era of southern agriculture.

10
Employment and Labor

THE STRUGGLE of the Negro in America for unhampered economic opportunity has been as important, if not as dramatic, as the fight for civil rights. Evidence of the Negro's economic status is found in the extent to which Negroes are employed, in what industries and occupations they are employed, and opportunities for advancement open to them.

Preliminary reports from the 1950 Census supply statistics on "white" and "nonwhite" employment but do not give figures on Negroes separately. However, 96% of those reported in the nonwhite category are Negroes. Where current information does not provide reports on Negroes and that on the nonwhite population is available, the latter is given here.

THE LABOR FORCE[1]

In 1950, a slightly larger percentage of the nonwhite population than of the white population was reported as being in the labor force—those employed or seeking employment. Of the population 14 years old and over, there were proportionately fewer nonwhite men in the labor force than white men. To the contrary, and in keeping with the traditional pattern, a considerably larger proportion of nonwhite women than of white women were in the labor force.

EMPLOYMENT

Fifty per cent of both the total population and the nonwhite population 14 years old and over were employed in 1950. For the total population this represented, 94% of the labor force and for the nonwhite population, 90%.

By Age and Sex

The proportion (67%) of nonwhite males 14 years old and over employed was smaller than the proportion (73%) of all males employed. Of nonwhite males, 90% of those in the labor force were employed while of all males in the labor force 93% were employed. The 34% of nonwhite females 14 years and over who were employed was a substantially greater proportion than the 27% of all females employed. Of those women in the labor force, 91% of the nonwhite women and 89% of all women were employed.

Considered in terms of age groups, a greater proportion of younger (14-24 years old) nonwhite persons and a greater

TABLE 1

LABOR FORCE IN U.S. BY SEX AND COLOR, 1950

Sex	Total		Nonwhite		Per Cent of Total
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	
Total 14 years old and over	111,915,000	100	10,733,000	100	10
Total Labor Force	59,592,000	53	5,925,000	55	10
Men 14 years old and over	54,923,000	100	5,250,000	100	10
Men in Labor Force	43,268,000	79	3,882,000	74	9
Women 14 years old and over	56,991,000	100	5,483,000	100	10
Women in Labor Force	16,323,000	29	2,043,000	37	13

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1950 Census of Population, Preliminary Reports, Series PC-7, No. 2.

[1] From tabulations by the Women's Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Labor from the 1950 Census of Population, Preliminary Reports, Series PC-7, No. 2.

proportion of nonwhites 65 years old and over were employed in 1950. Between the ages 14 and 24, the proportion of nonwhite males employed was greater than their proportion of the population. In no other age group, excepting ages 35 to 44, was the proportion of nonwhite males equal to their population proportion. Between the ages of 25 and 34, nonwhite women showed a higher proportion of employed both in terms of their own group and in terms of the proportion of the total population 14 years old and over.

By Industry

There continued to be a concentration of nonwhite employment in agriculture and in the service industries, where they were 15 and 14% respectively of total employment. As in the past, the proportion of Negro women to all women employed in agriculture was high. The 65% of employed nonwhite women in the service industries was 20% of all women employed in these industries. Four industry groups—Agriculture, Manufacturing, Trade, and Service—employed 96% of nonwhite women and 76% of nonwhite men.

By Occupations

Service work and laborers' jobs were the occupations of one-fifth of all employed persons in the United States in 1950; 54% of all nonwhite workers followed these occupations. Only 2% of employed persons in the United States were employed as private household workers, but 15% of nonwhite workers were thus employed, comprising 56% of all workers so engaged. In other service occupations, in which 7% of all workers were employed, nonwhites made up 19% of the total. Six per cent of all workers were occupied as laborers other than agricultural and mine laborers, but nonwhite laborers were one-fourth of all laborers, or two and one-half times their proportion in all occupations taken together.

Employment of nonwhite workers in professional, managerial, and official occupations remained limited. In 1950, 4% of employed nonwhites were in professional occupations and 2% were in managerial and official occupations. In clerical, sales, crafts, and kindred occupations, 5% or less of all nonwhite employed were occupied. The proportion they made of all workers in these occupations was comparably small.

Unemployment

Nonwhite males, 9.4% of the labor force, were 15% of unemployed males. Nonwhite females, 12.5% of the females in the labor force, were 22% of unemployed females.

POSTWAR TRENDS IN EMPLOYMENT

Concern about the employment of Negroes following the end of World War II was reflected in studies made in several

TABLE 2

EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF POPULATION IN U.S. BY SEX AND COLOR, 1950

Employment Status and Sex	Total	White		Nonwhite	
		Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Total Labor Force	59,592,000	53,667,000	90.1	5,925,000	9.9
Total Employed	55,843,000	50,488,000	90.4	5,355,000	9.6
Total Unemployed	2,892,000	2,400,000	83.0	492,000	17.0
Male					
Labor Force	43,268,000	39,386,000	91.0	3,882,000	9.0
Employed	40,317,000	36,829,000	91.3	3,488,000	8.7
Unemployed	2,129,000	1,806,000	84.8	323,000	15.2
Female					
Labor Force	16,323,000	14,280,000	87.5	2,043,000	12.5
Employed	15,526,000	13,659,000	88.0	1,867,000	12.0
Unemployed	763,000	593,000	77.7	170,000	22.3

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1950 Census of Population, Preliminary Reports, Series PC-7, No. 2.

parts of the United States prior to the Census enumeration of 1950:

Reconversion of industry to peacetime activities brought no major downgrading in the occupational composition of the Negro workers. This is especially significant in view of the concentration of wartime advances of Negroes in those occupations, industries, and areas in which the post-war adjustment was most severe. Essentially, the maintenance of high labor demand during the transition period enabled these workers to hold on to many of their wartime gains.[1]

Employment of Women

According to the Department of Labor, 450,000 more Negro women were in the labor force in 1947 than there had been

TABLE 3

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPS OF EMPLOYED PERSONS IN U.S. BY SEX AND COLOR, 1950

(Persons 14 years and over)

Main Industry Group and Sex	Total		Nonwhite[1]		
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Per Cent of Total
Total	55,843,000	100	5,355,000	100	10
Agriculture	7,138,000	13	1,078,000	20	15
Mining	971,000	2	40,000	1	4
Construction	3,480,000	6	285,000	5	8
Manufacturing	14,110,000	25	959,000	18	7
Durable goods	7,361,000		539,000		7
Non durable goods	6,566,000		406,000		6
Not specified manufacturing	183,000		15,000		8
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	4,252,000	8	322,000	6	8
Wholesale and retail trade	10,392,000	19	679,000	13	7
Service industries	12,037,000	21	1,735,000	32	14
All other industries	2,605,000	5	193,000	4	7
Industry not reported	859,000	1	64,000	1	7
Total Men	40,317,000	100	3,488,000	100	9
Agriculture	6,516,000	16	878,000	25	13
Mining	949,000	2	40,000	1	4
Construction	3,375,000	9	279,000	8	8
Manufacturing	10,566,000	26	779,000	22	7
Durable goods	6,236,000		497,000		8
Nondurable goods	4,193,000		271,000		6
Not specified manufacturing	137,000		11,000		8
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	3,554,000	9	297,000	9	8
Wholesale and retail trade	6,933,000	17	487,000	14	7
Service industries	5,922,000	15	525,000	15	9
All other industries	2,004,000	5	160,000	5	8
Industry not reported	498,000	1	44,000	1	9
Total Women	15,526,000	100	1,867,000	100	12
Agriculture	622,000	4	200,000	11	32
Mining	21,000	(2)	...	..	..
Construction	105,000	1	6,000	(2)	6
Manufacturing	3,545,000	23	180,000	10	5
Durable goods	1,125,000		42,000		4
Nondurable goods	2,373,000		135,000		6
Not specified manufacturing	46,000		4,000		9
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	698,000	5	25,000	1	4
Wholesale and retail trade	3,459,000	22	192,000	10	5
Service industries	6,114,000	39	1,210,000	65	20
All other industries	602,000	4	33,000	2	5
Industry not reported	361,000	2	21,000	1	6

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1950 Census of Population, Preliminary Reports, Series PC-7, No. 2.

[1] Breakdown of labor force for Negroes not available; Negro population forms 96% of nonwhite population.

[2] Per cent not shown where less than 1%.

[1] Wolfbein, Seymour L., "Postwar Trend in Negro Employment," *Monthly Labor Review*, p. 665, December 1947.

seven years earlier. This was an increase from 1,800,000 to 2,250,000. The proportion of gainfully employed Negro women in farm work declined from 21 to 7% of the total Negro females in the labor force. In 1940 about 70% of Negro women gainfully employed were in domestic service; in 1947 the proportion was less than 50%. The proportion of the female Negro labor force in semiskilled jobs (for the most part employed as operatives in industry) more than doubled, while the proportion in clerical and sales capacities nearly tripled.[1]

TABLE 4

MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS IN U.S. BY SEX AND COLOR, 1950

(Persons 14 years and over)

Major Occupation Group and Sex	Total		Nonwhite[1]		
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Per Cent of Total
Total	55,843,000	100	5,355,000	100	10
Professional, technical, kindred workers	4,944,000	9	192,000	4	4
Farmers and farm managers	4,453,000	8	507,000	9	11
Managers, officials, proprietors (exc. farm)	5,010,000	9	80,000	2	2
Clerical and kindred workers	6,776,000	12	192,000	4	3
Sales workers	3,740,000	7	78,000	2	2
Craftsmen, foremen, kindred workers	7,632,000	14	283,000	5	4
Operatives and kindred workers	11,054,000	20	1,000,000	19	9
Private household workers	1,457,000	2	812,000	15	56
Service workers (exc. private household)	4,145,000	7	768,000	14	19
Farm laborers (exc. unpaid and foremen)	1,562,000	3	345,000	6	22
Farm laborers, unpaid family workers	941,000	2	211,000	4	22
Laborers (exc. farm and mine)	3,348,000	6	827,000	15	25
Occupation not reported	780,000	1	60,000	1	8
Total Men	40,317,000	100	3,488,000	100	9
Professional, technical, kindred workers	2,994,000	7	77,000	2	3
Farmers and farm managers	4,327,000	11	470,000	13	11
Managers, officials, proprietors (exc. farm)	4,346,000	11	70,000	2	2
Clerical and kindred workers	2,625,000	6	119,000	3	5
Sales workers	2,502,000	6	54,000	2	2
Craftsmen, foremen, kindred workers	7,380,000	18	264,000	8	4
Operatives and kindred workers	8,076,000	20	727,000	21	9
Private household workers	74,000	[2]	27,000	1	36
Service workers (exc. private household)	2,258,000	6	436,000	12	19
Farm laborers (exc. unpaid, and foremen)	1,420,000	4	271,000	8	19
Farm laborers, unpaid family workers	610,000	2	121,000	4	20
Laborers (exc. farm and mine)	3,233,000	8	806,000	23	25
Occupation not reported	473,000	1	47,000	1	10
Total Women	15,526,000	100	1,867,000	100	12
Professional, technical, kindred workers	1,950,000	12	115,000	6	6
Farmers and farm managers	126,000	1	37,000	2	29
Managers, officials, proprietors (exc. farm)	664,000	4	10,000	1	2
Clerical and kindred workers	4,151,000	27	74,000	4	2
Sales workers	1,238,000	8	24,000	1	2
Craftsmen, foremen, kindred workers	252,000	2	19,000	1	8
Operatives and kindred workers	2,978,000	19	273,000	14	9
Private household workers	1,383,000	9	785,000	42	57
Service workers (exc. private household)	1,887,000	12	332,000	18	18
Farm laborers (exc. unpaid and foremen)	142,000	1	75,000	4	53
Farm laborers, unpaid family workers	331,000	2	90,000	5	27
Laborers (exc. farm and mine)	116,000	1	21,000	1	18
Occupation not reported	307,000	2	13,000	1	4

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1950 Census of Population, Preliminary Reports, Series PC-7, No. 2.

[1] Breakdown of labor force for Negroes not available; Negro population makes up 96% of nonwhite population.

[2] Per cent not shown where less than 1%.

[1] Weaver, Robert C., "Negro Labor Since 1939," *Journal of Negro History*, p. 34, January 1950.

It should be noted that in the Census enumeration of 1950 the proportion of nonwhite women engaged in farm work increased from 7 to 11%. The proportion of nonwhite women in domestic service was 42%.

New York City Study

A survey made in 1947 revealed that Negroes had held on to gains made in New York City during the war period. Service occupations, in which 40 out of each 100 employed Negro men were engaged in March 1940, claimed only 23 of each 100 in April 1947. Simultaneously, the proportion of all Negro men workers employed in the crafts rose by 25%; in the semiskilled occupations the increase was 50%, representing the entry of thousands of Negro workers into industrial plants. The ratio of clerk and salesman positions increased by over 27%, and that of proprietors, managers, and officials by 40%.

Among Negro women, the shifts in kinds of work were even more striking. In 1940, out of each 100 employed, 75 were in service occupations; in 1947, such work engaged only 49. During this period, the proportion of Negro women workers employed in retail stores and in various clerical occupations quadrupled. The Urban League reported that more than 500 Negro telephone operators were in the employ of the area telephone company alone. In the semiskilled occupations, particularly in laundries and manufacturing establishments, Negro women operatives increased from 16 to 31% of all employed Negro women.[1]

San Francisco Area[2]

What happened to Negroes on the Pacific coast was of special interest because of tremendous increase in the number of Negroes in that area through migration for wartime employment.

Between 1940 and 1944, the Negro population more than tripled in the San Francisco Bay area and nearly doubled in Los Angeles. Similar increases occurred in the Pacific Northwest. Westward migration continued after the war ended and the cities on the Pacific coast now have, for the first time, a sizable Negro population. This development is similar to that in northern cities after World War I. Of national interest is the departure from the traditional South-to-North route of Negro migration, and consequent redistribution of Negro population within the United States.

The migrants came predominantly from the Southwest; more than half came from Texas and Louisiana, and a fourth from Oklahoma, Arkansas, and Mississippi. Less than a seventh were from states outside the South.

Common labor and service jobs occupied more than half the employed Negro workers in 1948 but only a sixth of the general employed population of the Bay area in 1947. Another fourth of the Negro workers were employed in industrial jobs, chiefly as operatives.

In 1940, two-thirds of the employed Negro workers in San Francisco and Oakland were engaged in service occupations, in contrast with less than a third of the workers in the 1948 sample. Correspondingly large increases occurred in the proportions employed as laborers, industrial workers, and clerical workers.

Only one worker in 20 was a domestic servant in 1948, compared with nearly one in every four employed Negroes in 1940. The increase in the proportion of Negro workers in clerical occupations is also notable in view of the virtual closure of this field to Negroes before the war. However, the Negro gain in the clerical field does not appear to have been made in the general labor market. Of the workers surveyed who held clerical jobs in 1948, nearly three-fourths were employed in government agencies, including the Post Office. Those in private employment were mainly in "back room" jobs,

[1] "Negroes in New York City: Occupational Distribution, 1946-47" *Monthly Labor Review*, p. 57, January 1949.

[2] "Post War Status of Negro Workers in the San Francisco Area," *Monthly Labor Review*, Vol. 70, No. 6, pp. 612-616, June 1950.

such as stock and shipping clerks, with few in Negro businesses.

Negro women were primarily affected by the shift away from domestic service. In 1940, nearly two-thirds of all employed Negro women in San Francisco and Oakland were domestic servants; this proportion in the 1948 survey shrank to a fifth. More than a fourth of the employed Negro women were laborers and industrial workers in 1948, as compared with less than 5% in those categories in 1940. The proportion of Negro women in clerical occupations also increased substantially between 1940 and 1948. In comparison with the total population of employed women, Negro working women in 1948 were still employed predominantly in the "lower" occupations. Only a fifth of the employed Negro women in 1948 were engaged in clerical, proprietary-managerial, or professional jobs, although these occupations included nearly three-fourths of the total employed women in the San Francisco-Oakland metropolitan district in 1947.

With respect to distribution among industries, about a fourth of the Negro workers surveyed in 1948 were employed in government establishments, another fourth in the service industries, chiefly personal services, and a fifth in manufacturing. As compared with the general employed population of the metropolitan district, the Negro workers were strikingly under-represented in wholesale and retail trade.

Contrary to a widespread impression, the migrants were not primarily engaged in farming before coming to California. Less than a seventh reported their prewar occupation as in agriculture. More than a fourth were manufacturing workers and about a fifth were employed in service industries. During wartime, they shifted from service, trade, and agriculture to manufacturing and government employment. After the war, employment in manufacturing was drastically reduced, but the proportion of Negro workers in government employment increased still further. Relative increases occurred also in construction, transport, and communication, and in the service category. Negro workers apparently did not participate in the postwar expansion of wholesale and retail trade.

Some 15% of the men and more than 40% of the women in the labor force were unemployed at the survey date, compared with about 6% of the California labor force, according to estimates of the State Department of Employment and Division of Labor Statistics. Thus, the unemployment rate found among Negro male workers was more than twice, and among Negro women workers, six times as great, as the state-wide rate. Subsequent to the survey, unemployment has increased at least as much among Negroes as in the general force. Hence, a general unemployment rate in California of 8 to 10% during the winter months of 1949-50 points to serious unemployment among Negroes there.

New Occupations

The early releases of statistics from the 1950 Census enumeration and the studies made following World War II show the broad trends in employment in occupations and industries. Another indication of new trends is the jobs individual Negroes are reported as occupying.

Negroes have been employed sparingly in sales and promotion of products by American industry. Some recent employers of Negroes in these particular fields are Camel Cigarettes, Pepsi-Cola, Schenley, Seagram's, and National Distillers. Mrs. Mary Tobias Dean was promoted to be a department manager at the R. H. Macy Company in New York in January 1951. The F. R. Lazarus Company in Columbus, Ohio, hired its first Negro sales clerk. Carson Pirie Scott and Marshall Field stores in Chicago also hired Negroes in clerical jobs. Major C. Udell Turner was employed by the Remington-Rand Business Machines Corporation as manager of special markets. George H. Fowler was employed by the New York State Board of Mediation as a mediator of labor disputes.

Integration in Industries

The Chicago Defender, in a series of articles on industrial plants which have a hiring policy favorable to Negroes, cited the following: American Maize Products Company, Hammond, Ind., 30% of whose employees are Negro; the RCA-Victor Division of the Radio Corporation of America, where Negroes are engaged in virtually every phase of productive activity; the Marion, Ind. plant of RCA-Victor, which received an Urban League citation for its employment policies; Spiegel's, a Chicago mail order company, where Negroes comprise 10% of the employees in all types of employment; the International Harvester Company in the Chicago area in which 18.9% of the employees are Negroes; the Krey Packing Company, St. Louis, and the Inland Steel Container Company, Jersey City, N. J., in which 65% of the employees are Negroes. The Rossford Ordnance Depot, near Toledo, Ohio, had Negroes as 40% of its employees in March 1951.

This report by the *Chicago Defender* does not represent a survey by any means. It indicates random but specific instances in which the integration of Negro workers has progressed.

Social Security Act

Amendments to the Social Security Act, effective Jan. 1, 1951, extended social security benefits to domestic service workers and to farm workers. Negroes constitute a high proportion of those employed in these occupations.

FAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICES

Executive Order 9908

President Truman's order forbidding discrimination in Federal employment has had results. Following the issuing of this order, in Birmingham, Ala., three Negro mail clerks were appointed, the first in that city since 1916. Seventeen Negro veterans of World War II began training as apprentices in the plate printing department at the Treasury Department's Bureau of Engraving in January 1951. This was the first time Negroes had been employed there as either apprentices or as journeymen. The Executive Order has not been fully enforced in the South, but field offices of some agencies have begun hiring Negroes. Again, on Dec. 3, 1951, President Truman set up a Federal committee to help outlaw discrimination against Negroes and other minorities in hiring by Government contractors. The committee's job will be to investigate and study employment practices of firms holding Government contracts and report any bias found to the heads of the particular contracting agency.

Fair Employment Legislation

Legislation to prohibit discrimination in employment on the grounds of race, creed, color, or national origin is quite new. No such laws existed prior to 1941, but since then nine states have enacted such laws, of varying breadth. By 1949, such legislation was introduced in 17 other states but failed to be enacted into law.

The states in which fair employment legislation has been enacted are Connecticut, Indiana, Massachusetts, New Mexico, New Jersey, New York, Oregon, Rhode Island, Washington.

The states in which fair employment legislation concerned with public or state employees has been passed are California, Connecticut, Illinois, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, New York, Oregon.

Effect on Employers: A survey of large employers in FEPC states, reported in 1950 by *Business Week,* revealed that "employers agree that FEPC laws haven't caused near the fuss that opponents predicted. Disgruntled jobseekers haven't swamped commissions with complaints. Personal friction hasn't been at all serious . . . even those who opposed a FEPC aren't actively hostile now." Rarely was it necessary to take cases to court. New York's commission, which handles the largest volume of business, averages less than one court case a year; Connecticut's

commission took only one case to court during the 1948-49 reporting period. New Jersey in 1948 received 749 complaints of which 40% were closed amicably, 40% were dismissed for lack of evidence, and 20% were dropped when the complainant withdrew. In a survey made by this commission, 79 employers indicated that there were no new difficulties or problems in business policy, that there was no interference with their "basic right to select the most competent workers," and that the law was being fairly and effectively administered. The commission further reported there were no complaints of FEPC-bred racial tension nor of anyone's refusing or vacating a job because of minority-group employment.

Effect on Organized Labor: The most effective action against official discrimination by labor unions has been that of New York State's Commission Against Discrimination.

In 1947, the Commission launched an investigation of all discriminatory labor organizations in the state, calling upon them to do away with discrimination. By 1949, SCAD was able to announce that several unions had removed discriminatory provisions from their by-laws, in some cases independently of Commission action. Another group of organizations did not change their by-laws but suspended the operation of discriminatory provisions in New York State. Since SCAD informed other Fair Employment Practice agencies of this action, these suspensions are presumably operative in all FEP areas.

The following are the unions which have relaxed official discrimination since 1945:

1) Unions which have eliminated racial restrictions (exclusion or auxiliary status) from their by-laws:

AFL affiliates: Air Line Dispatchers Association; Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers; International Association of Machinists; Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees; Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees; Sheet Metal Worker's International Association; Switchmen's Union of North America.

Independent Unions: Railroad Yardmasters of North America.

2) Unions which have made discriminatory provisions inoperative in FEP states and cities:

AFL affiliates: National Association of Letter Carriers; Order of Railroad Telegraphers; Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America; Railway Mail Association; Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders, Welders, and Helpers.

Independent Unions: Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen; Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen; Order of Railway Conductors of America; American Train Dispatchers Association.

Since FEP areas presently include a population of approximately 40 million, or almost one-third of the national population, a serious blow has been struck at *official* discrimination among those unions previously excluding Negroes or confining them to a subordinate status.

The railway unions still comprise the hard core of resistance to minority workers. None of the Big Four operating brotherhoods have eliminated the color clauses from their by-laws. The suspension of discriminatory provisions by these and other unions in FEP areas has not automatically opened the door to nonwhite workers. In the railroad industry, long layoff lists still effectively bar Negro workers from most occupations even when railway management is willing to hire them.

ORGANIZED LABOR

In the postwar period, the position of Negro workers in organized labor was strengthened as a result of employment in war industries and fair-employment laws enacted in states with highly industrialized areas. Integration of Negroes in unions continued to be affected by the traditions of the major groups of organized labor. The CIO policy and tradition are all in favor of full integration, while

the AFL charters, ritual, and traditional proscriptions against full integration give ground slowly. The Railroad Brotherhoods continue to be the largest body of organized workers whose policies and programs are calculated to prevent Negro inclusion, to say nothing of integration.

Union Policies in the San Francisco Area

The study made by Fred Stipp is the best basis for appraisal of union policy and practice in the San Francisco Bay area in the absence of reliable reports from the unions themselves.[1] This area is important because of the shift of migration to this region.

A total of 163 AFL locals were questioned. They reported 195,951 members, of whom 18,953 were Negroes, a 9.6 percentage. Laborers, culinary workers, molders, building service employees, and carpenters accounted for 55% of Negro workers reported by all 163 AFL locals. Fifty-five locals, representing 50,000 AFL trade-unionists, reported no Negro members. The largest locals in the all-white group are: the Seafarers, Plumbers and Steamfitters Local 38; Machinists Local 68; Masters, Mates, and Pilots Local 90; Butchers Local 115; and Musicians Local 6. There were 45 locals, on the other hand, reporting 100 or more Negro members.

Thirty-three AFL unions were able to furnish figures for prewar, peak-war and postwar Negro membership, reporting 890 Negroes in the prewar period (860 as laborers and building service employees), 29,314 in the peak-war period, and 7,670 in postwar May 1948. The significant figure is not the swollen peak-war total but the postwar figure. Thousands of war workers naturally lost their jobs when the war ended, white as well as Negro. Boilermakers Local 6, as a single example, dropped 31,000 white workers in the postwar era. Thus the important emphasis for our study of these 33 locals out of the 163 questioned is the contrast between the 890 Negro unionists in the prewar days and the 7,670 Negroes still in the 33 unions nearly three years after V-J Day. Many of the AFL leaders indicated that the same contrast would hold in their unions, but the actual figures were not available. The increase may or may not have been as high as the 850% in the 33 unions, but from the reports of the other 75 AFL locals with Negro membership, it is a striking increase over the prewar ratio.

Important legal and psychological gains have also come to Negro AFL members in the Bay area, not the least of these being the mixed unions which have replaced "Jim Crow" auxiliaries among the Boilermakers. A 7-0 decision against the segregated auxiliary when supported by the closed shop was rendered by the California Supreme Court. Boilermakers 39 and Welders and Burners 681 on the Oakland side and Boilermakers 6 and Welders and Burners 1330 on the San Francisco side now practice mixed membership, meeting in the same union hall. The universal transfer card is yet to come, but the James-Marinship case is a landmark for the Negro workers.

The Hotel and Restaurant Workers, Commercial Telegraphers, Blacksmiths, Railway Clerks, and Railway Carmen unions have removed the color bar from their membership requirements in their respective constitutions. Most Machinists' locals in the Bay area admit Negroes despite the exclusion clause in the lodge ritual. The Carpenters, with a poor national record on color concord and almost no Negro carpenters in Bay area affiliates prior to the war, had 2,000 Negro members among a 15,000 total membership in May 1948. Such gains are more than legal and numerical; they are psychological as well. The Negro's morale improves with each of these hard-won steps on the long road to equality.

In the important job category of transportation, the Negro is still, for the most part, "on the outside looking in." The

[1] Stipp, Fred, "The Treatment of Negro-American Workers by the AFL and CIO in the San Francisco Bay Area," Social Forces, Vol. 28, No. 3, pp. 330-335, March 1950.

teamster affiliates are almost exclusively, white and, in labor terminology, "tight outfits, difficult to crack." AFL water transport is 100% white in the Bay area. While some gains have been made in streetcar and railroad transport, the Negro's chief place in transportation is in such non-transporting affiliates as the Warehousemen and the Cannery Workers.

In the professional and technical classifications, the Negro has his smallest opportunity. While he holds as high as 11.2% of union membership in the building trades, 12.8% in food, clothing, and laundry locals, and 20.2% in the service groups, he holds only 3% of the cards in professional and technical unions. He faces here the twin handicaps of lack of training and racial discrimination.

Despite these less encouraging aspects of the picture, field investigation has found the Negro worker marking up substantial numerical and psychological gains in the AFL locals of the San Francisco Bay area from the prewar years to the post-war, at least until May, 1948.

The CIO has organized the Negro from the very inception of the "one big union." In the Bay area 26 major CIO unions were questioned, with 42 locals reporting 55,205 members, among them 7557 Negroes. They hold 2,500 of 7,000 membership cards in the Marine Cooks and Stewards. They hold 2,200 of Longshore Local 6's 15,000 cards. The remaining 2,857 Negro CIO members are scattered among 24 major CIO unions with a membership of 38,205. Five CIO locals of the 42 reporting have no Negroes and nine more have 10 or less. The 7,557 Negro members of the Bay area CIO affiliates make up 13.6% of 55,205 CIO unionists, a percentage comparing favorably to the AFL's 9.6%.

Five CIO unions representing 18,600 members reported 6 Negro members prior to the war and 3,127 after the war. Most unions had no prewar figures, some, indeed, coming into being after the war was over; but all have been affected by the movement of thousands of Negroes into the Bay area. In cases where Negro membership has been proportionately low in CIO units, the leadership has volunteered dissatisfaction, often pointing to discriminatory management as the controlling factor in hiring. The AFL leaders gave ample support to this CIO indictment of management.

FEPC records on the West Coast and in the National Office suggest that the labor leadership is probably correct. Mr. Harry Kingman, FEPC Administrator on the West Coast during the war, estimated that 10% of the FEPC cases handled involved labor unions and 70% involved management. Miss Winifred Raushenbush gave figures at the national level of 6.5% for unions and 70% for management in her *Jobs Without Creed or Color.*[1]

CIO Expulsion of Unions

In 1949 and 1950, the CIO expelled 11 unions, chiefly for left-wing opposition in the form of Communist activity or failure to renounce Communist leadership. Several of these had large Negro memberships in 1945. The principal ones are shown below:

The United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers: 40,000
The United Farm Equipment Workers: 3,000
Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers: 20,000
Food, Tobacco and Agricultural Workers: 6,000
International Fur and Leather Workers Union; 8,000-10,000
International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union: 13,000

New Labor Group

Expelled union groups in the New York City area formed a new labor body in 1951. The new organization, the Distributive, Processing and Office Workers of America, was created when, at a convention in October, the CIO United Office and Professional Workers; the Food, Tobacco and Agricultural Workers; and the Distributive Workers merged. An appeal to minority groups was made in a statement by Arthur Osmon, who was elected president of the new union: "There's no room for racial or religious prejudices among us. Negroes, Jews, Puerto Ricans, Ital-

[1] Raushenbush, Winifred, *Jobs Without Creed or Color*, pp. 15-17.

ians—all sorts of minority groups enjoy equal rights and opportunity."

Negro Labor Leaders

Veteran labor leader *A. Philip Randolph*, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, and *Boyd Wilson*, of the United Steel Workers, CIO, were among the 24 American delegates to the Second World Congress of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

Mr. Randolph spoke for American labor leaders on the Point IV program of the United States, which is designed to give economic aid to undeveloped areas of the world.

At the 1950 National Convention of the American Federation of Labor in Houston, Texas, Mr. Randolph protested jim-crow entertainment of delegates.

Willard S. Townsend, president of the CIO United Transport Service Employees, has maintained the prestige of his members and has secured for the "Red Caps" in his organization fixed salaries and retirement and insurance benefits.

Ferdinand Smith, secretary-treasurer of the CIO National Maritime Union for many years, was deported to Jamaica in 1951.

Other Negro labor leaders to attract public attention since World War II were not national officers of unions but leaders of powerful local unions.

Sam Parks became president of the Wilson Company local of the CIO Packinghouse Workers in Chicago.

Hillard Ellis became president of the Amalgamated Local 453 of the CIO United Auto Workers, which has a predominantly white membership.

James B. Marshall became president of Local 68 of the Building Service Employees Union in Newark, N. J.

Ajay Martin become international vice-president of the CIO United Farm Equipment Workers.

Louise Anderson became president of Local 3808, United Steel Workers of America.

NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE

Intensifying its program for fuller employment of Negroes, the National Urban league stressed working with private industry, organized labor, and government agencies to secure employment for greater numbers of Negroes and to have them employed in a wider variety of occupations. For 1949 the League reported that it had succeeded in placing 261 Negroes in industries where they had not been previously employed. To facilitate its program the Urban League has sponsored Vocational Opportunity Week.

11

Income and Business

In 1949, Emmer Martin Lancaster, special adviser on Negro Affairs to the Secretary of Commerce, made a survey of nine cities for the U. S. Department of Commerce to ascertain the conditions of business and employment among Negroes in certain metropolitan areas. His itinerary included Detroit, New York, Cleveland, Chicago, Atlanta, Birmingham, Baton Rouge, Houston, and St. Louis.

Negro groups participating in the survey felt that while World War II increased the opportunities of Negroes to acquire additional wealth, their earning power was below that of other groups. It was also noted that "employment for the Negro is marginal in character and the small retailer whose principal market source is the Negro laborer, is likewise a a marginal businessman unable to accumulate reserves to meet the emergency of an economic recession."[1]

In addition to the fact that Negro businesses must depend largely on the Negro worker, Negroes do not confine their purchasing to Negro businesses alone, but shop in the market at large. This dispersion of funds, while beneficial to the individual consumer, is an additional liability to the Negro businessman.

INCOME STATISTICS

In 1950, the annual purchasing power of the Negro populace reached an all-time high of approximately $15,000,000,000. In the Southeast in the same year, it was estimated to be $3,500,000,000 a year. In this region it barely reached the $1,000,000,000 mark in 1939. The 250% increase since before World War II is all the more remarkable in view of the 7% drop in the Negro population in the Southeastern states.[2]

Despite this increase in buying power, the Negro is identified with most of the economic problems faced by the poorest people in America. His low income is apparent in whatever comparison is made between whites and nonwhites, whether in urban or rural areas, as indicated by comparative figures. In 1939, the last full year before the World War II defense boom, the median wage or salary income of nonwhite primary families and individuals, $489, was about 37% that of whites, which was $1,325. In 1949, the figures were about $1,533 and $3,138, respectively, the nonwhite wages or salaries being 49% that of whites. See Table 1.

Median Income by Color and Sex, 1939 and 1949: Between 1939 and 1949

(Continued on page 128)

TABLE 1

MEDIAN WAGE OR SALARY INCOME OF PRIMARY FAMILIES AND INDIVIDUALS WITH WAGE OR SALARY INCOME FOR U.S. 1949 AND 1939[1]

Color	Total		Without Nonwage Income	
	1949	1939	1949	1939
White families and individuals	$3,138	$1,325	$3,501	$1,409
Nonwhite families and individuals	1,533	489	1,772	531

[1] "Primary family" refers to head of household and all other persons in household related to head by blood, marriage, or adoption. If there is no person in household related to the head, then the head himself constitutes a primary individual not in a family. A household can contain only one primary family or individual. "Primary families and individuals" is used with same meaning as "families" in the 1940 Census.

Source: Current Population Report, Consumer Series P-60, No. 7, p. 28, Feb. 18, 1951.

[1] Lancaster, Emmer Martin, *The Negro in Business—1950 Review and Forecast*, U.S. Dept. of Commerce.

[2] Sources: Heyman, Joseph R., Southeastern Business Consultant, *Birmingham News* (Ala.), March 26, 1950; Joseph V. Baker in *The Inquirer*, Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 23, 1951.

Families

Total	38,788,000	3,377,000	10,005,000	11,804,000	11,859,000	2,235,000	5,120,000
Number reporting	36,441,000	3,237,000	9,178,000	11,120,000	11,237,000	2,149,000	4,905,000
Under $500	3,129,000	589,000	644,000	783,000	1,392,000	446,000	309,000
$500 to $999	2,496,000	594,000	328,000	605,000	1,343,000	496,000	220,000
$1,000 to $1,499	2,664,000	511,000	454,000	720,000	1,210,000	394,000	280,000
$1,500 to $1,999	2,717,000	407,000	536,000	722,000	1,121,000	302,000	338,000
$2,000 to $2,499	3,378,000	384,000	846,000	999,000	1,116,000	220,000	417,000
$2,500 to $2,999	3,292,000	226,000	925,000	1,073,000	900,000	103,000	395,000
$3,000 to $3,499	3,989,000	202,000	1,182,000	1,279,000	962,000	72,000	567,000
$3,500 to $3,999	3,179,000	98,000	862,000	1,110,000	688,000	29,000	519,000
$4,000 to $4,499	2,620,000	69,000	776,000	866,000	556,000	24,000	421,000
$4,500 to $4,999	1,786,000	33,000	478,000	609,000	416,000	11,000	283,000
$5,000 to $5,999	2,864,000	59,000	823,000	979,000	601,000	24,000	461,000
$6,000 to $6,999	1,557,000	32,000	456,000	507,000	334,000	13,000	259,000
$7,000 to $9,999	1,714,000	25,000	516,000	561,000	367,000	14,000	270,000
$10,000 and over	1,054,000	6,000	351,000	307,000	230,000	1,000	166,000
Income not reported	2,348,000	140,000	827,000	685,000	622,000	85,000	214,000
Median income	$3,068	$1,426	$3,362	$3,257	$2,248	$1,168	$3,435
Urban and rural nonfarm, Total	33,168,000	2,769,000	9,555,000	9,905,000	9,071,000	1,658,000	4,636,000
Number reporting	31,060,000	2,646,000	8,764,000	9,286,000	8,567,000	1,591,000	4,442,000
Under $500	2,250,000	382,000	594,000	591,000	803,000	245,000	263,000
$500 to $999	1,645,000	406,000	294,000	435,000	730,000	311,000	186,000
$1,000 to $1,499	1,969,000	420,000	414,000	501,000	821,000	308,000	234,000
$1,500 to $1,999	2,149,000	363,000	498,000	523,000	837,000	264,000	291,000
$2,000 to $2,499	2,847,000	358,000	800,000	775,000	908,000	197,000	364,000
$2,500 to $2,999	2,891,000	215,000	881,000	895,000	759,000	93,000	356,000
$3,000 to $3,499	3,630,000	198,000	1,151,000	1,135,000	816,000	68,000	528,000
$3,500 to $3,999	2,942,000	96,000	826,000	1,009,000	616,000	29,000	490,000
$4,000 to $4,499	2,412,000	67,000	746,000	765,000	510,000	22,000	391,000
$4,500 to $4,999	1,676,000	32,000	466,000	555,000	390,000	11,000	265,000
$5,000 to $5,999	2,688,000	55,000	809,000	901,000	543,000	20,000	435,000
$6,000 to $6,999	1,436,000	29,000	444,000	444,000	300,000	10,000	247,000
$7,000 to $9,999	1,574,000	22,000	498,000	493,000	339,000	13,000	244,000
$10,000 and over	950,000	5,000	343,000	265,000	194,000	1,000	148,000
Income not reported	2,108,000	122,000	791,000	619,000	504,000	67,000	194,000
Median income	$3,245	$1,658	$3,391	$3,407	$2,622	$1,389	$3,499

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Preliminary Reports, Series PC-7, No. 2, 1950.

[1] Per cent not shown where less than 0.1.

TABLE 2

INCOME OF FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS BY RESIDENCE, FOR U.S. AND REGIONS WITH NONWHITE FOR U.S. AND SOUTH, 1949[1]

Residence and Income Level	United States		Northeast	North Central	South		West
	Total	Nonwhite			Total	Nonwhite	
Families and Unrelated Individuals							
Total	49,580,000	4,858,000	13,041,000	14,946,000	14,550,000	2,988,000	7,043,000
Number reporting	46,310,000	4,602,000	11,893,000	14,012,000	13,740,000	2,854,000	6,665,000
Under $500	6,336,000	1,106,000	1,557,000	1,684,000	2,359,000	778,000	736,000
$500 to $999	4,272,000	888,000	730,000	1,154,000	1,815,000	655,000	573,000
$1,000 to $1,499	3,882,000	708,000	781,000	1,054,000	1,528,000	489,000	519,000
$1,500 to $1,999	3,615,000	546,000	820,000	982,000	1,326,000	352,000	487,000
$2,000 to $2,499	4,274,000	491,000	1,115,000	1,259,000	1,301,000	258,000	600,000
$2,500 to $2,999	3,931,000	290,000	1,113,000	1,281,000	1,024,000	121,000	513,000
$3,000 to $3,499	4,447,000	232,000	1,304,000	1,443,000	1,032,000	79,000	668,000
$3,500 to $3,999	3,428,000	109,000	927,000	1,183,000	731,000	32,000	587,000
$4,000 to $4,499	2,783,000	73,000	818,000	912,000	586,000	24,000	468,000
$4,500 to $4,999	1,883,000	37,000	507,000	629,000	439,000	12,000	307,000
$5,000 to $5,999	2,990,000	60,000	852,000	1,018,000	634,000	24,000	486,000
$6,000 to $6,999	1,598,000	32,000	465,000	520,000	348,000	13,000	265,000
$7,000 to $9,999	1,760,000	25,000	527,000	575,000	378,000	14,000	279,000
$10,000 and over	1,111,000	6,000	376,000	318,000	239,000	1,000	177,000
Income not reported	3,270,000	256,000	1,148,000	933,000	810,000	134,000	378,000
Median income	$2,599	$1,217	$2,924	$2,841	$1,940	$995	$2,907
Urban and rural nonfarm, Total	43,338,000	4,172,000	12,515,000	12,838,000	11,519,000	2,348,000	6,467,000
Number reporting	40,344,000	3,935,000	11,408,000	11,984,000	10,833,000	2,232,000	6,119,000
Under $500	5,205,000	852,000	1,471,000	1,411,000	1,649,000	536,000	674,000
$500 to $999	3,285,000	684,000	686,000	933,000	1,141,000	456,000	525,000
$1,000 to $1,499	3,117,000	607,000	732,000	814,000	1,116,000	397,000	455,000
$1,500 to $1,999	3,006,000	500,000	774,000	768,000	1,035,000	313,000	430,000
$2,000 to $2,499	3,710,000	464,000	1,062,000	1,031,000	1,084,000	235,000	533,000
$2,500 to $2,999	3,517,000	278,000	1,069,000	1,098,000	879,000	110,000	471,000
$3,000 to $3,499	4,078,000	228,000	1,272,000	1,292,000	886,000	76,000	628,000
$3,500 to $3,999	3,183,000	106,000	891,000	1,079,000	657,000	32,000	556,000
$4,000 to $4,499	2,569,000	71,000	787,000	808,000	540,000	22,000	434,000
$4,500 to $4,999	1,773,000	36,000	495,000	575,000	414,000	12,000	290,000
$5,000 to $5,999	2,803,000	55,000	838,000	935,000	572,000	20,000	459,000
$6,000 to $6,999	1,474,000	29,000	453,000	455,000	313,000	10,000	253,000
$7,000 to $9,999	1,618,000	22,000	510,000	507,000	348,000	13,000	253,000
$10,000 and over	1,006,000	5,000	368,000	277,000	202,000	1,000	159,000
Income not reported	2,994,000	237,000	1,106,000	855,000	685,000	116,000	348,000
Median income	$2,763	$1,355	$2,958	$2,971	$2,219	$1,156	$2,970

the wages or salary of the average employee more than doubled, increasing from about $800 to $2,000. The median for white males increased from $1,112 to $2,735 and that for nonwhite males increased from $460 to $1,367. In the case of females, the median for whites increased from $676 to $1,615 and that for nonwhites from $246 to $654. See Table 3.

TABLE 3

MEDIAN WAGE OR SALARY INCOME OF PERSONS 14 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER FOR U.S. 1949 AND 1939

	Both Sexes		Male		Female	
Color	1949	1939	1949	1939	1949	1939
White	$2,350	$956	$2,735	$1,112	$1,615	$676
Nonwhite	1,064	364	1,367	460	654	246

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 7, Feb. 18, 1951.

Median Income by Regions, 1949: The average (median) income in 1949 of the 49,580,000 families and unrelated individuals in the United States was $2,599. Approximately 16% of the total received incomes of $5,000 or more, whereas 39% had incomes under $2,000.

With the exception of the South, the median income received by families and unrelated individuals in 1949 varied little from one region to another. That for the Northeast, West, and North Central Regions, about $2,900, was approximately 50% greater than the median for the South, which was $1,940. The relatively low median cash income for the South is attributable in part to the fact that this region contains a greater proportion of farm residents who typically receive a part of their income in the form of goods produced and consumed on the farm rather than in cash. In addition, the South contains about three-fifths of the nation's nonwhite families and unrelated individuals, whose median income was only about one-half that received by

TABLE 4

DISTRIBUTION OF FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS BY TOTAL MONEY INCOME, BY COLOR, FOR U.S., URBAN AND RURAL, 1949

Total Money Income	Families and Unrelated Individuals			Families			Unrelated Individuals		
	Total	White	Nonwhite	Total	White	Nonwhite	Total	White	Nonwhite
United States Per Cent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under $500	9.9	8.9	20.3	5.9	5.1	14.9	27.2	26.2	33.2
$500 to $999	9.1	8.1	19.0	6.2	5.3	16.0	21.6	20.8	26.2
$1,000 to $1,499	8.1	7.4	14.6	7.3	6.6	15.1	11.5	11.2	13.5
$1,500 to $1,999	8.0	7.5	13.0	7.6	7.1	13.5	9.8	9.4	11.9
$2,000 to $2,499	10.2	10.1	11.5	10.2	10.0	12.9	10.2	10.5	8.1
$2,500 to $2,999	9.8	10.0	7.5	10.4	10.5	9.2	7.0	7.7	3.4
$3,000 to $3,499	10.0	10.5	4.8	11.2	11.7	5.6	4.5	4.8	2.9
$3,500 to $3,999	7.7	8.2	2.8	8.8	9.3	3.7	2.9	3.3	0.8
$4,000 to $4,499	5.8	6.2	1.8	6.7	7.1	2.6	1.9	2.2	—
$4,500 to $4,999	4.5	4.9	1.3	5.3	5.6	1.9	1.1	1.3	—
$5,000 to $5,999	6.6	7.1	1.8	7.8	8.3	2.5	1.2	1.4	—
$6,000 to $6,999	3.9	4.2	0.9	4.8	5.1	1.3	0.3	0.4	—
$7,000 to $9,999	4.2	4.5	0.4	5.0	5.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	—
$10,000 and over	2.2	2.4	0.2	2.6	2.8	0.3	0.3	0.4	—
Median income	$2,739	$2,905	$1,364	$3,107	$3,232	$1,650	$1,050	$1,134	$819
Urban Median income	$3,068	$3,235	$1,661	$3,486	$3,619	$2,084	$1,278	$1,399	$904
Rural Nonfarm Median income	$2,462	$2,564	$982	$2,763	$2,851	$1,240	$573	$641	(1)
Rural Farm Median income	$1,462	$1,624	$635	$1,587	$1,757	$691	$500	$559	(1)

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 7.

[1] Median not shown where there were fewer than 100 cases in the sample reporting on income.

all families and individuals. In 1949, the median income of nonwhite southern families and unrelated individuals was $995. See Table 2.

Income By Color, Urban and Rural, 1949: There is evidence that the economic position of nonwhites relative to whites was more favorable in urban than in rural areas. One of the reasons for the differential rate of migration of white and nonwhite households from farm to nonfarm areas may be the relative difference in the attractiveness of higher city incomes to each group. Table 4 shows that the median income of nonwhite families and individuals residing on farms was only $635 as compared with $1,661 for those living in urban areas. For white families and individuals the relative difference between the median incomes of farm and urban residents, $1,624 and $3,235 respectively, was not so great.

The ratio of the income of white families to that of nonwhite families is higher in farm areas than in urban areas. There is some evidence that the greater advantage of white families in farm areas is maintained with a relatively smaller number of workers per family. See Table 4.

Families with More Than One Earner, by Color and Residence, 1949: In each residence group about half of the nonwhite families had more than one earner, whereas the proportion of multi-earner families among whites varied from about one-third in rural areas to about two-fifths in urban areas. Despite the fact that proportionately more of the nonwhite than of the white population was engaged in paid work, the average income of nonwhite farm families was about half that of white farm families. It is possible that many of the nonwhite workers had paid employment for only short periods during the year. More important is the concentration of nonwhites in farm areas in low-paying jobs. See Table 5.

TABLE 5

FAMILIES WITH MORE THAN ONE EARNER BY COLOR AND RESIDENCE FOR U.S., 1949

Residence	Per cent White	Per cent Nonwhite
Urban	41.0	52.3
Rural Nonfarm	35.6	53.6
Rural Farm	33.4	55.9

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Consumer Income Series 60, No. 7.

Income by Sex and Color, Urban and Rural, 1949: In the case of both male and female income recipients, the median money income of whites was about twice that of nonwhites. See Table 6.

Income in Metropolitan Areas, by Color, 1949: In eight standard metropolitan areas in 1949, the low level of the median income of the nonwhite population may be noted when compared with whites. In only one area, that of Washington, D.C., was the median income of nonwhite families and individuals as much as 60% that of the white median income. In other areas it was less than 50%, and in Atlanta, Ga., it was 42%.

TABLE 6

DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS 14 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER BY TOTAL MONEY INCOME, BY SEX AND COLOR, FOR U.S., URBAN AND RURAL, 1949

Total Money Income Group	Male			Female		
	Total	White	Nonwhite	Total	White	Nonwhite
United States						
Median income for persons with income	$2,346	$2,471	$1,196	$ 960	$1,070	$495
Urban						
Median income for persons with income	2,684	2,906	1,575	1,167	1,288	688
Rural Nonfarm						
Median income for persons with income	2,190	2,250	803	681	749	348
Rural Farm						
Median income for persons with income	1,054	1,194	488	392	433	290

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 7.

From the viewpoint of consumer goods, the purchasing of necessary services, and the maintenance of certain standards of living, this difference in income is of the utmost significance. See Table 7.

INSURANCE

The first Negro insurance company, the African Insurance Company, started in 1810 in Philadelphia with $5,000 capital. Since then, insurance companies have progressed steadily.

"One of the chief factors in a consideration of life insurance practices so far as Negroes are concerned has been the relatively high mortality rate, as compared with the white population."[1] However, with the raising of living standards among Negroes has come better health, sanitation, and education. These in turn have produced a greater life expectancy.

Some of the hindrances to greater expansion of Negro insurance companies seem to be: (1) lack of capital, (2) lack of confidence of Negroes in the companies, (3) lack of trained personnel.

In spite of these factors, insurance is the Negroes' largest business. While white companies have to a great extent equalized their premiums and sought Negro patronage, Negro companies are better able to attract Negro patronage because they, more than any other Negro business, are in a position to employ Negroes in large numbers in white-collar jobs and to render substantial services to Negro communities with the money obtained.

The writers mentioned above conclude: "The Negro insurance companies represented historically the outstanding business efforts to obtain independence from the white economy. They are important not only as sources of employment but as a constant pressure on the white companies to adopt non-discriminatory policies, and finally as a means of placing Negro spokesmen in positions in industry in which their voices will be heard."

The National Negro Insurance Association

This association was part of the National Negro Business League until 1920. It became a separate organization on Aug. 19, 1921, with Charles Clinton Spaulding elected as president. A permanent association was formed in October of the same year by 60 representatives of 13 companies. On Sept. 1, 1950, a national office was set up at 433 Drexel Boulevard, Chicago, with Murray J. Marvin, Jr., as Executive Director, to direct public relations.

"The insurance industry has become increasingly concerned over the campaign by white companies to invade the Negro insurance market for new business. Already four of the larger white companies have employed Negro personnel and one company has a regional staff headed by a competent Negro manager."[2]

TABLE 7

MEDIAN INCOME BY COLOR OF FAMILIES AND INDIVIDUALS IN SELECTED STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREAS, 1949

Area	White	Nonwhite	Amount White Greater than Nonwhite	Per cent Nonwhite of White
Atlanta, Ga.	$3,208	$1,343	$1,865	42.0
Birmingham, Ala.	3,285	1,552	1,733	47.2
Memphis, Tenn.	3,085	1,348	1,737	44.0
Nashville, Tenn.	2,811	1,214	1,597	43.1
New Orleans, La.	2,968	1,423	1,545	48.0
Norfolk-Portsmouth, Va.	2,842	1,230	1,612	43.2
Richmond, Va.	3,466	1,495	1,971	43.1
Washington, D.C.	3,592	2,152	1,440	60.0

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Preliminary Reports, Series PC-5, 1950.

[1] Kinzer, Robert, and Sagarin, Edward, *The Negro in American Business*, New York: Greenberg, 1950.

[2] Source: Lancaster, Emmer Martin, *op. cit.*

The NNIA conducts annually a "National Negro Insurance Week" and "National Collection Month," in which local member companies stress the importance of insurance in the life of the individual. Other work of the Association includes health education, an Impairment Bureau, which is a central listing of insurance applicants not accepted as risks by the companies, and the publication of *The Pilot*, a quarterly, giving news, information, and trends in the insurance field. During 1950, these special efforts helped to increase the total insurance in force of 200 companies well beyond the billion dollar mark. More than 5,000,000 policies have been issued by Negro companies.[1]

The staff strength of 60 member companies of NNIA in 1950 was: field employees, 7,534; home office employees, 1,703.

A record of 53 life insurance companies operated by Negroes under the supervision of insurance departments, not including burial associations or fraternal orders, for the year ending Dec. 31, 1949, is shown in Table 9.

TABLE 8

FINANCIAL STRENGTH OF SIXTY MEMBER COMPANIES, NNIA, 1950

Capital and Surplus Funds	$ 30,193,158.56
Insurance in Force	1,287,216,075.10
Assets	137,708,766.07
Premium Income	54,409,366.62
Total Income	60,684,609.45
Benefit Payments to Policyholders	13,742,016.88
Staff Payroll	16,518,714.00
Medical Examinations and Inspection Fees	275,000.00
Bonds	75,463,734.00
Mortgage Loans	27,491,928.00

Source: Murray J. Marvin, Jr., Executive Director, NNIA.

Membership List
National Negro Insurance Association
1951-52

Afro-American Life Ins. Co., 101-105 E. Union St., Jacksonville 1, Fla.; James H. Lewis, Pres.; Ralph B. Stewart, Sr., Secy.

American Woodmen, The Supreme Camp, 2100 Downing St., Denver 5, Colo.; Lawrence H. Lightner, Supreme Commander; Harold Jacobs, Secy-Treas.

Atlanta Life Ins. Co., 148 Auburn Ave., N.E., Atlanta, Ga.; N. B. Herndon, Pres.; E. M. Martin, Secy.

Beneficial Life Ins. Soc. of the U. S., 401 E. Warren Ave., Detroit 1, Mich.; Seward S. Boyd, Pres.; T. S. Howell, Secy.

Benevolent Service Ins. Co., Inc., 401 E. Union St., Minden 4, La.; H. D. Wilson, Pres.; G. L. Smith, Secy-Agency Dir.

Booker T. Washington Ins. Co., 505½ N. 17th St., or P.O. Box 2621, Birmingham 2, Ala.; A. G. Gaston, Pres.; L. R. Hall, Secy.

Bradford's Funeral Service, Inc., 1525 N. 7th Ave. or P.O. Box 2015, Birmingham 2, Ala.; E. A. Bradford, Pres.; Mary E. Williams, Secy.

Central Life Ins. Co. of Florida, 1416 North Blvd. or P.O. Box 3286, Tampa 7, Fla.; Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune, Pres.; Allen Jones, Secy.

Domestic Life & Accident Ins. Co., 601 W. Walnut St., Louisville 3, Ky.; W. L. Sanders, Pres.; R. D. Terry, Secy.

Douglas Life Ins. Co., 2203 Dryades St., New Orleans 13, La.; Joseph M. Bartholomew, Pres.; Mrs. H. G. Bartholomew, Secy.

Dunbar Life Ins. Co., 7609 Euclid Ave., Cleveland 3, Ohio; M. C. Clarke, Pres.-Agency Dir.; J. C. Wiggins, Secy.

Excelsior Life Ins. Co., 2600 Flora St., Dallas 4, Tex.; A. Prestwood, Pres.; C. E. Jones, Secy.

Federal Life Ins. Co., 717 Florida Ave., N.W., Washington 2, D.C.; Dr. George W. White, Pres.-Medical Dir.; C. B. Gilpin, Secy.

Fireside Mutual Ins. Co., 1183 E. Long St., Columbus 3, Ohio; T. K. Gibson, Sr., Pres.; R. Black, Secy.

Friendship Mutual Ins. Co., 617 E. Warren Ave., Detroit 1, Mich.; Burton A. Fuller, Pres.; Mrs. Bertha Ida Gordy, Secy.

Gertrude Geddis Willis Industrial Life & Burial Ins. Co., Inc., 2120-2128 Jackson Ave., New Orleans 13, La.; Mrs. Gertrude G. Willis, Pres.; Floyd A. Talbert, Secy-Gen. Mgr.

Golden State Mutual Life Ins. Co., 1999 W. Adams Blvd., Los Angeles 18, Calif.; Norman O. Houston, Pres.; Edgar J. Johnson, Secy-Treas.

Good Citizens Life Ins. Co., 1809 Dryades St., New Orleans 13, La.; James A. Holtry, Pres.; Clifton H. Denson, Secy.

Great Lakes Mutual Life Ins. Co., 82 E. Hancock Ave., Detroit 1, Mich.; Charles H. Mahoney, Pres.; Louis C. Blount, Secy.

Guaranty Life Ins. Co., 460 W. Broad St., Savannah, Ga.; Walter S. Scott, Pres.; B. C. Ford, Secy.

Jackson Mutual Life Ins. Co., 4636 South Parkway, Chicago 15, Ill.; Leonard J. Livingston, Pres.; Olive H. Crosthwait, Secy.

Keystone Life Ins. Co., 1503 St. Bernard Ave., New Orleans 16, La.; A. V. German, Pres.-Agency Dir.; Rudolph Moses, Secy.

Lighthouse Life Ins. Co., 1209 Pierre Ave., Shreveport, La.; Bishop F. L. Lewis, Pres.; Rev. J. C. Anderson, Secy.

Lincoln Industrial Ins. Co., 1801 Ave. C, Ensley Station, Birmingham, Ala.; L. W. Stallworth, Sr., Pres.; L. W. Stallworth, Jr., Secy.

(Continued on page 134)

[1] *Ibid.*

Old Line Legal Reserve Companies

Afro-American Life Insurance Co.	Jacksonville, Fla.	$ 2,507,329	$ 2,715,849	$ 39,776,875	$ −123,532	$ 5,099,919
Atlanta Life Insurance Co.	Atlanta, Ga.	7,323,283	7,892,382	136,315,242	3,131,908	21,490,194
Central Life Insurance	Tampa, Fla.	968,773	1,026,089	16,450,899	476,107	1,347,375
Domestic Life and Accident Insurance Co.	Louisville, Ky.	1,184,853	1,314,609	22,078,399	250,000	2,735,352
The Dunbar Life Insurance Co.	Cleveland, Ohio	375,699	447,058	6,978,345	511,154	637,148
Excelsior Life Insurance Co.	Dallas, Texas	578,956	613,483	9,917,162	387,514	1,493,312
Guaranty Life Insurance Co.	Savannah, Ga.	454,520	507,368	8,435,322	521,667	977,029
Golden State Mutual Life Insurance Co.	Los Angeles, Calif.	3,268,273	3,496,663	50,598,002	3,672,995	4,270,204
The Great Lakes Mutual Life Insurance Co.	Detroit, Mich.	1,049,387	1,123,624	32,147,670	1,175,093	1,996,530
Jackson Mutual Life Insurance Co.	Chicago, Ill.	492,363	564,563	10,122,534	196,774	802,333
Louisiana Life Insurance Co.	New Orleans, La.	827,468	875,978	14,478,246	1,481,065	1,570,022
Mammoth Life and Accident Insurance Co.	Louisville, Ky.	2,106,861	2,219,193	30,258,731	4,540,170	2,596,374
Metropolitan Mutual Assurance Co.	Chicago, Ill.	2,311,124	2,473,733	50,017,269	3,281,768	4,090,821
Mutual Benefit Society of Baltimore	Baltimore, Md.	638,305	713,112	12,713,626	−490,286	1,888,066
North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Co.	Durham, N.C.	8,766,276	10,159,056	146,241,142	6,372,906	26,250,001
Pilgrim Health and Life Insurance Co.	Augusta, Ga.	2,310,694	2,503,806	46,434,446	1,306,024	5,281,229
Richmond Beneficial Life Insurance Co.	Richmond, Va.	712,707	764,401	11,021,653	184,680	1,474,814
Southern Aid Life Insurance Co., Inc.	Richmond, Va.	797,680	906,622	10,919,245	−15,452	2,547,228
Supreme Liberty Life Insurance Co.	Chicago, Ill.	3,214,522	3,708,743	114,374,189	1,294,481	9,442,051
United Mutual Life Insurance Co.	New York, N.Y.	678,000	784,422	18,215,810	1,515,810	1,768,050
Universal Life Insurance Co.	Memphis, Tenn.	3,251,558	3,540,013	62,781,820	3,999,647	7,304,398
Victory Mutual Life Insurance Co.	Chicago, Ill.	717,223	842,883	22,822,064	1,676,761	3,070,958
Virginia Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Co.	Richmond, Va.	573,188	617,092	9,210,504	−122,307	970,146
Watchtower Life Insurance Co.	Houston, Texas	202,425	228,318	3,947,068	−135,458	455,716
Winston Mutual Life Insurance Co.	Winston-Salem, N.C.	596,331	685,009	9,568,535	180,430	1,728,866
TOTAL FOR 25 OLD LINE LEGAL RESERVE COMPANIES		$45,907,798	$50,724,069	$895,824,798	$35,269,919	$111,288,136
TOTALS FOR 18 INDUSTRIAL LEGAL RESERVE COMPANIES		5,308,619	5,659,603	80,450,009	4,204,154	5,850,295
TOTALS FOR 10 ASSESSMENT AND MUTUAL AID ASSOCIATIONS		1,064,641	1,109,135	17,394,998	267,189	919,129
GRAND TOTALS FOR 53 COMPANIES		$52,281,058	$57,492,807	$993,669,805	$39,741,262	$118,057,560

Source: Research Department, North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, October 1950.
* 1948 report. † 1947 report.

TABLE 9

NEGRO OPERATED INSURANCE COMPANIES, 1949

Name of Company	Location	Premium Income	Total Income	Insurance in Force	Increase in Insurance in Force	Admitted Assets
Industrial Legal Reserve Companies						
Douglas Life Insurance Co.	New Orleans, La.	$ 126,001	$ 139,118	$ 1,876,113*	$ −188,054	$ 152,747
The Federal Life Insurance Co.	Washington, D.C.	165,072	183,259	3,662,691	679,954	344,123
Good Citizens' Life Insurance Co.	New Orleans, La.	769,212	814,071	7,022,111	1,017,803	380,322
Keystone Life Insurance Co.	New Orleans, La.	305,759	324,109	4,092,510	236,293	213,137
Lincoln Industrial Life Insurance Co.	Birmingham, Ala.	105,944	109,097	1,716,274	106,419	111,960
Peoples' Industrial Life Insurance Co.	New Orleans, La.	794,150	863,605	11,252,508	1,684,628	1,135,156
Peoples' Life Insurance Company, Inc.	Mobile, Ala.	216,568	223,810	2,901,682	−350,119	205,955
Protective Industrial Insurance Co.	Birmingham, Ala.	286,787	298,548	2,489,901	−255,176	140,740
Protective Mutual Life Insurance Co.	Chicago, Ill.	48,478	53,309	1,503,948	39,310	76,808
Provident Home Industrial Mutual Life Insurance Co	Philadelphia, Pa.	564,827	585,253	7,782,069	−426,233	541,407
Security Life Insurance Co.	Jackson, Miss.	141,011	143,207	2,040,035	67,049	70,034
Southern Life Insurance Co.	Baltimore, Md.	102,924	146,073	2,133,523	−10,112	377,446
Standard Industrial Life Insurance Co.	New Orleans, La.	426,391	468,621	6,910,684	188,976	743,716
St. John Berchman's Industrial Insurance Co.	New Orleans, La.	59,799	61,391	778,048	123,278	55,161
Supreme Industrial Life Insurance Co.	New Orleans, La.	164,944	175,520	2,786,758	000	153,305
Union Protective Assurance Co.	Memphis, Tenn.	476,541	493,992	8,300,020	1,642,740	622,18
Unity Mutual Life Insurance Co.	Chicago, Ill.	451,437	473,107	11,823,492	−487,278	442,273
Victory Industrial Life Insurance Co.	New Orleans, La.	102,774†	103,513†	1,377,642†	134,676†	83,824†
Totals for 18 Industrial Legal Reserve Companies		$ 5,308,619	$ 5,659,603	$ 80,450,009	$ 4,204,154	$ 5,850,295
Assessment and Mutual Aid Associations						
Carver Mutual Insurance Co.	Detroit, Mich.	$ 36,240*	$ 37,390*	$ 911,299*	$ 391,020*	$ 21,732*
Diamond Mutual Insurance Co.	Detroit, Mich.	36,729	38,452	778,676	6,911	39,751
Fireside Mutual Insurance Co.	Columbus, Ohio	152,557	162,043	818,250	17,100	79,844
Keystone Aid Society	Philadelphia, Pa.	19,927	20,039	227,028	−53,200	12,143
Pilot Mutual Insurance Co.	Cleveland, Ohio	45,130†	48,229†	595,400†	−103,930†	16,068†
Safety Industrial Life Insurance and Sick Benefit Association	New Orleans, La.	118,904	124,706	1,762,929	−21,720	240,772
Superior Life Insurance Society of Michigan	Detroit, Mich.	333,850	343,927	5,272,085	711,530	203,134
Union Mutual Association	Philadelphia, Pa.	73,897	77,347	919,940	92,969	39,690
Western Mutual Insurance Co.	Detroit, Mich.	52,765	56,826	1,506,976	−118,881	92,433
Wright Mutual Insurance Co.	Detroit, Mich.	194,642	200,176	4,602,415	−654,610	173,562
Totals for 10 Assessment and Mutual Aid Associations		$ 1,064,641	$ 1,109,135	$ 17,394,998	$ 267,189	$ 919,129

Louisiana Life Ins. Co., 2107 Dryades St., New Orleans 13, La.; Dr. Rivers Frederick, Pres.; M. B. Vining, Secy.

Mammoth Life & Accident Ins. Co., 606-608 W. Walnut St., Louisville 3, Ky.; Robert Holloman, Pres.; Mrs. Hilda H. Price, Secy.

Metropolitan Funeral System Assn., 675 Mack Ave., Detroit 1, Mich.; Charles C. Diggs, Jr., Pres.; Carter Jones, Secy.

Metropolitan Mutual Assurance Co. of Chicago, 4455 South Parkway, Chicago 15, Ill.; Robert A. Cole, Pres.; H. G. Hall, Secy.

Monarch Life Ins. Co., 2715 Daneel St., New Orleans 13, La.; Dave A. Dennis, Pres.; Avery C. Alexander, Secy.

National Service Industrial Life Ins. Co., 1716 N. Claiborne Ave., New Orleans 16, La.; Duplain Rhodes, Jr., Pres.; Donald E. Ramseur, Secy.

North Carolina Mutual Life Ins. Co., 114 Parrish St. or P.O. Box 201 Durham, N. C.; C. C. Spaulding, Pres.; W. J. Kennedy, Jr., Secy.

Peoples Ins. Co., Inc., 550 St. Michael St., Mobile 10, Ala.; L. A. Hall, Sr., Pres.; L. A. Hall, Jr., Secy.

People's Life Ins. Co. of La., 901-907 N. Claiborne Ave., New Orleans 16, La.; H. J. Christophe, Pres.; B. Johnson, Secy.

Pilgrim Health & Life Ins. Co., 1143 Gwinnett St. or P.O. Box 904, Augusta, Ga.; Dr. S. W. Walker, Pres.; A. M. Carter, Secy.

Protective Industrial Ins. Co. of Ala., Inc., 237 Graymont Ave., N., or P.O. Box 528, Birmingham 4, Ala.; V. L. Harris, Pres.; Mrs. M. H. Davis, Secy.

Provident Home Industrial Mutual Life Ins. Co., 731 S. Broad St., Philadelphia 47, Pa.; Joseph A. Faison, Pres.; Lucinda B. Mackrey, Secy.

The Richmond Beneficial Ins. Co., 700 N. Second St., Richmond 19, Va.; J. Edward Harris, Pres.; C. Bernard Gilpin, Secy.

The Right Worthy Grand Council, Independent Order of St. Luke, 902-04 St. James St., Richmond 20, Va.; Miss Gertrude C. Sharpe, R. W. G. Chief; Mrs. Hattie N. F. Walker, R. W. G. Secy.

Safety Industrial Life Ins. & Sick Benefit Assn., Inc., 1128 Claiborne Ave., New Orleans 16, La.; Robert Vaucresson, Pres.; N. H. Burleigh, Secy.

The Security Life Ins. Co., P.O. Box 1549, Jackson 112, Miss.; Dr. L. T. Burbridge, Pres.; W. H. Williams, Secy-Agency Dir.

Southern Aid Life Ins. Co., Inc., 214 E. Clay St., Richmond, 19, Va.; James T. Carter, Pres.; W. A. Jordan, Secy.

Southern Life Ins. Co., 1841 Pennsylvania Ave., Baltimore 17, Md.; Willard W. Allen, Pres.; W. Emerson Brown, Secy.

Standard Industrial Life Ins. Co., 1530 N. Claiborne Ave., New Orleans 16, La.; W. G. Carradine, Pres.; Mrs. W. Sazon Dorsey, Secy-Treas.

St. John Berchman's Industrial Life Ins. Co., 1125 N. Claiborne Ave., New Orleans 16, La.; Dr. J. O. Sheffield, Pres.-Medical Dir.; Mrs. Bonita L. Nelson, Secy.

Superior Life Ins. Soc. of Mich., 319 E. Kirby Ave., Detroit 2, Mich.; John W. Roxborough, Pres.; Cohen W. White, Secy.

Supreme Industrial Life Ins. Co., 1433 N. Claiborne Ave., New Orleans 15, La.; Dr. Raleigh C. Coker, Pres.-Medical Dir.; Gustave C. Chapilta, Jr., Secy.

Supreme Liberty Life Ins. Co., 3501 South Parkway, Chicago 15, Ill.; T. K. Gibson, Sr., Pres.; W. Ellis Stewart, Secy.

Union Mutual Life, Health & Accident Ins. Co., N.E. Corner 20th & Master Sts., Philadelphia 21, Pa.; M. T. Somerville, Pres.; J. Robert Saxon, Secy.

Union Protective Assurance Co., 368 Beale Ave., Memphis 3, Tenn.; Lewis H. Twigg, Pres.; E. R. Kirk, Secy-Treas.

Unity Burial Ass., 506 St. Michael St., Mobile 10, Ala.; A. L. Herman, Pres.; D. L. Moore, Secy.

Unity Mutual Life Ins. Co., 4719-4721 S. Indiana Ave., Chicago 15, Ill.; A. W. Williams, Pres.; Mrs. L. E. James, Secy.

Universal Life Ins. Co., 480 Linden Ave., Memphis 1, Tenn.; Dr. J. E. Walker, Pres.; A. Maceo Walker, Secy.

Victory Industrial Life Ins. Co., 2019 Louisiana Ave., New Orleans 15, La.; Dr. J. E. Simms, Pres.-Medical Dir.; Mrs. Essie Simms, Secy.

Victory Mutual Life Ins. Co., 5601 S. State St., Chicago 21, Ill.; Dr. P. M. H. Savory, Pres.; Bishop R. A. Valentine, Secy.

Virginia Mutual Benefit Life Ins. Co., 214 E. Clay St., Richmond 19, Va.; Booker T. Bradshaw, Pres.; Clarence L. Townes, Sr., Secy-Agency Dir.

Watchtower Life Ins. Co., P.O. Box 2097 Houston 1, Tex.; Charles A. Shaw, Exec. V-Pres.; L. B. Bickham, Secy.

Winston Mutual Life Ins. Co., 1100 E. 11th St., Winston-Salem 4, N. C.; G. W. Hill, Pres.; E. E. Hill, Secy.

Wright Mutual Ins. Co., 4808 Beaubien St., Detroit 1, Mich.; D. O. Wright, Pres.; R. O. Bradby, Jr., Secy.

Underwriters' Associations 1951-52

Akron Ins. Council, 39½ N. Howard St., Akron 8, Ohio; Carlton Conley, Pres.; Mrs. Veronica Myricks, Secy.

Chicago Negro Ins. Ass., 4636 South Parkway, Chicago 15, Ill.; V. L. Burnett, Pres.; Mrs. Olive H. Crosthwait, Secy.

Ins. Mgr.'s Ass. of D.C., 1736 Vermont Ave., N.W., Washington 9, D.C.; William M. Goines, Pres.; Mrs. Erma W. Shamwell, Secy.

The Ins. Mgrs.' Council of Cleveland, 2321 E. 55th St., Cleveland 4, Ohio; Fred S. Moore, Pres.; Charles H. Porter, Secy.

Lexington Negro Underwriters' Ass., P.O. Box 397, Lexington, Ky.; Mrs. V. B. Garner, Pres.; Miss R. M. Martin, Secy.

Maryland Mgrs.' Ass., 706 N. Gay St., Baltimore 2, Md.; Theodore Kess, Pres.; John L. Berry, Secy.

New Orleans Mgrs.' Council, 1765 N. Tonti St., New Orleans 19, La.; Eugene Lee, Pres., Norey J. Smith, Jr., Secy.

Newport News Negro Underwriters Ass., P.O. Box 562, Newport News, Va.; A. D. Manning, Pres.; Mrs. Roberta Langford, Secy.

South Carolina Negro Ins. Ass., P.O. Box 778, Columbia, S.C.; J. C. Shavers, Pres.; St. Clair Robinson, Secy.
Underwriters' Ass. of Md., 1430 Pennsylvania Ave., Baltimore 17, Md.; A. M. Jones, Pres.; Inez Lonesome, Secy.
West Side Underwriters Ass., 1705 Banker Place, Dayton 4, Ohio; Robert Patterson, Pres.; A. E. Baity, Secy.

BANKS

According to J. H. Wheeler, president of the National Bankers Association, 14 banks owned and operated by Negroes had combined resources of approximately $35,000,000 in 1950. At the end of that year they were serving approximately 110,000 depositors.

At their 1950 meeting, the National Bankers Association stressed the problems of rising operating costs. Special consideration was given to the limited sources of finance available for Negroes in business and the assistance which might be forthcoming from Negro banking institutions.

Perhaps more than any other factor in impeding the success of Negro banking attempts was the scarcity of prosperous business enterprises in other fields of industry upon which to base a Negro bank. Thus, the American Negro was caught . . . in a vicious circle. On the one hand, he needed banks to help establish successful businesses, and on the other he lacked the successful businesses upon which to base a banking industry.[1]

That these banks are becoming strong enough to assist other businesses is significant from the point of view of the development of businesses by Negroes.

The financial institutions in Table 10 point the way to what is being done in maintaining sound banking practices. They also assist Negroes in their business life, as well as in their personal life, and encourage thrift as a means of obtaining security.

The Bankers Fire Insurance Company: At its annual meeting in March 1951, at Durham, N.C., the report of the Bankers Fire Insurance Company for 1950, its thirtieth year of existence, showed a total

TABLE 10

NEGRO BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1951

Name and Location	Executive Officers
The Carver Savings Bank	L. B. Toomer, Pres.
Savannah, Ga.	L. D. Perry, Cashier
Citizens Savings Bank & Trust Co.	Henry A. Boyd, Pres.
Nashville, Tenn.	M. G. Ferguson, Exec. V-Pres.
	Miss H. L. Jordan, Cashier
Citizens & Southern Bank & Trust Co.	E. C. Wright, Pres.
Philadelphia, Pa.	Mrs. Harriett W. Lemon, Treas.
Citizens Trust Co.	L. D. Milton, Pres.
Atlanta, Ga.	J. B. Blayton, Cashier
Consolidated Bank & Trust Co.	F. C. Burke, Pres.
Richmond, Va.	W. S. Banks, Sec-Treas.
Crown Savings Bank	Leroy F. Ridley, Pres.
Newport News, Va.	
Danville Savings Bank & Trust Co.	I. W. Taylor, Pres.
Danville, Va.	M. C. Martin, Exec. V-Pres., Cashier
Douglass State Bank	H. W. Ewing, Pres.
Kansas City, Kans.	E. C. Ewing, Cashier
Farmers State Bank	Forest Anderson, Pres.
Boley, Okla.	M. W. Lee, Cashier
Fraternal Bank & Trust Co.	William McDonald, Pres.
Fort Worth, Tex.	I. P. Anderson, Exec. V-Pres., Cashier
Industrial Bank of Washington	Jessie H. Mitchell, Pres.
Washington, D.C.	Mervin O. Parker, Cashier
Mechanics & Farmers Bank	C. C. Spaulding, Pres.
Durham, N.C.	J. H. Wheeler, Exec. V-Pres., Cashier
Tri-State Bank of Memphis	Dr. J. E. Walker, Pres.
Memphis, Tenn.	
Victory Savings Bank	E. A. Adams, Pres.
Columbia, S.C.	E. W. Vance, Cashier

Source: *The Modern Farmer*, Aug. 15, 1951.

[1] Kinzer and Sagarin, *op. cit.*

of $304,173.35 as assets, against $17,-353.55 as liabilities. Of significance is the fact that to cover the liabilities, the company owned "quick" assets amounting to $203,681.74, or a ratio of $11 in assets to every $1 in liabilities. During the year, a total of $170,085.99 from premium writing and $78,984.19 in paid loss claims were reported. The company, in the meanwhile, announced its twentieth distribution of dividends, bring the dividend payments to $112,822.[1]

SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS[2]

As of Dec. 31, 1949, Negro savings and loan associations in the United States, operating in 12 states, were worth $16,-404,918. They grew 45.27% over the 1948 total. First mortgage loans totaling $14,-015,905 constituted 85.42% of all assets and exceeded the previous year's record by a gain of 41.56%. The greatest increase in all their operations was registered in volume of cash and government obligations, which aggregated $1,774,321, an excess of 120.8% beyond last year.

Liabilities and Share Capital: The growing volume of savings capital and shareholders accounts, which amounted to $13,088,262, was a significant feature of the operations for 1949. This capital sum exceeded the past year's total by $4,607,742, or 54.37%, and directly influenced the decline of 13.52% in the Federal Home Loan Bank System. Combined reserves and undivided profits of $1,146,181 advanced 34.45% during the year.

Statement of Operations: The gross operating income of 24 reporting associations for the year 1949 was $838,902; gross operating expenses, $334,927; and net income, after interest and other charges, $477,288. Of the net income, dividend distributions amounted to $311,-397; reserves and undivided profits to $165,891.

Although the dollar volume of net income increased during the year, the percentage ratio of net income to gross income dropped approximately 6%. This decline is directly traceable to the constant rise in operating expenses—39.88% —for 1949, as against 33.93% for 1948.

FHLB System Members

During 1949, three new associations were admitted to membership in the Federal Home Loan Bank System: the Carver Federal Savings and Loan Association of New York, the Trans-Bay Federal Savings and Loan Association of San Francisco, and the Watts Savings and Loan Association of Los Angeles. Fifteen associations are members of the FHLB System, five institutions have been Federally chartered by the FHLB Board, and 13 associations are members of the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation, a government agency which insures savers' funds up to $10,000.

The 1949 record of FHLB System members, as compared with non-member associations, is one of the most outstanding accomplishments of the savings and loan industry. Although they comprise only 60% of the 25 associations, they represent 93.5% of the total asset volume, 97% of combined cash and government obligations, 93% of first mortgage loans, approximately 94% of savings capital, and 88.6% of total reserves and undivided profits.

This progress record is attributable to the lending facilities and supervisory assistance of the Bank System, as well as the confidence which the Negro saver has developed in the integrity of Negro association officials and the protective regulations of Federal thrift and home finance agencies.

The American Savings and Loan League

This organization was formed Nov. 12-13, 1948, to explore the possibilities of

---

[1] Source: *The Pittsburgh Courier*, March 26, 1951.

[2] Source: *Savings and Loan Associations Owned and Operated by Negroes, Fourth Report*, U.S. Dept. of Commerce, Washington, D.C., January 1951.

new construction and to formulate plans for adequate mortgage financing of dwellings and housing projects for Negro occupancy, due to the acute housing situation among Negroes. Thirteen associations are members of the League, which includes among its objectives the formation of new associations operated by Negroes and the expansion of its program of service to all minority groups.

CREDIT UNIONS

In September 1951, at least 102 credit unions chartered under state and Federal laws were operated by Negroes in 26 states. North Carolina had 30 of these organizations, Louisiana followed with 19, Texas had 5, Missouri 5, and Virginia, Oklahoma, New York, and Kansas 4 each. There were 3 in Alabama, California, and Ohio, 2 each in West Virginia, Michigan, and Maryland, and 1 each in Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Mississippi, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, and Tennessee.

By types, these credit unions are not confined to any particular group. They exist among teachers, churches, schools and colleges, farmers, insurance companies, the NAACP, and other community organizations.

Credit Unions Serving Negroes, 1951 [1]

Alabama
- Mobile County Teachers Fed. C. U., Mobile
- Montgomery District Fed. C. U., Montgomery
- Tuskegee Institute Fed. C. U., Tuskegee Institute

Arkansas
- MWKD Fed. U., Grand Council of Freemasons, Little Rock

California
- Acme Household C. U., Berkeley
- First A.M.E. Church Fed. C. U., Los Angeles
- Sacramento NAACP C. U., Sacramento

Florida
- Railway Express Colored Employees C. U., Jacksonville

Georgia
- Bibb Professional Teachers C. U., Macon

Illinois
- Carver Center C. U., Galesburg

TABLE 11

TOTAL ASSETS 24 SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS

Associations	Total Assets
Atlanta Mutual Building, Loan & Savings Ass., Atlanta, Ga.	$1,064,924
The Berean Savings & Loan Ass., Philadelphia, Pa.	1,209,597
Berkley Citizens Mutual Building & Loan Ass., Inc., Norfolk, Va.	355,899
Broadway Federal Savings & Loan Ass., Los Angeles, Calif.	3,123,534
Calvary Building & Loan Ass., Philadelphia, Pa.	94,607
Carver Federal Savings & Loan Ass., New York, N.Y.	829,219
Community Building-Loan Ass., Norfolk, Va.	20,747
Columbia Savings & Loan Ass., Milwaukee, Wis.	793,443
East End Investment & Loan Ass., Cincinnati, Ohio	172,250
Eighth Ward Settlement Building & Loan Ass., Philadelphia, Pa.	62,752
Home Federal Savings & Loan Ass., Detroit, Mich.	384,932
Homeseekers Savings & Loan Ass., Kansas City, Mo.	22,637
Illinois Federal Savings & Loan Ass., Chicago, Ill.	2,264,765
Imperial Building & Loan Ass., Inc., Martinsville, Va.	37,863
Industrial Savings & Loan Ass., Cincinnati, Ohio	254,820
Liberty Savings & Loan Ass., Los Angeles, Calif.	1,810,524
Magic City Building & Loan Ass., Inc., Roanoke, Va.	160,674
Morgan Park Savings & Loan Ass., Chicago, Ill.	57,806
Mutual Building & Loan Ass., Durham, N.C.	1,351,859
New Age Building & Loan Ass., St. Louis, Mo.	251,376
Peoples Building & Loan Ass., Hampton, Va.	725,920
Trans-Bay Federal Savings & Loan Ass., San Francisco, Calif.	253,594
Tuskegee Savings & Loan Ass., Tuskegee Institute, Ala.	277,439
Watts Savings & Loan Ass., Los Angeles, Calif.	641,174
Zoar Community Building & Loan Ass., Philadelphia, Pa.	182,563
TOTAL	$16,404,918

Source: *Savings and Loan Associations Operated by Negroes, Fourth Report*, U.S. Dept. of Commerce, January 1951.

[1] Source: Credit Union National Association, Inc., Thomas W. Doig, Managing Director.

Kansas
- Barton County Branch NAACP C. U., Great Bend
- First C. U., Parsons Branch NAACP, Parsons
- NAACP C. U., Wichita
- Topeka Branch C. U., Topeka

Kentucky
- 13th St. Memorial C. U., Louisville

Louisiana
- Bossier Chamber of Commerce Fed. C. U., Benton
- Calliope Project C. U., New Orleans
- East Baton Rouge Teachers Fed. C. U., Baton Rouge
- Grambling Fed. C. U., Grambling
- LaFitte C. U., New Orleans
- Local 101 Industrial Insurance Agents C. U., New Orleans
- Louisiana Industrial Life Insurance Employees C. U., New Orleans
- Magnolia Project C. U., New Orleans
- Natchitoch Fed. C. U., Natchitoches
- Our Mother of Mercy Fed. C. U., Rayne
- People C. U., New Orleans
- St. Catherine's Arnaudville Fed. C. U., Arnaudville
- St. James Fed. C. U., Alexandria
- St. Thomas Parish Fed. C. U., Davant
- Supreme Insurance Co. Employees C. U., New Orleans
- Terrebonne Parents & Teachers C. U., Houma
- Twin City Teachers Fed. C. U., Monroe
- Washington Parish Teachers & Parents Fed. C. U., Franklinton
- West Baton Rouge Parish Parents & Teachers Fed. C. U., Port Allen

Maryland
- Ambrosia Fed. C. U., Baltimore
- Laurel Community Fed. C. U., Laurel

Massachusetts
- Mystic Valley Fed. C. U., Boston

Michigan
- Shrumer A.M.E. Church C. U., Detroit
- Memorial Fed. C. U., Benton Harbor

Minnesota
- Associated Negro C. U., Minneapolis

Mississippi
- Picayune Fed. C. U., Picayune

Missouri
- Ellendale C. U., St. Louis
- Lincoln Univ., Fed. C. U., Jefferson City
- St. Louis Area A. C. U., St. Louis
- Negro Employees C. U., Kansas City
- Southwest Mo. Negro Professional C. U., Carthage

New Jersey
- St. James A.M.E. C. U., Newark

New York
- Abyssinia Baptist Church Fed. C. U., New York
- Bethel A.M.E. Fed. C. U., Buffalo
- Caldwell Fed. C. U., Bronx
- Carver Fed. C. U., White Plains

North Carolina
- Asheville Buncombe C. U., Asheville
- Atlantic C. U., Rocky Mount
- Bright Leaf C. U., Ayden
- Brown Memorial C. U., Winton
- Cabarrus County C. U., Concord
- Camden C. U., Belcross
- Carver Credit C. U., Councills
- Carwell C. U., Vanceville

North Carolina (*cont.*)
- Cherrytown C. U., Charlotte
- Chicod C. U., Grimesland
- Compact C. U., Kings Mountain
- Cumberland County Negro Teachers C. U., Fayetteville
- Dan River C. U., Leaksville
- Douglas High School Farm C. U., Lawndale
- Edgecombe Farmers Coop. C. U., Tarboro
- Farmers & Veterans C. U., Fuquay Springs
- Granville C. U., Oxford
- Hertford County Guide C. U., Como
- Joint County C. U., Powellsville
- Lincoln Academy Community C. U., Kings Mountain
- Pasquotank C. U., Elizabeth City
- Perquimas C. U., Hertford
- Roanoke Chowan C. U., Rich Square
- Roanoke C. U., Weldon
- Roper C. U., Roper
- School Workers Fed. C. U., Charlotte
- Square Deal C. U., Scranton
- Warren County C. U., Warrenton
- Wilson County C. U., Wilson
- Zebulon C. U., Zebulon

Ohio
- Cleveland Tuskegee Alumni C. U., Cleveland
- NAACP C. U., Youngstown
- State College Fed. C. U., Wilberforce

Oklahoma
- Creek Farmers Fed. C. U., Bristow
- Okla. Negro Teachers C. U., Oklahoma City
- Seminole County C. U., Wewoka
- Tulsa Negro Teachers C. U., Tulsa

Pennsylvania
- Lincoln Park Residents Fed. C. U., Pittsburgh

South Carolina
- Richland Teachers Council Fed. C. U., Columbia

Tennessee
- Foote Homes Fed. C. U., Memphis

Texas
- Baptist People Fed. C. U., Victoria
- Dallas Negro Teachers C. U., Dallas
- Galveston Negro Chamber of Commerce C. U., Galveston
- McDonald College C. U., Fort Worth
- Texas State Univ. Fed. C. U., Houston

Virginia
- A.F.L. Local 209 Richmond Fed. C. U., Richmond
- A.F.L. 216 Richmond Fed. C. U., Richmond
- Norfolk Teachers Ass. Fed. C. U., Norfolk
- Salem Community Fed. C. U., Salem

West Virginia
- Lakin Fed. C. U., Lakin
- The Weirton Progressive Fed. C. U., Weirton

Federal Credit Unions, 1942 and 1950: In 1942, 88% of all Federal credit unions chartered were operating; for Negroes, 80%. All Federal credit unions canceled and inoperative during the same year amounted to 17%; for Negroes, 14%. For all Federal credit unions, the percentage of actual to potential member-

TABLE 12

PROGRESS OF FEDERAL CREDIT UNIONS AMONG NEGROES COMPARED TO ALL FEDERAL CREDIT UNIONS

	December 31, 1942				December 31, 1950			
	All Fed. C. U.		Fed. C.U. Among Negroes		All Fed. C. U.		Fed. C.U. Among Negroes	
Fed. C. U. chartered	4,980	100%	84	100%	7,046	100%	153	100%
Fed. C. U. operating	4,145	83%	72	86%	4,984	71%	122	80%
Fed. C. U. canceled and inoperative	835	17%	12	14%	2,062	29%	31	20%
Fed. Cr. Un. reporting	4,070		70		4,984		122	
Membership								
Potential	3,780,251		36,048		5,411,152		96,912	
Actual	1,347,519		10,706		2,126,823		23,254	
Percentage actual to potential		35%		30%		39%		24%
Average No. members per FCU	331		153		427		191	
Total Assets	$119,232,893		$301,863		$405,834,976		$2,270,434	
Loan Statistics								
Total loans outstanding	$42,886,750	100%	$152,721	100%	$263,735,838	100%	$1,514,458	100%
Current loans	36,044,390	84%	122,639	80%	249,161,672	94%	1,308,195	86%
Delinquent 2 or more[1]	6,842,360	16%	30,082	20%	14,574,166	6%	206,263	14%
Legal reserve for bad loans	3,719,976		13,443		12,356,142		78,343	
Special reserve for delinquent loans	97,365		1,133		563,212		16,776	
Total amount loaned since organization	$502,187,358		$1,061,299		$2,124,264,706		$13,292,158	
Net amount charged off for bad loans	403,392		861		2,928,445		16,717	
Percentage of charge-off to amount loaned		0.08%		0.08%		.14%		.12%
Share Statistics								
Total shareholdings	$109,498,801		$274,288		$361,924,778		$2,017,725	
Average holdings per FCU	26,903		3,918		72,617		16,539	
Average holdings per member	81		26		170		87	

Source: Bureau of Federal Credit Unions, C. R. Orchard, Director.

[1] Includes military loans.

ship was 35%; for Negroes, 30%. Current loans for all of these unions were 84%; Negro Federal credit union loans were 80%. All loans delinquent for two months or more amounted to 16%; for Negro credit unions, this delinquency was 20%. All Federal credit unions and Federal credit unions among Negroes had the same percentage of charge-offs to amounts loaned, 0.08% in 1942.

In 1950, the picture is somewhat different. For that year, 71% of all Federal credit unions chartered were operating; while for the Negro credit unions, 80% were operating. All Federal credit unions canceled and inoperative during the same year were 29%; for Negroes, 20%. For all Federal credit unions, the percentage of actual to potential membership was 39%; for Negroes, 24%. Current loans for all Federal credit unions amounted to 94%; Negro Federal credit unions loans were 86%. All Federal credit unions had only 6% of their loans delinquent two months or more in 1950; for the same period, 14% of the loans of Negro Federal credit unions were delinquent. The percentage of charge-offs to amounts loaned for all Federal credit unions was 14%; for Negroes, 12%.

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS*

Accountancy is increasingly becoming an important business among Negroes. Several have opened individual offices. A prominent example is Mrs. Mary Washington of Chicago, licensed during 1939, and sole owner of her business. She supervises a staff of seven, and her firm handles general accounting, installation of accounting systems, and financial reporting.

Others who have formed companies include: Lucas and Tucker of New York City; J. B. Blayton and Company, Auditors and Actuaries, Atlanta, Ga.; G. S. Marchman and Company, Chicago, Ill.; and Richard A. Austin Company, Detroit, Mich. In the teaching field are: Mrs. Larzette Hale of Clark University; Lincoln J. Harrison of Central State College, Wilberforce, Ohio; and Carey B. Lewis, Jr., at Southern University, Baton Rouge, La. Jesse H. Turner is with the Tri-State Bank of Memphis, Tenn.

The first Negro Certified Public Accountant to win the Ph.D. degree in accounting is William H. Campfield, son of Mrs. I. K. Campfield and the late Charles G. Campfield, Tuskegee Institute, Ala. This degree was conferred by the University of Illinois in 1951. Twenty-six names are recorded on the list that follows.

Some Negro Certified Pubic Accountants

California:
- Bratton, Bertrand B., 2514½ Central Ave., Los Angeles
- Campfield, Dr. William H., 725-25th Ave., San Francisco

District of Columbia, Washington:
- Cromwell, John W.

Georgia, Atlanta:
- Blayton, J. B., Sr., 239 Auburn Ave., N. E.
- Hale, Mrs. Larzette, 239 Auburn Ave., N. E.

Illinois, Chicago:
- Beckett, Charles A., 4655 So. Michigan Ave.
- Jones, Theodore A., 3507 So. Parkway
- Lewis, Cary B., Jr., 4926 Washington Park Court
- Little, Isaac Y., 2700 So. Wabash Ave.
- Marchman, G. Stevens, 4649 So. Parkway
- Pittman, Hiram L., 2700 So. Wabash Ave.
- Washington, Mrs. Mary T., 2700 So. Wabash Ave.
- Wilson, Arthur J., 765 E. Oakwood Blvd.

Kentucky, Louisville:
- Christian, J. W.

Michigan, Detroit:
- Austin, Richard A., Richard A. Austin Company of Certified Public Accountants
- Monjor, Milton, Richard A. Austin Company of Certified Public Accountants
- Washington, George

New York, N. Y.:
- Drayton, Parnell, 166 W. 129th St.
- Lucas, Wilmer F., 209 W. 129th St.
- Rawlins, Louis, 209 W. 139th St.
- Tucker, Alfred, 209 W. 139th St.

Ohio:
- Brown, Dallas, c/o Majestic Hotel, Cleveland
- Harrison, Lincoln Jay., Central State College, Wilberforce
- Whiting, Elmer J., Jr., 8414 Cedar Ave., Cleveland

Tennessee:
- Campbell, R., Nashville
- Turner, Jesse H., c/o Tri-State Bank of Memphis, Memphis

*Source: Questionnaire and Negro Press.

SOME OUTSTANDING BUSINESSES AND BUSINESSMEN[1]

In general the Negro in business operates small service establishments which cater to basic needs—grocery stores, barber shops, cleaning, pressing, and tailoring establishments, drug stores, auto service stations, beauty shops, and the like.

The Bureau of the Census reports on business for 1948 do not provide any data on business establishments owned and operated by Negroes, because the question on race of proprietor asked in 1939 and earlier was not asked in the last survey. However, there are numerous cases of outstanding and prosperous businesses owned and operated by Negroes all over the United States in addition to those in which Negroes have traditionally been successful.

Contracting: The Means Brothers, Inc., of Gary, Ind., have developed within the past few years several model home projects. During their building career they have built more than 700 small homes, ranging from 4 to 12 rooms, and about 100 commercial buildings, such as flats, stores, warehouses and churches. In January 1950, they held a week-long daily inspection of two homes of the F. D. Patterson Village. The president, Andrew A. Means, a Tuskegee Institute graduate, is nationally known for his contributions to better housing and for his active participation in the wide-scale effort to develop Negro business throughout the country. His firm has also developed the Means Model Community, the Booker T. Washington Terrace, and the Gary Land Subdivision Project, all of the city of Gary. This firm regularly employs 112 men, including plumbers and electricians, who draw a weekly payroll of from $7,800 to $18,000.

Walter "Chief" Aiken of Atlanta, Ga., a Hampton graduate, is a recognized builder of small homes. Not only has he built more than 3,000 homes between 1945 and 1950, he has also made them obtainable to the most needy by financing purchases himself under a plan whereby only a small down payment is required. This is possible because he combines prefabricated and custom construction. As a matter of business principle he earns only a small per-unit profit. Hiring white and colored workers strictly on an ability basis, his construction firm is a living example of the workability of fair employment practices in the South. In addition to small homes, his specialty, he has built some of the finest homes in Atlanta.

Samuel Plato is leading the way in solving the acute housing shortage in Louisville, Ky. During 1950, Mr. Plato built 36 two-bedroom houses selling under $8,000. He built a number of four-room houses in 1951 and now plans to erect 12 more with prices starting at $7,500.

Paul Williams, celebrated architect and builder of homes for small income families, has designed many fine California homes as well as public buildings. In 1951, he was selected to design the $84,000 shrine to the memory of the late singer, Al Jolson.

Engineering: Archie A. Alexander of Iowa is a builder of bridges and other engineering projects. Upon entering the University of Iowa he was told that a Negro could not hope to succeed as an engineer. After 14 years, his alma mater called him back to construct a $1,000,000 heating plant and to lecture to students in the Engineering College. His company, known as Alexander and Repass, is reported to have completed 300 building projects, valued at nearly $20,000,000, in 34 years. Among their construction projects are the Tidal Basin Bridge, Washington, D.C., and the $3,500,000 District of Columbia speedway.

Arts and Craft Shop: Afro-Arts Bazaar, Inc., 124 E. 60 St., N.Y., N.Y., opened on March 1, 1949. Three enterprising Negro

[1] Sources: *Chicago Defender*, Jan. 14, 1950, Oct. 21, 1950; *Ebony*, November 1948, August 1949, October 1950, April 1951; *Black Dispatch*, Aug. 8, 1951; *Afro-American*, Feb. 17, 1951; *Tyler College Chain Bulletin*, August 1946; and interview with H. M. Morgan.

women, Miss Etta Moten (Mrs. Claude Barnett), singer; Mrs. Estelle Massey Osborne, social-minded nurse; and Mrs. Ida Cullen, widow of the poet, Countee Cullen, formed a partnership on a capital investment of less than $3,000. The idea for the shop came from their desire to "focus attention on the arts and crafts and especially the contributions of the darker peoples of the world." Imported articles from Africa, Haiti, and Cuba are their specialty. They also deal in unusual American art objects. In 1950 this business had a $20,000 stock and was well rated by Dun and Bradstreet.

Beauty Culture: The beauty culture business has long been a lucrative one for Negroes, one in which large numbers have been able to secure employment. Since Madame C. J. Walker founded her system of beauty culture and Mrs. Annie M. Malone developed the Poro system some 50 years ago, others have successfully followed in their footsteps. In 1931, one of the most modern of the beauty culture businesses owned by Negroes was the Rose Meta House of Beauty, Inc., N.Y., N.Y. It began in 1904, when two young women, one an experienced beauty shop operator and the other trained in biology and physical education, joined their resources and worked out their ideas of combining body care with a specially blended line of cosmetics. They began in a run-down old mansion with a capital of $10,000. By 1948 they had experimented with cosmetics suitable for the pigmentation of colored people and were distributing their products in 42 cities of the United States and in Liberia, Jamaica, Cuba, and other foreign countries. By 1950, they had further expanded their domestic and foreign trade, had opened three shops in New York, and were employing at least 300 people.

Through demonstrations in Paris in the same year, Rose Morgan acquainted French women and beauty operators with a new method of pressing and waving hair. She also toured Nice, Algiers, Casablanca, Switzerland, and Dakar, West Africa. The Rose Meta Company's name is copyrighted in many foreign countries.

Shirt Manufacturer: The Washington Shirt Manufacturing Company of Chicago, according to the *Chicago Defender*, Oct. 21, 1950, is the only Negro shirt-manufacturing company in America. It has produced and sold almost 4,000,000 men's shirts during the past few years. Starting business in 1930, George J. Washington shocked his friends by leaving the security of a post-office job to pursue a childhood dream. In 1950 he was reported to have grossed $750,000. His payroll for 330 regular employees, who work in two shifts, is above $325,000 a year. His shirts, trademarked "Dunbar Shirts," are sold not only in such stores as Marshall Field, Chicago, but also in first class men's stores everywhere.

This factory received orders from the government during World War II and made almost 1,000,000 shirts for the Army, as well as undershirts, shorts, and ties. In 1948, the factory was renovated and new machines costing more than $20,000 installed.

Barbering: A unique business is the Tyler Barber College, authorized and recognized by State Boards of Barber Examiners, State approval agencies, and the Veterans Administration. Organized in 1933 with its home office in Tyler, Texas, this chain of barber colleges, according to H. M. Morgan, founder-president, had eight units in September 1950, located in Tyler, Houston, and Dallas, Texas; Jackson, Miss.; Little Rock, Ark.; and New York City. This chain now has more than 15,000 graduates, who practice in every state. As the first school of its kind in America for Negroes, it aims to help them "regain the barbering business through training and intelligence," as Mr. Morgan states.

Inventor-Manufacturer: William Chester Roth is a successful inventor who has gone into business. Formerly a farmer, this Gap, Pa., businessman is said to have begun registering his patents nearly 20 years ago and to do a current annual business of more than $50,000 by manufacturing and selling his own inventions.

among which is a bombsight. In 1932, he designed and perfected three new pieces of farm machinery, which promptly enabled him to convert his blacksmith shop into a manufacturing business. His first product was a baler-feeder, then came a cinder and manure spreader, and finally an automatic tie for a hay-baler. Ruth's machine shop has equipment valued at over $65,000. His son is his business partner, and he employs a mixed crew of workmen.

Realtor: An unusual business for a woman is that of Mrs. Geneva K. Valentine of Washington, D.C., whose 40 salesmen are said to have handled $1,250,000 worth of realty business in 1946. She is the only Negro woman member of the National Association of Real Estate Boards.

Ice Cream Manufacturer: Kit Baldwin, who owns the Baldwin Ice Cream Company on Chicago's Southside, is one of the few ice-cream manufacturers among Negroes. Starting as a day-time salesman while working at night in the Post Office, Baldwin took over a shaky plant in 1939 and built it into a successful business. He has about 125 outlets and has won the confidence of his patrons to the extent that his product is one of the top Southside sellers.

Diversified Businesses: New Orleans, La., like many other large southern cities, has numerous Negro-owned businesses. In 1949, there were 3,100 in that city alone. *Fortune* cited some of the most successful.[1] There is, for example, contractor Joe Bartholomew, reputed to be worth $500,000. In addition to his contracting business, specializing in drainage, foundation, and landscape work, he is a real-estate dealer and head of an insurance company. He also manufactures a high-quality ice cream. He employs accountants and secretaries to maintain his businesses other than contracting. In 1934, Bartholomew repaired Tulane Avenue in his home city, a $250,000 job. He handled all the stone at the famous Charity Hospital, and during World War II did "large-scale" work for Higgins, Inc., shipyards. He has drained, landscaped, and laid sewage pipe for some of the largest public and private housing projects in the city and has provided foundations for factories and office buildings, including the Johns-Manville plant. His preparation of the grounds for the Parkview Gardens, a new housing unit, was a $300,000 job. Bartholemew's ice-cream business is housed in a $75,000 plant and uses two refrigerated trucks.

Adam Haydel, who began as an auto wrecker, is also said to operate a six-figure business. He is now a contractor, a real-estate dealer, an insurance man, a drugstore owner, a night club operator, and an undertaking establishment operator. The forty-two-year old Haydel moved from his father's 1,300 acre plantation in southern Louisiana during the 1931 slump, went to New Orleans, and became a plasterer by day and an auto mechanic by night. In 1935 he went into business for himself. Today, after seventeen years, he is one of the best known and most influential Negro businessmen in the city.

In 1942, George McDemmond of New Orleans began his potato-chip business with two sacks of potatoes, eight gallons of cooking oil, a slicing machine, and $40 worth of wax bags, all of which he purchased for $78. In 1949 he owned a $50,000 plant. He does between $150,000 and $200,000 worth of business a year in potato chips, pork skins, and peanut-butter wafers, calling his products "Community Essentials." About 15% of his sales are to white retail outlets. Through brokers he sells to New York distributors and reaches markets as far off as South America. He is one of the largest Negro manufacturers and distributors of food in America.

In their diversity of activities these men cut across racial lines with "luxuries and necessities that rank high in quality by any standards." They have created new opportunities for Negro businessmen by their endeavors.

[1] *Fortune*, November 1949, pp. 112-116.

INTEGRATION OR SEGREGATION IN BUSINESS

Robert H. Kinzer and Edward Sagarin in *The Negro in American Business* (1950) pose the ideological dilemma facing the Negro in business as it faces him in every phase of his life, that of making a choice between the temporary advantages of separation and "fuller economic opportunities offered by the difficult road of integration."

The Negro is at the present time at a crossroad. The expansion of vocational and business education has brought forth a generation among whom are large numbers of Negroes excellently equipped for the business world and who, finding the roads seemingly blocked, turn toward a segregated economy. At the same time, the entire social trend in this country, from a long-range viewpoint, indicates that the forward-looking Negro has greater opportunities in business than ever before, not as a Negro businessman specifically, but as an American businessman.

Fundamentally, the dilemma thus resolves itself into one of outlook. If the Negro is at a crossroad, he finds paths leading in two directions. Standing at that point, a choice seems to be mandatory. Shall he think and work in terms of a separate economy, exploiting its possibilities, utilizing its advantages, prolonging its life? Or, shall the other pathway be taken, with the orientation toward integration, the overcoming of obstacles, the breakdown of separatist tendencies?

These writers make this conclusion:

The two roads can be taken simultaneously and, despite temporary conflicts that may arise from time to time, they will actually aid each other. In fact, it would be impossible at this time to suggest that either pathway be abandoned, because there would be entailed an obvious sacrifice that Negro people can ill afford to make.

This joint development of the separate and the integrated philosophies of business is not only desirable, but is inevitable. It is, in fact, forced upon the Negro by outer circumstances, by the current political and economic status in the United States, just as the previous economic roads which he took at other stages of his history were imposed from without.

It is not the Negro in business that is faced with an ideological dilemma, so much as it is American business that is faced with this dilemma.

Elmer W. Henderson, director, American Council on Human Rights, in his article, "Why Have Negro Enterprises in an Integrated Society?", appearing in the Spring 1951 issue of *The Pilot*, organ of the National Negro Insurance Association, is in agreement with this point of view. He feels that—

> ...there has developed a confusion in the minds of most of us about the relationship of Negro-owned enterprises to the general fight against segregation and ultimately to the goal of an integrated society. Some have gone so far as to say Negro business as such can have no place at all when we finally achieve the abolition of segregation. This is not sound thinking.
>
> Negro owned and operated enterprises are any and all businesses under the proprietorship and management of colored Americans. They may or may not limit their services or market to Negroes although this has been a predominating characteristic....
>
> Our economy is based on individual or corporate enterprises and will no doubt remain so for a long time. If all segregation were abolished the day after tomorrow, Negroes would still have the problem of making a living; either by going into business for themselves or by selling their labor for hire.... The job of making a living and creating wealth must go hand in hand with the fight against segregation and discrimination.
>
> Negro business is not the same as Jim-Crow business. What tends to equate the two is that Negro enterprises usually employ only Negroes and usually cater only to Negro trade. There develops too often a psychology of lower standards and a market of trade limited by the segregated environs and the habits of life that may exist there. We see many signs of a movement away from Jim-Crow business but it is still too prevalent. On the other hand, Negro-owned and operated enterprises should be unlimited in scope and the standards put on as competitive a basis as financing permits.
>
> The pattern that most American business enterprises have followed has been in the beginning to cater to a small specialized or geographically restricted clientele but as they grow larger and more secure to remove all bounds to the limits of the market.
>
> The basic ingredient of success in any type of business is having something to sell that is a little better or a little cheaper than that of the other fellow. There is every reason to believe that white customers will react in the same way as Negro customers. My plea is that the Negro business man throw off the remains of the ghetto psychology... and look upon our entire national population as a potential market for his goods and services.

National Negro Business League

The National Negro Business League was organized in Boston, Mass., in 1900.

It represents the vision of Booker T. Washington that ultimately the Negro should be integrated into the affairs of the state, the nation, and the world.

He realized that business and the building of it was basic to the rise of the race. He further knew that the Negro was not in a position to provide the financing to carry forward the needed program, so he turned to his friend, Julius Rosenwald, and to the Standard Oil Company to provide the funds with which to inaugurate the League. Its first headquarters was at Tuskegee Institute, and there, at the shrine of its founder, the League celebrated its Golden Anniversary in 1950. In 1951, the League established permanent headquarters at 1228 U St., Washington 9, D.C.

Presidents of the National Negro Business League have been: Booker T. Washington, 1900-15; J. C. Napier, 1915-19; Robert R. Moton, 1919-30; C. C. Spaulding, 1930-38; Dr. J. E. Walker, 1938-44; Roscoe Dungee, 1944-46; A. J. Gaston, 1946-48; Horace Sudduth, 1948-current.[1]

Negro Business Associations, 1951

Emmer Martin Lancaster, adviser on Negro Affairs, U.S. Department of Commerce, Washington, D.C., has compiled a list of approximately 200 Negro business associations, located in 21 states and more than 100 cities throughout the United States. Fourteen of the associations are national in scope, together having 111 affiliates throughout the nation. Prepared at the request of prominent business executives and delegates attending the Annual Conference of the Negro in Business, sponsored by the U.S. Department of Commerce, the data, for the most part, was obtained from ranking officials of the listed associations. Organizations known as Negro Chambers of Commerce and Negro business Leagues are included in these associations.

[1] Source: Horace Sudduth, president, National Negro Business League, in Convention Journal and Directory, National Negro Business League and National Housewives League of America. 51st Anniversary, 1951.

12

The Armed Forces

ELIMINATION OF SEGREGATION

Reporting on Negroes in the armed forces of the United States has become difficult since the end of World War II with the inauguration of a Federal policy requiring the elimination of segregation. This integration policy and its implementation in the past five years is a major reform.

Records of the Selective Service System show that 1,074,088 Negroes were inducted into the armed forces between Nov. 1, 1940, and Aug. 1, 1946, or 10.07% of the total number of men of all races inducted during that period. The total number of Negroes to enlist or be inducted in this period was 1,154,720 or 7.7% of the total.[1]

All branches of the armed forces of the United States were still segregated when World War II ended with the signing of the articles of surrender by Japan on Sept. 2, 1945. The Army had held to its traditional policy of segregation according to race. And at the end of 1945 slightly over 5% of the Negroes in the Navy were in general ratings and almost 95% in the messman's branch. The Air Force maintained segregated units.

Experiments with integrated units had been tried by the Army in the latter period of the war. The Navy had revised its policy to eliminate segregation in training. However, a uniform policy did not go into effect until Executive Order 9981 was issued by President Harry S. Truman on July 26, 1948.

EXECUTIVE ORDER 9981

Whereas it is essential that there be maintained in the armed services of the United States the highest standards of democracy, with equality of treatment and opportunity for all those who serve in our country's defense:

Now, therefore, by virtue of the authority vested in me as President of the United States, by the Constitution and the statutes of the United States, and as Commander in Chief of the armed services, it is hereby ordered as follows:

1. It is hereby declared to be the policy of the President that there shall be equality of treatment and opportunity for all persons in the armed services without regard to race, color, religion or national origin. This policy shall be put into effect as rapidly as possible, having due regard to the time required to effectuate any necessary changes without impairing efficiency or morale.

2. There shall be created in the National Military Establishment an advisory committee to be known as the President's Committee on Equality of Treatment and Opportunity in the Armed Services, which shall be composed of seven members to be designated by the President.

3. The Committee is authorized on behalf of the President to examine into the rules, procedures and practices of the armed services in order to determine what changes in such rules, procedures and practices may be advisable in order to promote the highest degree of efficiency in the services. The Committee shall confer and advise with the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of the Army, the Secretary of the Navy and the Secretary of the Air Force, and shall submit such recommendations to the President and the said Secretaries as in the judgment of the Committee will effectuate the policy hereof.

4. All executive departments and agencies of the Federal Government are authorized and directed to cooperate with the Committee in its work, and to furnish the Committee such information or the services of such persons as the Committee may request in the performance of its duties.

5. When requested by the Committee to do so, persons in the armed services or in any of the executive departments and agencies of the Federal Government shall testify before the Committee and shall make available for the use of the Committee such documents and

[1] Johnson, Campbell Jr. "The Negro and Selective Service," The Negro Digest, Vol. 12, No. 12, October 1963.

other information as the Committee may require.

6. The Committee shall continue to exist until such time as the President shall terminate its existence by Executive Order.

Harry S. Truman

The President appointed the following to be members of the Committee: Charles Fahy, Chairman; Alphonsus J. Donahue; Lester B. Granger; Charles Luckman; Dwight R. G. Palmer; John H. Sengstacke; William E. Stevenson.

Secretary of Defense Johnson's Directive

While the President's Committee was sitting on April 6, 1949, Secretary of Defense Louis Johnson issued the following directive:

1. a. It is the policy of the National Military Establishment that there shall be equality of treatment and opportunity for all persons in the armed services without regard to race, color, religion or national origin.

b. To assist in achieving uniform application of this policy, the following supplemental policies are announced:

(1) To meet the requirements of the services for qualified individuals, all personnel will be considered on the basis of individual merit and ability and must qualify according to the prescribed standards for enlistment, attendance at schools, promotion, assignment to specific duties, etc.

(2) All individuals, regardless of race, will be accorded equal opportunity for appointment, advancement, professional improvement, promotion and retention in their respective components of the National Military Establishment.

(3) Some units may continue to be manned with Negro personnel; however, all Negroes will not necessarily be assigned to Negro units. Qualified Negro personnel shall be assigned to fill any type of position vacancy in organizations or overhead installations without regard to race.

2. Each department is directed to examine its present practices and determine what forward steps can and should be made in the light of this policy and in view of Executive Order 9981, dated July 26, 1948 which directs that this policy shall be put into effect as rapidly as possible with due regard to the time required to effectuate any necessary changes without impairing efficiency or morale.

3. Following the completion of this study, each department shall state, in writing, its own detailed implementation of the general policy stated herein and such supplemental policies as may be determined by each service to meet its own specific needs. These statements shall be submitted to the chairman of the Personnel Policy Board, Office of the Secretary of Defense not later than May 1, 1949.

THE ARMY

By far the greater number of Negroes in the armed forces have served in the Army. The new policy was slowest to get underway and to be implemented in this branch of the service.

The Gillem Report

In October 1945, the Army convened a special board of general officers and charged it with submitting recommendations to the Secretary of War and the Chief of Staff. This body became popularly known as the "Gillem" Board after its chairman, Lt. Gen. Alvin C. Gillem. The Gillem Board sat for three and one-half months and on Feb. 26, 1946, released its report. From this report, Army policy was defined and published in *Utilization of Negro Manpower in the Post-War Army Policy*, War Department Circular, No. 124, April 1946.

Adopted recommendations of the Board included:

1. Inclusion of Negroes in the Army in the same ratio as in the civilian population.

2. Assignment of Negroes to both combat and service units.

3. Assignment of Negroes to separate outfits to range in size from companies to regiments, some of which units to be grouped together with white units into composite organizations.

4. Establishment of uniform procedures in processing all enlisted men to insure proper classification and assignment of individuals.

5. Gradual, complete replacement of white officers assigned to Negro units with qualified Negro officers.

6. Acceptance of officers into the Regular Army without regard to race and continuation of "the present policy of according all officers, regardless of race, equal opportunities for appointment, advancement, professional improvement, promotion and retention in all components of the Army."

7. Continuation of present policies barring segregation in the use of recreational facilities at Army posts.

8. Stationing of Negro units in localities and communities where attitudes are most fa-

vorable and in such numbers as will not constitute an undue burden to the local civilian facilities.

The Board had decided that segregation must be maintained; and therefore, if the Negro soldier were to be used according to his individual capacity, Negro units must be created which would conform in general to white units.

The Fahy Committee Report

When the Fahy Committee issued its report in 1950, it announced basic changes that had occurred in Army policy since it had begun its work. The Committee reported the following policy changes:

In August 1949, the Army had 490 active occupational specialties. In 198 of these specialties, there were no authorizations at all for Negroes. All Army jobs are now open to Negroes. (Policy change adopted Sept. 30, 1949).

All Army school courses are open to Negroes without restriction or quota. (Policy change adopted Sept. 30, 1949). For the first time Negroes no longer are limited in assignment to Negro and overhead (housekeeping) units, but are to be assigned according to their qualifications to any unit, including formerly white units. (Policy change adopted Jan. 16, 1950).

The 10% limitation on Negro strength in the Army has been abolished, and there no longer are Negro quotas for enlistment. (Policy change adopted March 24, 1950).

On the sixteenth of January 1950, the Army issued Special Regulations No. 600-629-1, *Personal Utilization of Negro Manpower in the Army*, superseding Circular 124, which had embodied the recommendations of the Gillem Board. The policy of the Army was now one of full integration without prejudice or segregation.

Implementation of Policy

Far into 1951 the Negro press reproached the Army for its failure to carry out the policy of integration. Congressman Jacob K. Javits (Repn. N.Y.) turned the spotlight on this failure and called the attention of the Defense Department to specific instances.

Reporters for Negro weekly papers visited camps and installations and publicized what they found, giving praise or censure where they saw or did not see integration in process. In its Sunday edition, May 20, 1951, the *Atlanta Daily World* reported seven Army camps where there was no segregation: Fort Jackson, S.C., Camp Breckinridge, Ky., Fort Riley, Kans., Fort Leonard Wood, Mo., Fort Ord, Calif., Camp Chaffee, Ark., and Camp Roberts, Calif.

Segregation of units in the Far East continued throughout the period of command of Gen. Douglas MacArthur, who, after his recall to the United States, disclaimed responsibility for this and blamed military authorities in Washington. His successor, Gen. Matthew Ridgway, was instructed to give Executive Order 9981 his full support.

The Korean War

Upon the outbreak of war in Korea, organized reserves and National Guard units were mobilized, and before the end of the year many Negro units were on active duty. News releases in September 1950 reported that the following Negro units had joined the fighting:

3rd Battalion, 15th Infantry Regiment, Third Airborne Division, attached to the 82nd Airborne Division

3rd Battalion, 503d Airborne Infantry

503d AAA Automatic Weapons Battalion

558th Quartermaster Service Company

98th Field Artillery Battalion

665th Transportation Truck Company

2nd Ranger Company

159th Field Artillery Battalion

The following participated in the Inchon Invasion in October 1950:

503d Quartermaster Service Company

57th Engineer Treadway Bridge Company

558th and 561st Amphibian Companies

96th Field Artillery Battalion

78th Composite Engineers

65th Ordnance Ammunition Company

548th Quartermaster Laundry Company

581st Engineers

159th Truck Company

65th Engineer Treadway Bridge Company

It is notable that none of these units is larger than a battalion, and many are companies. Integration had proceeded to the point that no separate Negro units of larger size could be identified except the 24th Infantry Regiment.

[1] Freedom to Serve: Equality of Treatment and Opportunity in the Armed Services. A Report of the President's Committee, U.S. Gov. Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1950.

24th Infantry Regiment

The 24th Infantry Regiment figured prominently in the news reports, receiving both censure and praise. At the time of its deactivation in October, 1951, the "24th" was the last of four Negro units authorized by Congress in 1866. The other three, the 25th Infantry and the 9th and 10th Cavalry units, had already gone. The 24th Regiment was organized at Fort McKevitt, Texas, in 1869, and achieved fame in the battle of San Juan Hill during the Spanish-American War. It was the first Negro unit to get into the war in the Pacific in 1942, and in 1946 joined the occupation forces in Japan. The racially mixed unit to replace the 24th was redesignated the 14th Infantry Regiment. The Department of the Army announced that because its history as an all-colored regiment is so firmly fixed in the public mind, a new designation was more appropriate for a racially mixed unit. The colors of the 24th Infantry Regiment, with Block House insignia, adopted following the Spanish-American War, were retired.

Winning more combat decorations in the Korean fighting than were won by all Negro units in World War II, the 24th was especially praised for the capture of Yechon and for action at Seoul, but was censured for retreating at Taejon. Some of its members were court-martialed. The case of Lt. Leon A. Gilbert received wide public attention. He was convicted of violating the 75th Article of War—misbehavior in front of the enemy—and given the death penalty. The intervention of the NAACP through its Special Counsel, Thurgood Marshall, who was dispatched to Japan to investigate the case, resulted in commutation of Gilbert's sentence by President Truman. His punishment was cut to 20 years' imprisonment on Nov. 27, 1951. Mr. Marshall's investigation of the Gilbert case and others brought to light some unusually harsh sentences for Negro soldiers as contrasted with those given to whites. The following summary indicates the extent of this disparity in military justice.

TABLE 1

SUMMARY OF COURTS MARTIAL IN KOREA ALLEGED VIOLATIONS OF 75TH ARTICLE OF WAR

Disposition	Number by Race	
	Negro	White
Accused	60	8
Charges Withdrawn	23	2
Charge reduced to AWOL	1	0
Acquitted	4	4
Sentenced	32	2
Death	1	0
Life	15	0
50 years	1	0
25 years	2	0
20 years	3	0
15 years	1	0
10 years	7	0
5 years	2	1
3 years	0	1

The 24th Infantry, with its long fighting record, was not without heroes. Pfc. William Thompson, a 24th Infantry soldier, was posthumously awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor, becoming the first Negro so honored since the Spanish-American War. In neither World War I nor II did a Negro win this honor.

Lt. H. E. Sutton

Another of the individual heroes of the Korean War is the Third Division's Lt. Harry E. Sutton of the Bronx, N.Y., who, with his infantry platoon, stood off North Korean attacks and saved UN soldiers on the Hungnam Beachhead. Assigned to a long, three-humped ridge, only Lt. Sutton and his platoon of heroic Negro doughboys stood between the Communists and the Sea of Japan, into which the enemy were trying to drive UN forces. If this platoon had yielded, the end would have been written then and there to the saga of the Allied evacuation from North Korea. From early dawn of Monday, Dec. 18, 1950, until the afternoon of Tuesday, the 19th, Lt. Sutton led his men to attack and counter-attack. Before the day was ended a new name had been added to the long list made famous by gallant stands—"Sutton's Ridge." Some of the Reds managed to get into Sutton's lines but he and his men killed them off as fast as they came. After-battle examination

showed one GI dead beneath the bodies of two of the enemy. He had killed them both. When the enemy finally gave up their attacks, every man in the platoon was down to his last clip of .30-calibre ammunition for his M-1 rifle.[1]

The Winstead Amendment

The elimination of segregation in the armed forces continued, but on April 12, 1951, certain southerners in Congress sought to turn the clock back by inserting a segregation clause, known as the Winstead Amendment, in a new draft bill. Congressman William L. Dawson of Illinois led the fight against this clause in a stirring plea which moved even some of the southern Democrats to applaud. The amendment was defeated, 178 to 126.

ROTC

Reserve Officers Training Corps courses are offered at 15 Negro institutions. The schools having ROTC units are:

TABLE 2

State	Institution
Alabama	Tuskegee Inst. (Infantry & Air)
District of Columbia	Howard Univ. (Infantry & Air)
Florida	Flda. A.&M. Coll. (Artillery)
Louisiana	Southern Univ. (Transportation)
Maryland	Morgan State Coll. (Infantry)
Missouri	Lincoln Univ. (Engineer)
No. Carolina	A.&T. Coll. (Infantry & Air)
Ohio	Central State Coll. (Infantry)
	Wilberforce Univ. (Infantry)
So. Carolina	S. C. State Coll. (Infantry)
Tennessee	Tenn. State Univ. (Air)
Texas	Prairie View A.&M. Coll. (Infantry)
Virginia	Hampton Inst. (Artillery)
	Va. State Coll. (Quartermaster)
W. Virginia	W. Va. State Coll. (Artillery)

Source: Supplementary Data on Racial Integration in the Armed Forces, Jan. 21, 1952, supplied by James C. Evans, Civilian Assistant, U.S. Dept. of Defense.

WACS[2]

Integration has also been operating in the Women's Army Corps to the extent that separate data on the number of Negro WACS in the Army are not readily available. Negro women are serving in many areas, including Europe and Japan, as well as in many U.S. camps.

The all-colored unit which had been stationed in Europe for 16 months, the 781st WAC Detachment, was broken up in 1951 and its personnel assigned to other units in Paris, Frankfurt, Munich, and Heidelberg. In Japan, some are integrated as members of the Yokohama WAC Detachment, 806th Army Unit.

In July 1951, Mrs. Daisy C. Hicks, a writer, found 112 colored women trainees at Fort Lee making adequate adjustment to integrated Army life. Reports concerning individual WACS and their duties in the Army are constantly appearing in the Negro press.

Nurses

Information appearing in newspapers gives some idea of the activities of Negro nurses in the Army. Major Della H. Raney, Chief Nurse at the Percy Jones Army Hospital, Battle Creek, Mich., was the first Negro nurse to see active duty in World War II and the first to attain her rank. Lt. Juanita Long is located near the Pusan prisoner of war camp, where she conducts classes for Korean nurses.

Four Negro nurses are on the staff at the Tokyo General Hospital: Capt. Rosalie H. Wiggins; Lts. L. Martin, Alice H. Dolphy, and Olga Beaman.

The National Guard

In January 1950, Governor G. Mennen Williams ordered the abolition of racial segregation in the Michigan National Guards. Several other states have brought their policies in line with that of the Federal government by eliminating racial segregation in National Guard units. California, Connecticut, Illinois, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Jersey and Wisconsin have abolished segregation. New York and Pennsylvania have passed laws not specifically forbidding segregation.

[1] *The Pittsburgh Courier*, Jan. 30, 1950.

[2] Sources: *Afro-American*, Feb. 25, 1951, Oct. 27, 1951; *The Eagle* (Tulsa, Oklahoma), Aug. 2, 1951; *Kansas City Call*, Sept. 14, 1951.

TABLE 3

NEGRO GRADUATES FROM THE U.S. MILITARY ACADEMY

Name	Appointed From	Date Admitted	Date Graduated
Henry O. Flipper	Georgia	1 July 1873	15 June 1877 (Died 3 May 1940)
John H. Alexander	Ohio	1 July 1883	12 June 1887 (Died 26 Mar. 1894)
Charles Young	Ohio	15 June 1884	31 Aug. 1889 (Died 8 Jan. 1922)
Benjamin O. Davis, Jr.	Illinois	1 July 1932	12 June 1936
James D. Fowler	Illinois	1 July 1937	11 June 1941
Clarence M. Davenport	Michigan	1 July 1939	19 Jan. 1943
Robert B. Tresville, Jr.	Illinois	1 July 1939	19 Jan. 1943 (Declared dead in Italy 23 June 1945)
Henry M. Francis	Illinois	1 July 1941	6 June 1944
Ernest J. Davis, Jr.	Illinois	20 July 1942	5 June 1945
Mark E. Rivers, Jr.	New York	15 July 1942	5 June 1945
Andrew A. McCoy, Jr.	Pennsylvania	1 July 1943	4 June 1946
Charles L. Smith	Missouri	1 July 1944	7 June 1949
Edward B. Howard	Illinois	2 July 1945	7 June 1949
David K. Carlisle	California	1 July 1946	6 June 1950
Robert W. Green	California	10 July 1946	6 June 1950
Norman J. Brown	Pennsylvania	1 July 1947	5 June 1951
Roscoe Robinson, Jr.	Missouri	1 July 1947	5 June 1951
Douglas F. Wainer	New York	1 July 1947	5 June 1951
William B. Woodson	Illinois	1 July 1947	5 June 1951
James R. Young, Jr.	Army	1 July 1947	5 June 1951

Source: R. P. Eaton, Col., AGC, Adjutant General, U.S. Military Academy, Jan. 14, 1952.

Negroes at West Point

Henry O. Flipper of Georgia was the first Negro to be graduated from the U.S. Military Academy at West Point, N.Y., the highest-ranking Federal academy for the training of Army officers. His graduation took place in 1877. Founded in 1802, the academy admitted its first Negro, James W. Smith of South Carolina, in 1870. Graduates from the U.S. Military Academy are shown in Table 3.

THE AIR FORCE

On Jan. 31, 1950, there were 25,702 Negroes in the Air Force—25,351 enlisted men and 351 officers. The percentage of Negro enlisted men was 7.2%. The percentage of Negro officers was 0.6%.

A breakdown by unit assignment:

Negroes still in predominantly Negro units	6,773
Negroes in mixed units	11,611
Negroes in pipe line (training, waiting assignments, etc.)	7,318

In October 1950, Col. Campbell C. Johnson reported that the Air Force began to implement its new racial program on June 1, 1949. Eight months later, he went on, 45% were in mixed units and another 28% in basic training, technical and flying schools preliminary to being assigned to integrated units. Only 26% remained in predominantly Negro units and a number of these units were Army units assigned to the Air Force, not affected by the new Air Force policy of integration.[1] The 351 Negro officers in the Air Force were completely integrated.

The number of Negro nurses in the Air Force is not readily available but, from press reports, Capts. Ruth Faulkner Johnson and Lillian Stone, and Lt. Constance Jenkins are in Japan. Thelma Sidberry, a psychiatric nurse, went to Casablanca in 1951. Serving her ninth year in the Air Force is Capt. Elizabeth Tucker Dozier.

Capt. C. A. Hill, Jr.

Outside of the 24th Infantry Regiment (see above), charges filed against an Air Force Reserve officer also received wide publicity. Captain Charles A. Hill, Jr., about 29 years old and a decorated com-

[1] *The Pittsburgh Courier*, Oct. 28, 1950.

bat veteran of World War II, on Jan. 29, 1951, was ordered either to resign or to face a board of inquiry on a disloyalty charge. This charge was brought against Hill because it was alleged his father had been active in subversive organizations and his sister was said to be sympathetic toward the Communist Party. Later he was personally cleared of disloyalty, with an apology from Thomas K. Finletter, Secretary of the Air Force.

THE NAVY

Documentation of the development of the policy of integration of Negroes in the Navy has been provided in a volume that approaches being an authorized Navy account.[1] In July 1944, the Navy abandoned its segregated advanced training schools for Negroes at Camp Robert Smalls and Hampton Institute, declaring that it did not "consider practical the establishment of separate facilities and quotas for Negroes who qualify for advanced training." Boot training remained segregated, however, until July 1945, when the separate training camp at Great Lakes was abolished and Negro trainees were assigned to the same companies, barracks, and messes as whites.

In December 1945, the Secretary of the Navy issued a directive to all ships and stations—Alnav 423-45—stating that ". . . in the administration of Naval personnel no differentiation shall be made because of race or color. This applies to authorized personnel of all the Armed Forces of this country aboard Navy ships or at Navy stations and activities."

And finally on Feb. 27, 1946, the Navy took the inevitable step of opening up general service assignments without any restriction. In Circular Letter 48-46, the Navy ordered:

> Effective immediately all restrictions governing types of assignments for which Negro naval personnel are eligible are hereby lifted. Henceforth they shall be eligible for all types of assignments in all ratings in all activities and all ships of the naval service. . . .
>
> In the utilization of housing, messing and other facilities no special or unusual provisions will be made for the accommodations of Negroes.[2]

Number of Negroes in the Navy[3]

By September 1945, there were over 165,000 Negro enlisted men, 52 commissioned officers, 70 WAVES, and four commissioned nurses in the U.S. Navy. In 1951, there were approximately 19,000 Negroes in the Navy. Of these, approximately 11,000 are in the steward's branch and 8,000 in General Service.

There were 29 Negro officers currently on active duty in the Navy: 3 line officers and 2 nurses (regular Navy); 11 line officers, 4 doctors, 3 dentists, 2 aviation officers, 2 engineers, and 2 chaplains (Reservists).

There were no WAVES officers.

There were 3 Marine Corps officers and 6 men in NROTC colleges.

TOTAL NEGRO STRENGTH

Year	*Strength*	*Per Cent*
1946	21,897	5.07
1947	21,730	4.82
1948	17,940	4.91
1949	18,111	4.7
1950	14,782	3.7
1951	20,000	——

PERCENTAGE OF NEGRO PERSONNEL IN GENERAL SERVICE SINCE WORLD WAR II

Year	*Per Cent*
1946	17.0
1947	20.0
1948	36.0
1950	42.6

NEGRO ENLISTED PERSONNEL, U.S. NAVY

Year	*Strength*
1947	21,730
1948	17,940
1950	13,904

The Fahy Committee Report

The report of the Fahy Committee had this to say of the Navy:

> All jobs and ratings in the naval general service now are open to all enlisted men with-

[1] Nelson, Lt. Dennis D., *The Integration of the Negro in the U.S. Navy*. New York: Farrar, Straus, and Young, 1951.

[2] *Freedom to Serve*, p. 20.

[3] Nelson Dennis D., "Recent Trends in Naval Racial Policies," *The Negro History Bulletin*, Vol. 15, No. 1, p. 9, October 1951.

out regard to race or color. Negroes are currently serving in every job classification in general service.

All courses in Navy technical schools are open to qualified personnel without regard to race or color and without racial quotas. Negroes are attending the most advanced technical schools and are serving in their ratings both in fleet and at shore installations.

Negroes in general service are completely integrated with whites in basic training, technical schools, on the job, in messes and sleeping quarters, ashore and afloat. Chief, first-, second-, and third class stewards now have the rate of Chief, first-, second-, and third-class petty officers. (Policy change adopted June 7, 1949.)

Stewards who qualify for general ratings now can transfer to general service.

Negroes at the Naval Academy

Lt. Wesley A. Brown is the only Negro yet to complete his training at the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland, having graduated June 3, 1949. Previous to Brown's graduation, five Negroes attended the Academy, three being appointed in the Reconstruction period following the Civil War. Two of these men resigned and the third was dismissed. After 1875, no Negroes were in attendance at the Academy for sixty-one years until 1936, when James Leo Johnson entered, to be followed in 1937 by George Trivers. Trivers resigned for reasons of health, Johnson for deficiencies in English and deportment.[1]

Five Negro midshipmen as of November 5, 1951, were enrolled at the Naval Academy.

The Naval ROTC Program

Since 1947, the Navy has teamed with the National Urban League and its nationwide Vocational Opportunity Campaign in an effort to present to Negroes the Navy's racial policy and career opportunities. In 1950-51, the Navy provided officers who accompanied League representatives in three general areas—the Eastern Seaboard, the mid-South and the West Coast. This cooperative adventure is a two-way street. The Navy presents its program in the presence of an organization which has earned the confidence of the Negro people, and the Urban League, on its side, works vigorously to obtain and prepare qualified youth for the Navy, particularly for the NROTC and Holloway program.

The qualifying aptitude tests for the Navy College Training Program (NROTC) are given annually in 550 cities and communities, and are conducted under the supervision of the Educational Testing Center at Princeton University. This agency is under contract with the Navy Department for the conduct of the test and the grading of the examinations. The testing center contracts with local civilian authorities for the sites of the examining centers and for the testing personnel. A few southern communities have managed to conduct the tests on an integrated basis. As might be expected, the majority of southern communities 'of necessity' conduct the tests on a semi- or completely segregated basis. The Negro public and the Negro Press have long held the Navy responsible for conducting or sanctioning of segregated examinations for its officer training program. Negro leaders, educators, parents, the press and even the candidates themselves expressed serious doubts of the Navy's sincerity in integration in view of

TABLE 4

NEGROES AT U.S. NAVAL ACADEMY

Name	Appointed From	Date Admitted
John Henry Conyers	South Carolina	Sept. 1872
Alonzo C. McClellan	South Carolina	Sept. 1873
Henry E. Baker	Mississippi	Sept. 1874
James L. Johnson	Washington, D.C.	June 1936
George J. Trivers	Chicago, Ill.	June 1937
Wesley A. Brown	New York City	June 1945
	Currently Enrolled	
Lawrence C. Chambers	Washington, D. C.	Class of 1952
Reeves R. Taylor	Providence, R. I.	Class of 1953
John D. Raiford	East St. Louis, Ill.	Class of 1954
Lucius P. Gregg, Jr.	Chicago, Ill.	Class of 1955
Charles A. Nelson	Washington, D. C.	Class of 1955

Source: R. T. S. Keith, Capt. U.S.N., Secretary Academic Board, U.S. Naval Academy, letter, Nov. 5, 1951.

[1] Nelson, Lt. Dennis D., *The Integration of the Negro in the U.S. Navy*, p. 141.

these separate and segregated 'Navy sponsored' procurement procedures.

The Navy had no other alternative than to take immediate and positive steps to eliminate the stigma attached to its national testing procedures for the NROTC program. The Navy met this responsibility head-on when it was convinced that it had been placed in an untenable position and that the complaints were justifiable.

The results of this initial effort were encouraging and heart-warming, and a new confidence and interest in the Navy came into being. Negro organizations, the Negro press and the Negro public in general became actively interested in encouraging qualified Negro students to avail themselves of the opportunities provided them.

Georgia Tech immediately opened its doors to all candidates at its examining center—and in many communities the examinations were held on an integrated basis rather than see them removed to federal territory.

It is sociologically significant that Southerners of the peacetime Navy are willing and capable of attempting an integrated training program in the South in spite of existing local racial tensions, and attitudes which often lead to adverse criticism against the functioning of mixed groups on equal planes in any program. It is also significant that the general civilian populace has been willing to do its part in support of a federal agency that has openly manifested a definite and positive stand in racial matters as it relates to the assimilation of Negroes throughout its organization. This has been particularly significant in such areas as Norfolk, Virginia and Pensacola, Florida. True, the proportion of Negroes participating in the Reserve program is comparatively small. The units, however, are highly selective, and there has been no attempt by Naval authorities to limit the number of Negroes in the program or to restrict the types of training they can receive.

Outstanding among southern communities conducting Naval Reserve training are the units at the Naval Gun Factory (PRNC) Washington, D.C., at Nashville, Tennessee, and the unit for reserve air training at Norfolk, Virginia. Integration of Negro and white personnel—officers and men—has been the result of the Navy's policy and of the ingenuity of the officers of the units to conduct the program. In Nashville, a southern community not particularly noted for liberality in practical race relations, the Navy's Reserve Training Program has been instituted and conducted in spite of existing patterns of segregation. The commanding officer let it be known to his command that he would tolerate no interference or the injection of any racial differences in the work of the unit, and that he fully intended to continue the program on an integrated basis—that all dissenters and malcontents would be summarily eliminated from the training unit.[1]

Nurses in the Navy

On March 8, 1945, the first Negro nurse was sworn into the Navy Nurse Corps in New York City. She was Miss Phyllis Mae Dailey, a graduate of and nurse in the Lincoln Hospital School in the same city. Three others were commissioned later. As of Jan. 1, 1951, there were two Negro Navy nurses on active duty. One was stationed in a Navy dispensary in Washington, a second at the St. Albans Naval Hospital, N.Y. The Navy stated recently that all Negro nurses who can qualify physically and professionally will be given the same consideration as all other applicants.

THE MARINE CORPS

The Marine Corps, as part of the Navy, is subject to Navy policy and has abolished its segregated Negro training units. (Policy change adopted June 7, 1949.) Marine Corps training is now integrated, although some Negro marines are still assigned to separate units after basic training. In this respect the effectuation of Navy policy in the Marine Corps is yet to be completed.

In September 1945, there were 16,944 enlisted men in the Marine Corps; in 1951, there were approximately 1,650. Annie N. Graham, now with the records branch of the Marines in Washington, D.C., is the first Negro woman marine. She was trained at Paris Island, S.C.[2]

THE MERCHANT MARINE

Negroes served in the Merchant Marine as seamen (employed, of course, by the ship owners), as commissioned officers and as crew members of naval personnel aboard merchant ships.

The policy of the Maritime Service was generally one of nondiscrimination. Men were usually hired according to their individual

[1] Nelson, Lt. Dennis D., *op. cit.*, pp. 114, 118-119, 121-122.

[2] *The Crisis*, Feb. 1950.

ability and usefulness, and when aboard ship messed and berthed together indiscriminately; however, there were numerous instances of discrimination in hiring of Negro seamen by certain shipowners.

Prospective seamen were trained together at the Merchant Marine Training Centers, and usually no distinction was made on the basis of race or color as to the type of work to which a man was assigned. As the war progressed, however, instances of discrimination against Negro seamen increased. The National Maritime Union, the largest union of merchant seamen, and one of the most liberal unions in regard to racial policies, was frequently called upon to remedy incidents of segregation and discrimination.

By 1946 it was estimated that at least 24,000 Negroes were or had been employed in the Merchant Marine during World War II. During the war, Negroes worked in every capacity aboard ship . . .

No accurate list of the number of Negro officers in the Merchant Marine is available. And possession of a license does not necessarily mean that the man served as an officer. Four Negroes were full captains of Liberty ships during the war. Many others have been ship officers of lower status, serving as the captains did over racially mixed crews.

There were four Liberty ships named for Negro merchant seamen lost in active service in the Merchant Marine. Fourteen Liberty ships were named for noted and outstanding Negroes, and four Victory ships were named for Negro colleges.[1]

There has been one Negro who graduated from the United States Merchant Marine Academy cadet corps: Joseph B. Williams, of Annapolis, Maryland. He went on active duty with the Navy, the second Negro to be made an officer in the Naval Civil Engineer Corps (CEC). One Negro was enrolled in the USMCC, Junius L. More, of LaMott, Pennsylvania.

Many Negro seamen were graduated at Fort Trumbull and Alameda Officers' Schools. There have been Negroes in practically every class; no distinction was made. Nor was there segregation or discrimination in employment or in the living quarters and facilities aboard merchant ships during the closing years of the war.[2]

DECORATIONS AND CITATIONS

Complete statistics on awards to Negroes since World War II are not available. This is due to the integration program in the armed forces, which prevents keeping records on a racial basis. Some Negro award winners, selected at random, are listed.

Medal of Honor (Congressional Medal of Honor)

For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of life above and beyond the call of duty and without detriment to the mission (combat and noncombat).

[3] William Thompson, Pfc, N.Y.C., first Negro since the Spanish-American War to win this award.

[4] Thomas J. Hudner, Jr., Lt. (jg), Navy flyer, who crash-landed his plane Dec. 4, 1950, behind enemy lines in Korea in an unsuccessful attempt to rescue Ens. Jesse L. Brown, USN, Hattiesburg, Miss., first Negro Navy flyer and first naval officer of his race to be killed in any U.S. war.

Distinguished Service Cross

For extraordinary heroism in connection with military operations against an armed enemy (combat only).[5]

Vernon J. Baker, First Lt., Cheyenne, Wyo.
[3] William M. Benefield, Jr., Pittsburgh, Kans.
Edward Carter, Staff Sgt., Los Angeles, Calif.
[3] Edward O. Cleaborn, Pvt., Memphis, Tenn.
[3] John Cook, Maj., Columbus, Ga.
Arthur C. Dudley, Sgt. First Class, Warrington, Fla.
Levy V. Hollis, Second Lt., Houston, Tex.
[3] Levi Jackson, Jr., Corp., Cayce, S.C.
[3] Chester J. Lenin, Second Lt., Independence, Kans.
[3] Willie L. Moore, Sgt. First Class, Disputanta, Va.
Curtis D. Pugh, Master Sgt., Columbus, Ga.
Charles L. Thomas, Capt., Detroit, Mich.
Jack Thomas, Pfc, Albany, Cal.
William D. Ware, Second Lt., Winchester, Tex.
[3] George Watson, Pvt., Birmingham, Ala.
Ellison C. Wynn, Second Lt., Greensboro, N.C.

Distinguished Service Medal

For exceptionally meritorious service to the Government in a duty of great responsibility (combat and noncombat).

Campbell C. Johnson, Executive Asst. to Director of Selective Service, Washington, D.C.

Silver Star

For gallantry in action not warranting award of a Medal of Honor or Distinguished Service Cross (combat only).

Gerald N. Alexander, Second Lt., Bartlesville, Okla.
Floyd Allen, Corp., New Orleans, La.
Warren E. Allen, First Lt., Fayetteville, N.C.
James R. Bellamy, Master Sgt., Andrews, S.C.
Gorham L. Black, Capt., Chicago Ill.
[3] Thomas Broadwater, Pfc, Philadelphia, Pa.

[1] See *Negro Year Book 1947*, p. 375.
[2] Nelson, Lt. Dennis D., *op. cit.*, pp. 95, 140-141.
[3] Awarded posthumously.
[4] White.
[5] The 24th Infantry Regiment (Eagles) received the highest number of Distinguished Service Crosses ever awarded a colored infantry regiment in U.S. military history.

William Brown, Sgt., Philadelphia, Pa.
William L. Bryant, Master Sgt., San Francisco, Calif.
[1] Rothwell W. Burke, Capt., Philadelphia, Pa.
Walter Chandler, Capt., Columbia, S.C.
Raymond I. Coleman, Master Sgt., Washington, D.C.
Oliver W. Dillard, Capt., Margaret, Ala.
Charles Ellis, Gary, Ind.
Spencer Forside, Master Sgt., St. Louis, Mo.
Charles J. Fuller, Pfc, Memphis, Tenn.
[1] James O. Gardner, Maj., Bordentown, N.J.
Leon A. Green, Corp., Moriah, N.Y.
Edward Greer, First Lt., Welch, W.Va.
Wilbur O. Hairston, Pfc, Roanoke, Va.
James R. Harris, Corp., Oakland, Calif.
[1] Rachael Harris, Sgt., Detroit, Mich.
Reginald Howell, Sgt., Brooklyn, N.Y.
Kenneth Ingram, Second Lt., Oklahoma City, Okla.
Clarence H. Jackson, Lt., Pittsburg, Tex.
Howard S. Jackson, Sgt., Newport, R.I.
William J. Jackson, Maj., N.Y.C.
John W. James, Capt., Baltimore, Md.
Howard Jaunes, Corp., Chicago, Ill.
John M. Jerkins, Second Lt., Meadowview, Va.
Edgar Johnson, Pfc, Detroit, Mich.
Leroy Johnson, Jr., Corp., Fostoria, Ohio
Charles Jones, Pfc, Ann Arbor, Mich.
Henry Jones, Master Sgt., Birmingham, Ala.
John H. Jones, Sgt. First Class, Baltimore, Md.
Robert K. Jones, Master Sgt., Boston, Mass.
[1] Patrick H. Kelley, First Lt., Tacoma, Wash.
[1] Rudolph F. Knotts, Pfc, Baltimore, Md.
Wyman L. Lee, Corp., Amityville, L.I., N.Y.
Jett W. Lewis, Warrant Officer (jg), San Francisco, Calif.
Willie J. Lott, Sgt., Meridian, Miss.
Edward McDavid, Sgt. First Class, St. Paul, Minn.
Henry L. Musgrove, Sgt. First Class, Berkeley, Calif.
Willie C. Pender, Jr., Corp., Atlanta, Ga.
Leon H. Porter, Master Sgt., Bethel, Kans.
William M. Roberts Corp., Norfolk, Va.
David Robinson, Master Sgt., N.C.
Alono O. C. Sarget, First Lt., Houston, Tex.
Donald L. Scott, First Lt., Fort Smith, Ark.
[1] John A. Sears, Second Lt., Ind.
Arthur E. Sikes, Corp., Millner, Ga.
Joseph Simmons, Sgt. First Class, S.C.
Edward B. Skiffington, Maj., Longmeader, Mass.
Nicholas Smith, Sgt. First Class, Baltimore, Md.
Willard B. Smith, Sgt. First Class, St. Louis, Mo.
Stanley P. Swartz, Capt., Indianapolis, Ind.
Leslie C. Terry, Maj., Colorado Springs, Colo.
Alfred F. Tittle, Lt., Westport, N.J.
Clifton F. Vincent, First Lt., Houston, Tex.
Reginald Washington, Corp., N.Y.
Ernest M. Williams, First Lt., Marysville, Calif.
George W. Williams, Chaplain, Sumter, S.C.
William S. Winters, Sgt., Pittsburgh, Pa.
[1] Roy Wyatt, Corp., Atwater, Calif.

Legion of Merit

For exceptionally meritorious conduct in performance of outstanding services. Awarded in degrees of Chief Commander, Commander, Officer, and Legionnaire to armed forces personnel of friendly foreign nations and without degrees to U.S. and Philippine armed forces (combat and noncombat).

John A. DeVeaux, Lt. Col. (Chaplain)
Wilmer F. Lucas, Col., N.Y.C.
Harold W. Thatcher, Lt. Col., Fort Huachuca, Ariz.

Distinguished Flying Cross

For heroism or extraordinary achievement while participating in an aerial flight (combat and noncombat).

Charles A. Bowers, Capt., Brooklyn, N.Y.
[1] Jesse Leroy Brown, Ens., Hattiesburg, Miss.
Edward P. Drummond, Jr., First Lt., Philadelphia, Pa.
Charles E. McGee, Maj., Chicago, Ill.

Soldier's Medal

For heroism not involving actual conflict with an enemy (noncombat only).

Claude J. Brown, Capt., U.S. Air Force
Burnett J. Hale, Corp., U.S. Air Force, Bremerton, Wash.
George Kallis, Capt., U.S. Air Force
Julian W. O'Banion, Sgt., Dallas, Tex.

Air Medal

For meritorious acheivement while participating in an aerial flight (combat and noncombat).

[1] Jesse L. Brown, Ens., Hattiesburg, Miss.
James H. Harvey, First Lt., Mountaintop, Pa.
Daniel James, Capt., Pensacola, Fla.

Unit Citations

Two combat awards were authorized for units during World War II: the Army and Air Force Distinguished Unit Badge and the Navy Presidential Unit Citation.

Distinguished Unit Badge
U.S. 24th Division

Foreign Decorations

Croix de Guerre (French)

A cross of bronze suspended by a green ribbon with red stripes, awarded to officers or soldiers for gallant action in war.

[1] Alfonzo W. Davis, Capt., W.Va.
Benjamin O. Davis, Jr., Col., Washington, D.C.
Julius H. Dean, Technical Sgt., Detroit, Mich.
Edward C. Gleed, Maj., Lawrence, Kans.
Melvin P. Jackson, Capt., Miss.
[1] Edwin B. Lawrence, Capt., Cleveland, Ohio
Lee Rayford, Maj., Washington, D.C.
John Robinson, Jr., Staff Sgt., Harbeson, Del.
Frank N. Titus, Master Sgt., Orrville, Ala.
[1] Andrew Turner, Maj., Washington, D.C.

Croix de Guerre (Belgian)

Richard H. Grinder, Col., Professor of Military Science and Tactics, Hampton Institute, Va.

Medaille de Saint Mihiel (French)

Robert Lee Campbell, Capt., retired Army officer and first Professor of Military Science and Tactics, A. and T. College, Greensboro, N.C., for his part in the capture of 13,300 Germans in the St. Mihiel sector during World War I.

[1] Awarded posthumously.

Ordre de Léopold avec Palme (Belgian)
Richard H. Grinder, Col., Professor of Military Science and Tactics, Hampton Institute, Va.

Presidential Unit Citation of the Republic of Korea
U.S. 24th Division

Selective Service Medal

For faithful and loyal service, with a certificate of merit for patriotic services in adherence to duty and in aiding in the impartial enforcement of the Selective Service Act.

Scovel Richardson, Dean of Lincoln University School of Law, Mo.

War Department General Staff Identification Badge

For having served over a year as a detailed member of the General Staff Corps assigned to the General Staff of the U.S. Department of War.

Steve G. Davis, Maj., Chicago, Ill., first Negro officer in history of U.S. Army to earn the coveted badge.

13
Health and Medical Facilities

VITAL STATISTICS

The interpretation of vital statistics is well stated in this population census statement:

> The developments of statistics are causing history to be rewritten. Till recently, the historian studied nations in the aggregate and gave us only the story of princes, dynasties, sieges and battles. Of the people themselves—the great social body, with life, growth, forces, elements, and laws of its own—he told us nothing. Now statistical inquiry leads him into hovels, homes, workshops, mines, fields, prisons, hospitals, and other places where human nature displays its weakness and its strength. In these explorations he discovers the seeds of national growth and decay, and thus becomes the prophet of his generation.

The public health scientist observes in matters pertaining to the control of communicable disease that "no health officer can control disease in his community unless he knows when, where, and under what conditions cases are occurring."

The following tables and comments provide comparable data by race, not only for factual information but also for incentive to analysis of the figures and projection of their meanings into measures and methods for correction and protection.

Birth and Death Rate Trends

The crude birth rate of the Negro and other colored races (the number of births per 1,000 of the population) in the United States, like that for the total population, continues the trend upward since the year 1930. Table 1 shows figures for the white and nonwhite races. In 1920, the birth rate for Negroes and other colored was 27.0; in 1930, 21.6; in 1943, 24.1; in 1949 (latest figures available) 30.3. The comparable white rates were 23.5, 18.6, 21.2, and 23.2.

Crude death rates by race per 1,000 of the population, also are shown in Table 1.

TABLE 1

RATES OF BIRTH AND DEATH AND MATERNAL AND INFANT DEATHS AND STILLBIRTH RATIOS, BY RACE [1]

Subject	1949	1943	1930	1920
Births				
Total	24.0	21.5	18.9	23.7
Negro & Other	30.3	24.1	21.6	27.0
White	23.2	21.2	18.6	23.5
Deaths				
Total	9.7	10.9	11.3	13.0
Negro & Other	11.1	12.8	16.3	17.7
White	9.5	10.7	10.8	12.6
Maternal deaths				
Total	0.9	2.5	6.7	8.0
Negro	2.4	5.1	11.7	12.8
Other	1.8	4.5	—	—
White	0.7	2.1	6.1	7.6
Infant deaths				
Total	31.3	40.4	64.6	85.8
Negro	46.8	61.5	99.5	135.6
Other	58.1	84.6	108.4	89.6
White	28.9	37.5	60.1	82.1
Stillbirths				
Total	22.9	26.7	39.2	—
Negro	—	47.3	82.5	—
Other	—	22.8	24.6	—
White	—	24.2	34.0	—

[1] Rates are for death registration states. Birth and death rates per 1,000 estimated population; maternal death and infant death rates, and stillbirth ratios per 1,000 live births. Birth rates are based on total population including armed forces overseas. Death rates for 1943 are based on total population excluding armed forces overseas.

TABLE 1A

CRUDE AND AGE-ADJUSTED MORTALITY FROM ALL CAUSES [1]

Year	Death Rate Per 1,000			
	Crude		Adjusted	
	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White
1919–1921	17.0	12.0	19.8	13.1
1929–1931	16.2	10.9	20.0	11.8
1939–1941	13.5	10.3	15.9	10.0
1948	11.3	9.7	12.8	8.6

Source: National Office of Vital Statistics, U.S. Public Health Service.

[1] Rates are for death registration states.

The decrease in all categories in significant evidence of the effectiveness of health education and health and welfare services. The general death rate for the Negro and other colored shows a definite trend from 17.7 in 1920 to 11.1 in 1949. The white death rate decreased from 12.6 in 1920 to 9.5 in 1949.

Maternal and infant deaths show a remarkable decline in rates for all races.

TABLE 2

RATES OF NEGRO AND WHITE MORTALITY FROM ALL CAUSES IN SEPARATE STATES, 1948

State	Population, 1950[1]		Death Rate per 1000, 1948[2]	
	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite
United States	135,215,000	15,482,000	9.4	11.2
New England				
Maine	910,847	2,927	10.9	10.2
New Hampshire	532,275	967	11.6	5.2
Vermont	377,188	559	10.9	5.4
Massachusetts	4,625,000	64,000	11.2	15.1
Rhode Island	777,015	14,881	10.3	12.3
Connecticut	1,952,327	54,953	9.7	9.9
Middle Atlantic				
New York	13,902,000	928,000	10.7	10.4
New Jersey	4,557,000	278,000	9.8	12.9
Pennsylvania	9,844,000	654,000	10.3	11.3
East North Central				
Ohio	7,476,000	470,000	10.0	12.5
Indiana	3,758,439	175,785	9.9	12.8
Illinois	8,085,000	628,000	10.4	11.8
Michigan	5,920,000	452,000	8.9	8.5
Wisconsin	3,392,691	41,884	9.5	9.3
West North Central				
Minnesota	2,953,678	28,805	9.2	12.4
Iowa	2,599,566	21,507	9.9	12.4
Missouri	3,640,000	315,000	10.6	13.7
North Dakota	608,448	11,188	8.3	10.6
South Dakota	628,504	24,236	8.8	10.7
Nebraska	1,301,344	24,166	9.5	11.7
Kansas	1,828,961	76,338	9.6	12.1
South Atlantic				
Delaware	273,878	44,207	10.2	14.0
Maryland	1,954,987	388,014	9.1	12.1
District of Columbia	518,147	284,031	10.1	10.4
Virginia	2,581,642	737,038	7.8	12.1
West Virginia	1,890,284	115,268	8.5	12.6
North Carolina	2,983,110	1,078,819	6.7	9.5
South Carolina	1,293,403	823,624	7.1	10.7
Georgia	2,380,573	1,064,005	7.3	11.5
Florida	2,166,047	605,258	8.3	11.4
East South Central				
Kentucky	2,741,930	202,876	9.0	16.8
Tennessee	2,760,250	531,468	8.0	12.4
Alabama	2,079,500	982,243	7.5	11.3
Mississippi	1,188,429	990,485	7.9	11.0
West South Central				
Arkansas	1,481,508	428,003	7.3	10.3
Louisiana	1,796,548	886,968	7.6	11.3
Oklahoma	2,032,555	200,796	8.2	11.9
Texas	6,825,000	886,000	7.8	12.2
Mountain				
Montana	572,038	18,986	9.8	16.0
Idaho	581,395	7,242	8.3	12.6
Wyoming	284,009	6,520	8.1	14.1
Colorado	1,296,653	28,436	9.5	10.1
New Mexico	630,211	50,976	7.9	11.8
Arizona	654,511	95,976	8.6	10.1
Utah	676,909	11,953	7.3	10.4
Nevada	149,907	10,176	10.0	12.6
Pacific				
Washington	2,316,495	62,468	9.3	9.9
Oregon	1,497,128	24,213	9.2	11.5
California	9,947,000	639,000	9.4	8.0

[1] Population figures from 1950 Census of Population, Preliminary Reports: Total U.S. and District of Columbia, Series PC-7, No. 1; States, including District of Columbia, Series PC-12, Nos. 1-49.

[2] Crude rates. Source for 1948 deaths: National Office of Vital Statistics, U.S. Public Heatlh Service. Rates based on 1950 enumerated populations and 1948 deaths.

Maternal mortality for Negroes has decreased from 12.8 in 1920 to 2.4 in 1949; among whites, from 7.6 in 1920 to 0.7 in 1949. Infant mortality for Negroes has decreased from 135.6 in 1920 to 46.8 in 1949; among whites, from 82.1 in 1920 to 28.9 in 1949. Stillbirth rates in the table are not complete, but a general decline for the total population is shown.

Mortality by Separate States: Table 2 shows population and death rates for the United States and separate states, according to region and by race. It will be noted that, with few exceptions, the higher death rates for nonwhites, mostly Negroes, are in states where there is the greatest concentration of Negro population. Mortality among Negroes in some states with small Negro populations may be influenced by other factors, such as living and working conditions in urban centers.

Mortality from Selected Causes: Table 3 shows crude death rates for a large number of specific causes per 100,000 of the population, by race, for the period 1919-48.

Most diseases show varying degrees of decline for the period 1939-41 to 1948, but rates for heart disease, cancer, diabetes, puerperal causes (total), and diarrhea, enteritis, and ulceration of intestines have increased in both races. Exceptions noted are a decline in rates for cancer of the breast among both whites and nonwhites, and for cancer of female genital organs among whites, and in rates

TABLE 3

MORTALITY TRENDS FOR SPECIFIC CAUSES, BY RACE, 1919-1948

(Crude Death Rates per 100,000 Population [1])

Cause of Death	Nonwhite				White			
	1919–21	1929–31	1939–41	1948	1919–21	1929–31	1939–41	1948
Diphtheria	8.7	5.6	1.9	.75	16.7	5.4	1.1	.35
Scarlet fever	.82	.70	.26	.03	4.57	2.25	.53	.05
Whooping cough	17.7	11.2	6.7	2.55	8.2	4.3	2.0	.55
Tuberculosis (all forms)	250.9*	191.7	126.4	78.7	92.1	58.1	36.5	24.3
Cancer and other malignant tumors	48.9	56.9	76.2	98.4	87.7	101.9	124.0	139.1
Cancer of digestive organs and peritoneum	20.0*	22.8	30.4	40.5	47.5	51.8	57.7	60.4
Cancer of the breast	9.9*	10.6	13.6	8.0	16.1	19.3	24.0	13.6
Cancer of female genital organs	30.8*	33.8	37.8	38.3	24.5	27.5	31.2	30.8
Pneumonia (all forms)	160.7	140.1	91.4	66.4	107.7	79.1	49.7	35.4
Diseases of the heart	160.7	217.6	239.2	263.3	157.7	212.4	290.8	330.1
Intracranial lesions of vascular origin	86.7	104.9	109.7	108.9	91.5	87.1	86.8	87.4
Nephritis (all forms)	110.5	133.5	120.3	84.4	84.3	85.0	75.0	49.3
Syphilis (all forms)	40.9	51.6	52.3	27.1	14.9	11.6	9.9	5.7
Diabetes mellitus	7.5	12.7	17.3	18.3	16.7	20.2	26.8	27.3
Pellagra	18.2	28.9	6.3	.95	1.3	2.4	1.1	.40
Malaria	22.4	13.8	5.6	.50	1.9	1.6	.60	.10
Puerperal causes (total)	12.0	11.6	7.4	17.4	7.0	6.1	3.1	4.2
Premature birth	24.3	19.5	17.6	43.0	18.4	16.3	13.2	24.8
Injury at birth	2.2	3.1	3.6	—	3.9	5.0	4.5	—
Congenital malformations	3.1	2.3	2.3	10.9	6.5	5.8	5.0	13.4
Diarrhea, enteritis, ulceration of intestines	18.3	10.6	6.4	10.4	14.4	6.8	3.4	5.5
Hernia and intestinal obstruction	12.1	12.7	11.3	8.4	10.3	10.1	8.7	6.7
Ulcer of the stomach and duodenum	4.1	6.0	6.2	4.4	4.0	6.2	6.8	6.1
Suicide	4.1	5.0	4.3	4.1	12.0	16.6	14.9	12.1
Motor vehicle accidents	5.2	22.0	25.3	20.9	10.8	26.9	27.1	22.3
Other accidents	70.2	62.4	51.0	50.3	59.0	52.3	45.9	44.4
Homicide	—	40.0	34.2†	30.6	—	5.6	3.2†	3.0

Source: National Office of Vital Statistics, U.S. Public Health Service.

[1] Average of rates for males and females.

* For 1920-21, except for digestive organs (1921).

† For 1939.

for intracranial lesions of vascular origin, which are slightly down for nonwhites and up for whites.

Table 4 shows crude mortality rates per 100,000 of the population for 10 selected causes arranged by race and rank, for the year 1948. It will be noted that categories for all races are the same, except that homicide and syphilis for whites, and motor vehicle accidents and diabetes for nonwhites, are not in the first 10 causes of death.

Tuberculosis: The trend for tuberculosis is shown in Table 5. This table presents a graphic picture of the effective treatment and control of this disease in the period 1910-48. However, the death rate for the nonwhite population is still approximately two and one-half times that of the white population.

Life Expectancy: Table 6 shows the expectation of life at birth and at age 40 in the United States, according to color and sex, for selected periods from 1900 to 1944. With slight fluctuation in some periods, the over-all gain at birth for white males is 17.7 years and for white females 20.4 years; for nonwhite males 26.0 years and for nonwhite females 27.9 years.

TABLE 4

MORTALITY FROM TEN SELECTED CAUSES, BY RACE AND RANK, 1948[1]

(Crude rate per 100,000 population)

Nonwhite			White		
Rank	Cause of Death	Rate	Rank	Cause of Death	Rate
1	Diseases of the heart	263.3	1	Diseases of the heart	330.1
2	Intracranial lesions of vascular origin	108.9	2	Cancer and other malignant tumors	139.1
3	Cancer and other malignant tumors	98.4	3	Intracranial lesions of vascular origin	87.4
4	Nephritis (all forms)	84.4	4	Nephritis (all forms)	49.3
5	Tuberculosis (all forms)	78.7	5	Accidents (except motor vehicle)	44.4
6	Pneumonia	66.4	6	Pneumonia (all forms)	35.4
7	Accidents (except motor vehicles)	50.3	7	Diabetes mellitus	27.3
8	Premature birth	43.0	8	Premature birth	24.8
9	Homicide	30.6	9	Tuberculosis (all forms)	24.3
10	Syphilis (all forms)	27.1	10	Motor vehicle accidents	22.3

Source: National Office of Vital Statistics, U.S. Public Health Service.

[1] See Table 3 for changes 1919 to 1939-41.

TABLE 5

DEATH RATES FOR TUBERCULOSIS (ALL FORMS) BY RACE AND SEX, 1910-1948[1]

Year	Total	White			Nonwhite		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1948	30.0	24.3	33.3	15.4	78.7	92.1	65.4
1944	41.3	33.7	45.0	23.3	106.2	122.7	91.3
1943	42.6	34.3	44.4	24.7	112.9	126.4	100.0
1942	43.1	34.4	43.3	25.6	118.4	131.4	106.0
1941	44.5	35.4	43.3	27.4	124.2	134.3	114.5
1940	45.8	36.5	44.7	28.2	127.6	138.7	116.9
1935	55.1	44.9	51.7	37.8	145.1	155.4	135.0
1930	71.1	57.7	63.4	51.9	192.0	194.3	189.8
1925	84.8	71.6	75.8	67.2	221.3	215.8	226.7
1920	113.1	99.5	104.1	94.8	262.4	255.4	269.6
1915	140.1	128.5	144.0	112.2	401.1	420.2	380.5
1910	153.8	145.9	158.2	132.8	445.5	479.3	406.8

Source: Division of Chronic Disease and Tuberculosis and National Office of Vital Statistics, U.S. Public Health Service.

[1] Rates for death registration states.

Average remaining lifetime in years at specified ages, by race and sex, in the United States for the years 1949 and 1948 is shown in Table 7.

There is a significant difference in the life span for whites and nonwhites. Life expectancy at birth among white males in 1949 exceeded that for nonwhite males by 7.3 years. Among white females the excess was 8.6 years over nonwhite females.

These tables are unmistakable evidence of what a progressive nation can do to improve and extend the lives of its people.

TABLE 6

LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH AND AT AGE 40 IN U.S., ACCORDING TO COLOR AND SEX, SELECTED PERIODS, 1900 TO 1944

Year or Period	Birth				Age 40			
	White		Nonwhite[1]		White		Nonwhite[1]	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1944[2]	63.55	68.95	58.30	58.99	30.39	33.97	26.26	28.92
1943[2]	63.16	68.27	54.65	57.97	29.97	33.47	25.83	28.11
1942[2]	63.65	68.61	54.28	58.00	30.27	33.86	25.92	28.51
1939-1941[3]	62.81	67.29	52.26	55.56	30.03	33.25	25.06	27.19
1930-1939[3]	60.62	64.52	50.06	52.62	29.57	32.24	24.65	26.11
1929-1931[3]	59.12	62.67	47.55	49.51	29.22	31.52	23.36	24.30
1920-1929[3]	57.85	60.62	46.90	47.95	29.35	30.97	24.55	24.67
1919-1921[3]	56.34	58.53	47.14	46.92	29.86	30.94	26.53	25.60
1909-1911[4]	50.23	53.62	34.05	37.43	27.43	29.26	21.57	23.34
1901-1910[4]	49.32	52.54	32.57	35.65	27.55	29.28	22.23	23.81
1900-1902[4]	48.23	51.08	32.54	35.04	27.74	29.17	23.12	24.37
Gain: 1900-02 to 1949[5]	17.7	20.4	26.0	27.9	3.16	6.13	4.08	6.03

Note: Life table fsor 1944, 1943, and 1942 prepared in Statitsical Bureau of Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; for 1944 on basis of unpublished data furnished by U.S. Bureau of the Census.

[1] Data for periods from 1900-31 and 1939-41 relate to Negroes only.
[2] Continental U.S.
[3] Registration States of 1920.
[4] Original Death Registration States.
[5] See Table 7.

TABLE 7

LIFE EXPECTANCY: AVERAGE REMAINING LIFETIME (IN YEARS) AT SPECIFIED AGES BY RACE AND SEX, U. S., 1949 AND 1948

Age	1949					1948				
	Total Population	White		Nonwhite		Total Population	White		Nonwhite	
		Males	Females	Males	Females		Males	Females	Males	Females
0	67.6	65.9	71.5	58.6	62.9	67.2	65.5	71.0	58.1	62.5
1	68.8	67.1	72.3	60.8	64.7	68.4	66.8	71.9	60.2	64.2
5	65.2	63.5	68.7	57.5	61.3	64.9	63.2	68.3	56.9	60.8
10	60.4	58.7	63.9	52.8	56.5	60.1	58.4	63.5	52.1	56.1
15	55.6	53.9	59.0	48.0	51.7	55.2	53.6	58.6	47.4	51.5
20	50.9	49.3	54.2	43.5	47.1	50.6	49.0	53.8	42.9	46.8
25	46.3	44.7	49.4	39.3	42.8	46.0	44.4	49.0	38.7	42.5
30	41.7	40.0	44.6	35.1	38.5	41.3	39.8	44.3	34.6	38.3
35	37.1	35.4	39.9	31.0	34.3	36.8	35.2	39.6	30.5	34.2
40	32.6	30.9	35.3	27.2	30.4	32.3	30.7	35.0	26.8	30.3
45	28.3	26.7	30.8	23.6	26.8	28.0	26.5	30.5	23.3	26.7
50	24.2	22.6	26.4	20.5	23.5	24.0	22.4	26.2	20.1	23.4
55	20.4	18.9	22.3	17.7	20.4	20.2	18.8	22.0	17.5	20.5
60	16.8	15.5	18.3	15.3	17.7	16.6	15.4	18.1	15.2	17.8
65	13.5	12.4	14.6	13.1	15.5	13.4	12.4	14.4	13.1	15.7
70	10.7	9.8	11.3	11.8	14.4	10.6	9.8	11.2	11.5	14.5
75	8.2	7.5	8.5	10.5	13.2	8.1	7.5	8.3	10.3	13.2
80	6.0	5.5	5.9	9.4	12.2	5.9	5.4	5.8	9.2	11.9
85	4.0	3.7	3.7	8.1	10.9	3.9	3.6	3.7	7.6	10.3

Source: National Office of Vital Statistics, U.S. Public Health Service.

In them, too, are indications of unmet needs among the nonwhite population, which, as fulfilled, will accelerate the trend to a uniform rate for all.

Data concerning life expectancy published August 1951 in the *Statistical Bulletin* of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, show that in 1950 the expectation of life at birth for the industrial policy-holders of this company reached an all-time high of 68.3 years, an increase of fully half a year over the figure for 1949. The gain has amounted to 5⅓ years since 1940 and to 21⅔ years since 1911-12, when life expectancy at birth in the wage-earning population was 46.6 years. The *Bulletin* stated:

> Each color and sex group in this insurance experience has shared in the improvement in longevity in the past decade, but not in equal measure. Among both the white and the colored, females have a more favorable record than males. Among white persons at age 20, for example, the increase in average remaining life-time between 1940 and 1950 was 3.7 years for females and 2.8 years for males. For the colored, among whom the corresponding gains were even greater, the increases were 5.4 years for females and 5.0 years for males. This greater gain for the colored than for the white has narrowed somewhat the disparity between the two groups. Nevertheless, the whites still have a marked advantage over the colored in expectation of life.

NEGROES IN ALLIED MEDICAL PROFESSIONS

Most of the private medical, dental, and nursing care of Negroes in the United States is rendered by members of the Negro race. This practice within the race has not been by choice, though race consciousness and increased confidence in Negro doctors have increasingly contributed to the selection of a Negro doctor by the Negro patient. The major factor has been racial attitudes and customs in some parts of the nation which restrict residence and activities of both lay and professional members of the Negro group. For the Negro doctor, the choice has been one of professional and economic survival.

There is a great need for more and better training facilities to provide more doctors and nurses and a more equable distribution of them to meet the demands for adequate health and medical services in many communities, urban and rural. The greatest concentration of doctors of both races is in large cities, which offer the best facilities for practice and the most satisfying living conditions for the doctor and his family.

Physicians[1]

Table 8 shows the total number of all physicians and of Negro physicians, by region and state, with ratio of physicians to units of the population.

The total of all physicians in the United States, not including those in government services, in 1950 was 193,205, with a ratio of 780 persons per physician. The estimated number of Negro physicians for the year 1948, (latest detailed data available), was 3,753, with a ratio of 3,681 Negro persons per Negro physician. This 1948 ratio is approximately correct for the year 1950, since there have been only enough Negro medical graduates to compensate for the loss of Negro physicians and for the proportionate increase in Negro population. Hence, there are nearly five times as many Negro persons per Negro physician as there are total persons, white and nonwhite per physician in the total number of physicians in the United States.

The largest deficiency is manifest in those areas where comparable educational, economic, and cultural conditions are unfavorable for all persons but particularly for the Negro. For example, the number of persons per physician in the total population of the Southern states was 1,146 in the year 1948. In other regions the number was much less, varying from 520 in the Middle Atlantic states to 867 in the East North Central states.

[1] Sources: American Medical Directory, 1950; *The Journal of Negro Education*, Yearbook Number 18, Summer 1949, "The Health Status and Health Education of Negroes in the United States." Communication from Michael J. Bent, Dean, School of Medicine, Meharry Medical College, "Distribution of Negro Medical Students in the United States."

TABLE 8

TOTAL POPULATION-PHYSICIAN RATIOS; NEGRO POPULATION RATIOS FOR NEGRO PHYSICIANS AND NEGRO DENTISTS; AND NUMBER OF NEGRO PHYSICIANS AND NEGRO DENTISTS IN U.S. FOR SELECTED YEARS

Region and State	Total Number Persons Per Physician[1]	Total Number Negro Persons Per Negro Physician[1]	Total Number Negro Physicians[1]	Total Number Negro Persons Per Negro Dentist[2]	Total Number Negro Dentists[2]
South	1,146	6,203	1,572	15,859	584
Virginia	1,262	4,453	168	10,499	63
North Carolina	1,556	5,739	178	16,632	59
South Carolina	1,706	12,561	68	20,354	40
Georgia	1,158	7,384	147	21,699	50
Florida	1,035	4,403	145	13,185	39
Kentucky	1,224	2,323	91	7,380	29
Tennessee	1,078	2,352	233	6,875	74
Alabama	1,036	8,519	116	25,876	38
Mississippi	1,525	18,132	57	37,054	29
Arkansas	1,104	10,830	44	17,873	27
Louisiana	743	10,052	92	23,592	36
Oklahoma	984	1,701	100	8,887	19
Texas	1,046	7,828	133	11,412	81
Border States and District of Columbia	691	1,808	425	5,142	125
Delaware	876	3,341	12	7,175	5
Maryland	719	3,496	102	10,411	29
West Virginia	1,035	1,827	65	4,529	26
District of Columbia	370	1,029	246	2,881	65
New England	658	1,668	68	2,051	49
Maine	878	—	—	—	—
New Hampshire	751	548	1	—	—
Vermont	831	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	598	1,496	41	1,846	30
Rhode Island	680	1,870	6	3,675	3
Connecticut	685	1,910	20	2,062	16
Middle Atlantic	520	2,564	533	3,837	330
New York	496	2,723	222	3,995	143
New Jersey	366	2,386	109	4,053	56
Pennsylvania	697	2,487	202	3,742	131
East North Central	867	1,709	707	4,005	267
Ohio	907	2,222	172	4,297	79
Indiana	946	1,852	76	3,810	32
Illinois	711	1,615	263	3,459	112
Michigan	1,032	1,339	185	6,114	38
Wisconsin	943	1,203	11	2,026	6
West North Central	850	1,265	294	4,875	72
Minnesota	730	3,920	3	1,986	5
Iowa	967	1,838	10	4,174	4
Missouri	718	1,111	231	5,200	47
North Dakota	1,236	—	—	—	—
South Dakota	1,396	—	—	—	—
Nebraska	870	934	15	2,834	5
Kansas	1,093	2,024	35	5,922	11
Mountain	734	3,283	13	5,202	7
Montana	786	—	—	—	—
Idaho	706	—	—	—	—
Wyoming	1,233	—	—	—	—
Colorado	619	2,136	6	3,044	4
New Mexico	1,300	5,139	1	4,672	1
Arizona	664	3,320	6	7,497	2
Utah	658	—	—	—	—
Nevada	728	—	—	—	—
Pacific	624	1,374	141	3,629	37
Washington	1,032	3,316	3	3,712	2
Oregon	1,016	3,252	1	—	—
California	538	1,319	137	3,552	35
United States	780	3,681	3,753	8,745	1,471

Sources: *Journal of Negro Education*, Yearbook Number 18, Summer 1949, "The Health Status and Health Education of Negroes in the United States." *The Journal of the American Dental Association*, June 1, 1947, "Distribution of Negro Dentists in the United States."

[1] Year 1948, latest figures available for comparison.

[2] Year 1940, population Census figures and number of Negro dentists in 1940 are used for comparison. 1950 figures are not available; estimate of population ratios for 1950 is about the same as 1940 figures.

Among Negroes, in 1948; the ratio in the Southern states was 6,203 Negro persons per Negro physician; in other regions, the number ranged from 1,265 in the West North Central states to 3,283 in the Mountain states. It is apparent that the differences are both regional and racial.

The total number of medical graduates from all approved medical schools in the United States, July 1, 1950, to June 30, 1951, was 6,135. The number of Negro medical graduates in 1950-51 was 143, assuming that all enrolled senior Negro medical students graduated. There is encouragement in the slight but significant increase in the total enrollment of Negro medical students from 653 in 44 of the 72 approved medical schools in 1949-50 to 661 in 45 of these schools in 1950-51 (not including Temple University, which had 9 Negro students in 1949-50 but for which 1950-51 figures are not available). Whereas 518 of the 661 Negro medical students were in Howard University College of Medicine and Meharry Medical College School of Medicine, the other 143 were enrolled in 43 mixed institutions, admitting white and colored students. In 1938-39, there were only 45 Negro medical students enrolled in mixed schools.

Pharmacists

Data for pharmacists, recognized as an important member of the medical service team, are not available. There is a large number of Negro pharmacists, many of whom are proprietors of modern drug stores. Some operate pharmacies limited to prescription service only.

Dentists[1]

Conditions similar to those affecting Negro physicians are presented in statistics of professional dental training and available dental services for Negroes. The total of all dentists in the United States in 1950 was 84,301 (not including dentists in government services), with a ratio of 1,777 persons of the total population per dentist. Table 8 shows the number of Negro dentists and the Negro population to Negro dentist ratios for the year 1940. The ratio in 1940 was 8,745 persons per Negro dentist. The U.S. ratio of population to dentists was 1,865.

In 1945, a total of 1,533 Negro dentists was reported, a gain of 4.2% over the year 1940. However, this slight increase was approximately proportionate to the increase in the Negro population for the same period. The estimated number of Negro dentists in 1950 was 1,650, with a ratio of 9,383 Negro persons per Negro dentist. The number of Negro persons per Negro dentist is more than five times the number of persons in the total population (white and nonwhite) per dentist in the total number of dentists in the United States. There is approximately the same ratio between Negro dentists and Negro persons, and Negro physicians and Negro persons. Also it is noted that the Negro population ratio in the Southern states is greater for Negro dentists than it is for Negro physicians. And, as for all dentists, white and Negro, the greatest concentration is in the larger cities, which offer more attractive conditions for practice and better community life.

The trend toward a larger number of students enrolling in dental schools is encouraging in view of the need of many more dentists to meet the demands for adequate dental care. The Negro has shared this increase to some extent in recent years through admission of Negro students to dental schools which formerly did not admit them. More than three-fourths of all Negro dental students are enrolled in Howard University and Meharry Medical College Schools of Dentistry, which have trained and graduated most of the Negro dentists in the United States.

Nurses[2]

Recent data on Negro nurses as a separate group in the total number of profes-

[1] Sources: American Dental Directory, 1950 (American Dental Association). *The Journal of Negro Education*, Yearbook Number 18, Summer 1949, "The Health Status and Health Education of Negroes in the United States."

[2] Source: "1950 Facts about Nursing" (A Statistical Summary).

sional nurses are not available except in a few categories.

The National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses, professional organization of Negro nurses, was discontinued with the integration of Negro nurses in the American Nurses Association of the United States and state affiliates, including most of the southern states.

A statistical summary of professional nurses for January 1, 1950, reports a total of 506,050 in the year 1949. The estimated number of Negro nurses was 9,000. The number of Negro students in nursing schools was 3,076. During 1949, a total of 1,383 Negro students were admitted to schools of nursing and 507 were graduated. The number of schools admitting Negro students increased from 76 in 1946 to 207 in 1950.

HOSPITALS[1]

Passage of the Hospital Survey and Construction Act in August 1946 by the U.S. Congress, which was implemented by Federal-state appropriations, has given great impetus to the provision of needed hospital beds. The plans of the state hospital commissions must conform to regulations issued by the Surgeon-General of the U.S. Public Health Service and the Federal Hospital Council. A Negro hospital administrator is a technical member of the Council.

This hospital program has materially changed the outlook for adequate hospital facilities for the nation's population, including the Negro, on an equable basis. To be eligible for Federal aid under the act, a hospital must either accept Negro patients or give assurance that separate hospital facilities will be available for Negroes in the area. Moreover, these separate facilities must be equal to the proportion of the Negro group in the total population of the area. For example, suppose a community with a population of 50% white and 50% colored has 100 hospital beds, 30 of which are for Negroes and 70 for whites. If the state survey indicates that the community needs 100 additional beds, the state plan must provide 70 beds for Negroes and not over 30 beds for whites.

The chapter on "Hospital Services for Negroes" in the report of the Commission on Hospital Care in the United States (The Commonwealth Fund, 1947) contains the following recommendations:

1. That adequate and competent hospital care should be available without restriction to all people regardless of race, creed, color, or economic status.

2. That facilities for the care of Negro patients should be provided in hospitals that serve white patients rather than in separate hospitals. In those communities in which segregation is required by law, as good hospital service should be maintained for Negro patients as is provided for white patients.

Figures for all hospital beds in the United States as of Jan. 1, 1951 (number of existing beds, net additional beds, and total beds needed), by geographical region, are recorded, but the number of beds allocated specifically for Negroes is not available. Many conditions influence Negro bed capacity in hospitals, north and south. Even in states where segregation is legally required, data are not constant because of regulatory policies and, primarily now, because of hospital facilities progressively becoming available under the Hospital Survey and Construction Act. In the North, too, policy and custom often determine the occupancy of beds by Negroes.

Many surveys of Negro hospitals have been made, but the figures produced vary to such extent that they are not dependable. For example, one survey of 124 Negro hospitals in 23 states in 1944[2] recorded less than 10,000 beds. A later listing of beds in Negro hospitals in 1947[3] reported 20,336 beds in 105 hospitals. Partial returns from a preliminary survey of Negro hospital beds by the Office of

[1] Source: "What the Hospital Act Means to Negroes," *National Negro Health News*, Public Health Service, Vol. 15, No. 2, April-June 1947.

[2] Source: "Health Hospitals, and the Negro," *Modern Hospital*, August 1945; "Communication on Hospitals for Negroes," American Medical Association, Jan. 6, 1947.

[3] American Medical Association, Jan. 6, 1947.

Negro Health Work, Public Health Service, 1948-49, show the following results: Now in use—beds, 33,390; bassinets, 1,000. Under construction—beds, 1,515; bassinets, 185. Planned—beds, 8,781; bassinets, 839. These figures do not include a large number of beds occupied by Negroes in mental and tuberculosis hospitals. The range in numbers of beds in hospitals listed was from a few beds in some individual proprietary hospitals or clinics to hundreds in some corporate and community hospitals and thousands in some state and municipal hospitals.

TABLE 9

PARTIAL LIST OF NEGRO HOSPITALS APPROVED FOR FEDERAL CONSTRUCTION FUNDS UNDER HILL-BURTON PROGRAM

Hospital	Estimated Total Cost	Approved Federal Share
Blessed Martin de Porres Hosp., Mobile, Ala.	$ 611,425	$ 195,475
Florida A.&M. College Hosp., Tallahassee, Fla.	1,923,119	641,039
Americus Sumter Colored Hosp., Americus, Ga.	199,400	109,670
Grady Memorial Hosp., Negro Unit, Atlanta, Ga.	1,717,984	1,030,790
Provident Hosp. Training School, Chicago, Ill.	527,000	204,476
Community Hosp., Evanston, Ill.	940,000	364,720
Red Cross Hosp., Louisville, Ky.	650,964	423,476
Lincoln Hosp., Durham, N.C.	758,000	333,520
St. Agnes Hosp., Raleigh, N.C.	86,356	36,924
Good Samaritan Waverly Hosp., Columbia, S.C.	219,249	129,102

Source: Hospital Facilities Division Report, Oct. 31, 1951, Federal Security Agency, Public Health Service.

Note: The designation "Negro hospital" is not the policy or the practice of the Federal Security Agency and Public Health Service. However, Negro hospitals are eligible for Federal construction funds if these hospitals meet the requirements for approval.

Most of these smaller hospitals do not meet the standards prescribed for approval, but many of the larger and better hospitals do meet all requirements.

Three major factors will determine the completion of the projected hospital program for the nation: Appropriated monies, availability of building materials, hospital equipment, and supplies, and the time necessary for the construction and occupancy of hospitals. But there is assurance that within a reasonably short period there will be a hospital bed for every need.

A very important factor in the hospital situation is the lack of opportuniites for Negro professional persons on the medical, surgical, and supervisory staffs of hospitals, even in hospitals in the South which maintain separate facilities for Negroes. There have been some gains, north and south, but a more liberal policy and practice are necessary to provide these opportunities on the basis of merit not restricted by consideration of race.

Partial List of Negro Hospitals With Fifty Beds or More[1]

Brewster Hospital
Jacksonville, Fla.
Burrell Memorial Hospital
Roanoke, Va.
Charity Hospital
Savannah, Ga.
Collins Chapel Connectional Hospital
Memphis, Tenn.
Community Hospital
Wilmington, N.C.
Douglass Hospital
Kansas City, Kans.
Edith K. Thomas Memorial Hospital
Detroit, Mich.
Fairview Sanitarium
Detroit, Mich.
Flint-Goodridge Hospital of Dillard University
New Orleans, La.
Florida A. & M. College Hospital
Tallahassee, Fla.
Freedmen's Hospital
Washington, D.C.
George W. Hubbard Hospital of Meharry Medical College
Nashville, Tenn.
Georgia Infirmary
Savannah, Ga.
Good Samaritan Hospital
Selma, Ala.
Good Samaritan Hospital
Charlotte, N.C.
Good Samaritan-Waverly Hospital
Columbia, S.C.
The Good Shepherd Hospital
New Bern, N.C.
Homer G. Phillips Hospital
St. Louis, Mo.

[1] Taken from a list of 132 hospitals of record. The larger number of Negro hospitals have less than 50 beds. Most of the larger and some of the smaller Negro hospitals are members of the National Conference of Hospital Administrators. These hospitals do not incude those which admit and serve Negro patients in the same buidings and not in separate Negro units. In some hospitals Negro patients are restricted tc certain areas—wings, floors, or wards. Some hospitals having a majority of Negro patients and staff members are called *interracial hospitals*.

Houston Negro Hospital
Houston, Texas
John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital
Tuskegee Institute, Ala.
Kansas City General Hospital No. 2
Kansas City, Mo.
Kate Bitting Reynolds Memorial Hospital
Winston-Salem, N.C.
L. Richardson Memorial Hospital
Greensboro, N.C.
Lincoln Hospital
Durham, N.C.
Mary Lawson Sanatorium
Palatka, Fla.
Mercy-Douglass Hospital
Philadelphia, Pa.
Norfolk Community Hospital
Norfolk, Va.
Parkside Hospital
Detroit, Mich.
Peoples' Hospital
St. Louis, Mo.
Prairie View State College Hospital
Prairie View, Texas
Provident Hospital and Free Dispensary
Baltimore, Md.
Provident Hospital and Training School for Nurses
Chicago, Ill.
Red Cross Hospital
Louisville, Ky.
St. Agnes Hospital
Raleigh, N.C.
St. Mary's Infirmary
St. Louis, Mo.
Searcy Hospital
Mount Vernon, Ala.
Tampa Negro Hospital
Tampa, Fla.
Trinity Hospital
Detroit, Mich.
Veterans' Administration Hospital
Tuskegee, Ala.
Wayne Diagnostic Hospital
Detroit, Mich.
Wheatley-Provident Hospital
Kansas City, Mo.
Whittaker Memorial Hospital
Newport News, Va.
William A. Harris Memorial Hospital
Atlanta, Ga.

PUBLIC HEALTH

Although the Negro people have been beneficiaries of many procedures and practices of public health, they have not shares the available facilities or opportunities in a measure comparable to their needs.

In recent years more facilities have been provided Negroes both in separate and in integrated services; and some qualified Negro individuals have been trained in public health and placed in useful and responsible positions. Although very limited in number, there are Negro doctors, nurses, and technical and clerical personnel in official health departments and health centers, voluntary health agencies, school health systems, and other organizations which employ health workers. The largest number of Negroes employed in public health activities are nurses. Doctors are relatively few, and most of their service is in clinics. Schools employ a considerable number of Negro physicians, dentists, dental hygienists, and nurses. The number of Negro health educators is growing. In recent years fellowships available from various sources for training in health education were available in part to qualified Negro applicants. No funds have been available from voluntary sources in the past few years, but state departments of health may use Federal-state funds for the training of qualified persons who will be employed by that state's health department upon completion of training.

National Negro Health Movement

One of the most active and productive agencies for the improvement of the health of the Negro was the National Negro Health Movement, the year-round extension and development of National Negro Health Week, founded in 1915 by Booker T. Washington. At that time, Dr. Washington inspired public and private agencies to join forces in an effort to improve the health of the Negro people through education in healthful living. Information was disseminated through churches, schools, civic groups, and health agencies. One week in April, covering Dr. Washington's birthday, was set aside for intensive effort. National Negro Health Week became a rallying point for sponsoring and participating groups and agencies and for program evaluation.

In 1930, the Annual Health Week Conference passed a resolution establishing the program on a year-round basis and changing the name to the National Negro Health Movement. Health Week, however, continued to be observed. An execu-

tive committee, composed of a representative from each of the sponsoring agencies (Tuskegee Institute, Howard University, the National Medical Association, and the National Negro Insurance Association), was formed to plan the program and activities. From 1932 to 1950, the Public Health Service supported the National Negro Health Movement, supplying staff, facilities, and materials for nation-wide activities recommended by the executive committee.

The program of the Movement had 10 major objectives:

1. Consultation with state health officers to learn at first-hand the public health problems relating to the colored population.
2. Contact with states and local Negro organizations to secure their aid in promotion of the health the Negro and their support of measures sponsored by state and local health authorities.
3. Stimulation of the training and employment of Negro public health personnel by state and local health departments and other agencies.
4. Consistent efforts to elevate the standards of training for Negro personnel and to induce persons with good educational background and aptitude to fit themselves for publice health work.
5. Special efforts to emphasize health work in Negro schools and to encourage the employment of trained personnel for health work in the schools.
6. Maintenance of a comprehensive register of speakers qualified to give talks on public health subjects.
7. Establishment in the central office of the National Negro Health Movement of a list of qualified Negro health workers.
8. The development of a depository of health information relating to the colored population, to include an abstracting and reference section.
9. Analysis of Census data and vital statistics to determine the distribution of population and the nature and extent of health problems.
10. Promotion of National Negro Health Week as a period for emphasis on the general health status of the Negro population and the program for health improvement.

The Office of Negro Health Work of the Public Health Service was an outgrowth of the program. It was discontinued in 1950 in keeping with the policy and practice of integration prescribed by the Administrator of the Federal Security Agency and directed by the Surgeon-General of the Public Health Service. It was succeeded by the Special Programs Branch, whose duties are concerned with all minority groups and intercultural relations during the transition from separate health activities by race to uniform, comprehensive health programs for all people without racial distinction.

Dr. Roscoe C. Brown and other personnel of the Division of Public Health Education, Public Health Service, will continue to give consultative services to Negro groups in their communities. The Special Programs Branch will continue to serve as a clearing-house of information on state and community health programs, health education materials, and programs available for Negro groups.

The National Negro Health News, published since 1933 as the medium for program promotion and recording of data on the health of the Negro, was discontinued with the April-June 1950 issue. Data of the kind formerly published in this periodical will be issued in publications which cover larger areas of the organization and activities of the Public Health Service.

14
Housing

PROBLEMS IN HOUSING MINORITIES

Negroes and certain other minorities experience distinct difficulties in obtaining decent housing beyond those of other groups. Though the walls are expanding, Negroes are still, for the most part, hemmed in by ghettos and do not have fair access to the total housing supply. Many problems remain to be resolved before minorities can fully exercise their right to live and rear their families in a decent home and suitable living environment according to choice and ability to pay. This right derives from Section 1 of the Civil Rights Act of 1866, which provides: "All citizens of the United States shall have the same right, in every State and Territory, as is enjoyed by white citizens thereof to inherit, purchase, lease, sell, hold, and convey real and personal property."

Land restrictions, negative community attitudes, and the traditional practices of real estate operators, home-loan lenders, home builders, and homeowners all serve to limit the supply of housing available to racial minorities, to induce disproportionate overcrowding, and to lower the quality and increase the price of housing available to them. The following is a summary of the consequences:

1) The complexity of racially restrictive residential processes serves to constrict within "racial ghettos" an ever-expanding population. The consequences are overcrowding, deterioration, and blight, which become associated with race instead of with underlying social and economic factors.

2) A veritable mountain of evidence describes these "ghettos" as constituting a drain upon the economic, political, social, and spiritual resources of the entire community. The high incidence of communicable disease, juvenile delinquency, and crime clearly associated with these areas affects all families in the city and is reflected in inordinate costs to the taxpayer for the maintenance of social institutions to combat these effects, and the property deterioration in these neighborhoods affects the tax structure of the entire city.

3) The artificially discriminating housing market created by enforced residential restrictions by race is subject to exploitation by many dealers in property, affecting values throughout the city.

4) Residential stratification by race generates group racial attitudes and antagonisms by preventing normal contact and appraisal of individuals on merit, in turn preventing mutual respect and understanding. Racial tensions are traceable all along the margins of the "ghetto" and resulting conflicts have their repercussions throughout the community.

5) Residential restrictions by race serve to conditions school systems, the use of other community services, employment, transportation, etc., and to maintain an easily exploitable market for inferior consumer goods and relatively high prices. Associated problems reverberate in every home in the community.

6) The existence and crystallization of "racial islands" and the costly maintenance of buffer areas thwart sound city planning and healthy community development, including sound and economic housing and redevelopment programs. Since there are practically no other places open to families displaced from urban areas designated for redevelopment, city improvements of benefit to everyone are inordinately delayed and often precluded.

7. Narrow vested interests are created within as well as without the "ghetto." The "ghetto" businessmen, politicians, ministers, property owners, and others gain a stake in keeping the "ghetto" intact. Many real estate operators, controllers of "underworld" enterprises, politicians, and others living outside the "ghetto" find its preservation highly profitable to them. Homeowners, general business, city administrations, and the moral leadership of the total community are the sufferers.

8. Private builders or developers can find virtually no building sites outside the "ghetto" upon which they can, without opposition, construct decent homes open to minority-group families; thus, this untapped and profitable market goes begging.

9. Neighborhoods stratified by race, religion, or income create a species of neighborhood "isolationism," induce political racism, weaken national unity at the community level, and stultify our nation, leading advocate of the democratic way of life.

Minorities are currently represented in virtually all income sectors of the population and, of necessity, feel the full impact of every aspect of the national housing problem. Although still heavily concentrated in large proportions among the lower-income families eligible for subsidized public housing and among the dwellers of slum and blighted areas marked for clearance and redevelopment, an ever-increasing number of Negroes and other minorities are to be found in the vast middle-income group whose housing requirements constitute the broadest and most stable private-enterprise market for new as well as existing standard housing.

During and since World War II, thousands of new dwellings have been made available to racial minorities through the activities of private builders, lenders, and real estate operators, among which Negro representatives themselves have contributed in considerable measure. Much of this progress has been due to the active, continuing efforts of the HHFA, through the Office of the Administrator and the FHA.

More and more in communities both north and south representatives of Negroes and other minorities are found among those encouraging local responsibility for adequate solution to local housing problems consistent with the viewpoints and best interests of all significant elements of the total community.

HOUSING SITUATION AMONG NEGROES

The second complete census of housing in the nation's history was taken April, 1950 as part of the regular decennial census. Since final tabulations will not be available until late 1952, the Census Bureau has released preliminary data tabulated from a sample, which indicates within calculable limits what the final summaries will show.[1] The increases in urbanization, interregional shifts, and money earnings of the nonwhite population from 1940 to 1950 have affected the housing situation as described below:

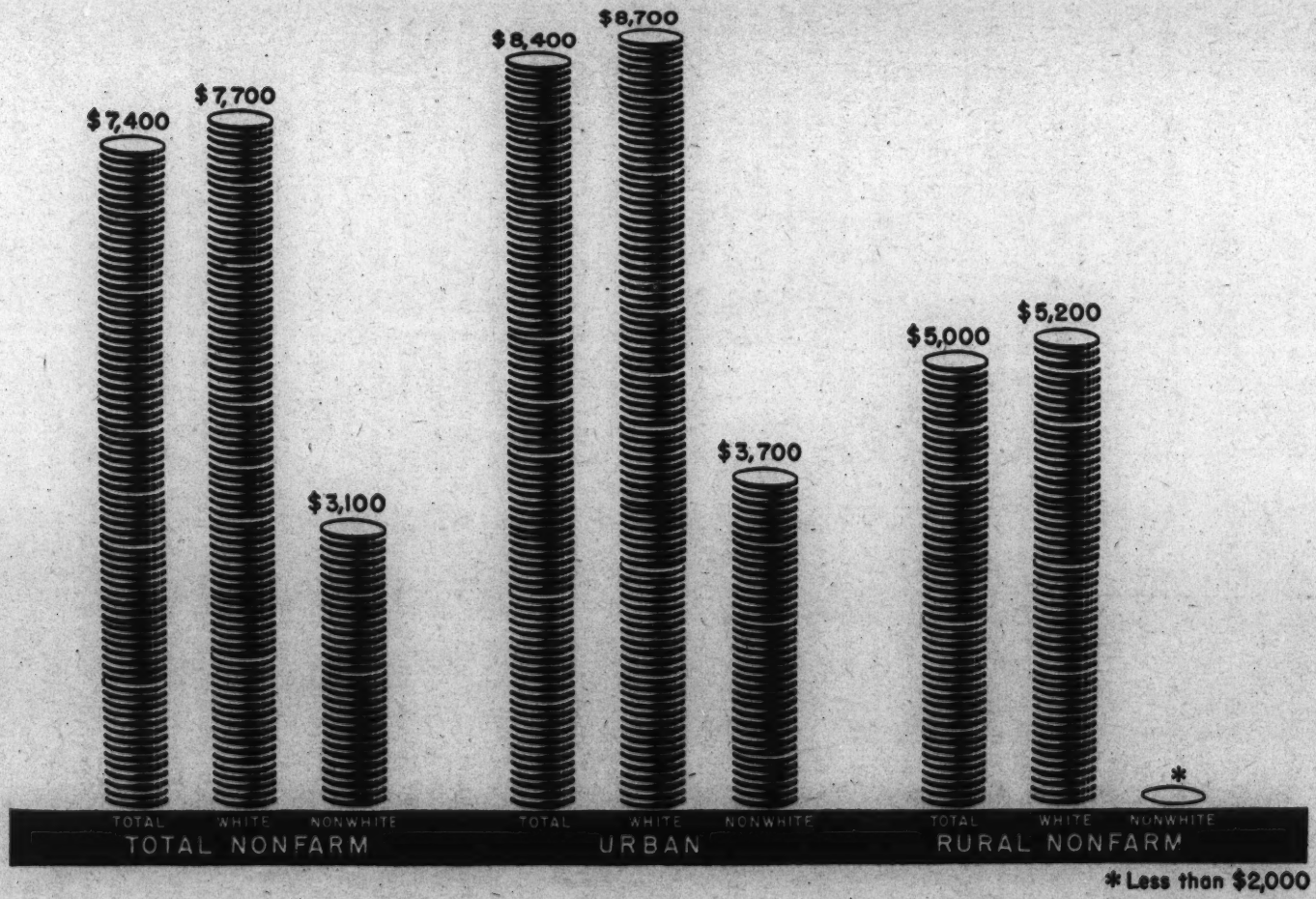
Home Ownership: The number of nonfarm dwelling units occupied by nonwhites increased by 31% between 1940 and 1950, approximately the same as for all such units. While the proportion of ownership for white groups remains higher than for nonwhites, the rate of increase has been greater among nonwhites. Between 1940 and 1950, the proportion of urban white ownership increased from 39% to 52%, or one-third, compared to urban nonwhites from 20% to 33%, or two-thirds.

Home Value: Home values for nonwhite owner-occupants were generally far lower than for whites and nonwhites combined. In urban areas the medium value of all one-dwelling unit structures was $8,400 but it was only $3,700 for nonwhite owners. Some 65% of nonwhite owners of one-dwelling unit structures in urban areas estimated that their homes would sell for less than $5,000 while 90% of such owners in rural nonfarm areas estimated that their homes would sell for less than the same amount. Further, one-fourth of nonwhite homeowners in urban areas and three-fifths of such owners in rural areas estimated that their dwellings would sell for less than $2,000.

Rent: The medium gross rent (includes cost of water, electricity, gas, and other fuel, excludes any charges for use of furniture) for renter-occupied nonfarm dwelling units in 1950 was $42, 55% higher than in 1940, when it was $27. For nonwhite renters it nearly doubled, increasing from $14 to $27. In urban areas the median gross rent for whites was $44 and for nonwhites $31. Whereas nearly two-thirds of nonwhite

(Continued on page 174)

[1] 1950 Census of Housing, Preliminary Reports, "Housing Characteristics of the United States"; April 1, 1950. Series HC-5, No. 1.



Home values, 1950: median market values of all urban homes were 68% greater than for rural nonfarm homes; values of white nonfarm homes were over 2½ times those of nonwhite homes. *HHFA Chart*



Rent paid for houses, 1940 and 1950: median gross rents increased relatively more for rural nonfarm than for urban, for nonwhite than for white renters. *HHFA Chart*

renters paid less than $20 a month in 1940, less than a third fell in that category in 1950. However, nearly 70% of nonwhite renters living in rural nonfarm dwellings still paid less than $20 per month in 1950. Approximately two-thirds of the nonwhite renters in urban areas paid less than $40 in 1950.

Overcrowding: There was a small decrease in overcrowding in occupied nonfarm dwelling units from 1940 to 1950. The percentage of all occupied units with 1.51 or more persons per room was 5.5; for nonwhite occupied units it was 18.2; in 1940, the percentages were 7.1 and 18.4 respectively. The only increase in percentage during the ten-year period was for the nonwhite renter-occupied group: 1940, 20.2%; 1950, 22.8%. A comparison of the 1950 percentages of overcrowding in all owner- and renter-occupied units with those occupied by nonwhites reveals a significantly large difference: All owner-occupied units, 3.1%; nonwhite owner-occupied, 9.6%. All renter-occupied units, 8.3%; nonwhite renter-occupied, 22.8%.

Condition; Plumbing Facilities: In 1950, homes for nonwhite families continued to show a greater need for improvement than those for white families. Thus, including only nonfarm units, 27% of homes of nonwhite families were dilapidated as compared to 7% for all families, both nonwhite and white; and 24% of homes of nonwhite families were urban units not dilapidated but lacking running water, private toilet, or bath, as compared to 10% for white and nonwhite combined. An installed bathtub or shower was not available to 40% of nonwhite families in urban places or to 94% of nonwhite families in rural nonfarm areas, compared respectively to 11 and 44% for white and nonwhite combined. Over 30% of nonwhite urban units lacked the use of a flush toilet as compared with 8% for both groups. Finally, only 50% of nonwhite families in urban places had access to both hot and cold running water inside the structure as compared with 85% for both white and nonwhite; and for rural nonfarm areas, nearly three-fourths of nonwhite families had no piped running water at all, as compared to about one-fourth of nonwhite and white families.

FEDERAL HOUSING AIDS

All Federal aids to the planning, development, financing, marketing, occupancy or management or housing as well as the clearance and redevelopment of slum areas should be viewed in terms of the national housing objective set forth in the Declaration of National Housing Policy in the Housing Act of 1949, which states: "the general welfare and security of the Nation, the health and living standards of its people, require . . . the realization as soon as feasible of the goal of a decent home and a suitable living environment for every American family. . . ." This represents the first time the American people, acting through Congress, have enacted into law a national housing objective and policy; its importance as the key to understanding Federal aids as applied to housing and home finance cannot be overstressed.

The Housing Act of 1950 expanded and supplemented existing Federal housing legislation to make current programs more useful and to provide additional types of aid for particular housing problems. Since its passage, national defense considerations have made limitations necessary, though the general direction of the programs has not changed.

HHFA: Racial Relations Services

The Housing and Home Finance Agency is a permanent Federal agency established to carry out the principal housing and home financing functions of the Federal government. This Agency consists of the Office of the Administrator, three operation administrations—the Home Loan Bank Board, the Federal Housing Administration, and the Public Housing Administration—and a National Housing Council.

Office of the Administrator: A Race Relations Service in Government housing agencies, with a staff headed by Frank S. Horne, Assistant to the Administrator of HHFA, Raymond M. Foley, is responsible for advising on racial implications and considerations in the development and execution of Agency policies and programs and for maintaining liaison with minority and other interested group leadership and organizations. This Service provides assistance to the Agency in implementing the Federal nondiscrimination policy in employment and in mobilizing private and public planning, financing, and construction resources at local, state, and national levels to overcome the added housing difficulties faced by minorities in competing for standard housing.

Techniques and methods of the Service include defining the problems accurately and objectively, devising practical measures to meet these problems, reviewing and evaluating Agency operations, coordinating racial relations services throughout the Agency, formulating and adapting relevant policies and procedures, and forestalling the rise of racial problems whenever possible or resolving such problems if they do arise.

In addition to Dr. Horne, the professional staff of the Racial Relations Service is composed of a Deputy Assistant, Dr. B. T. McGraw, and two Racial Relations Advisers, Corienne R. Morrow and T. Edward Davis.

Division of Slum Clearance and Urban Redevelopment: This part of the Office of the Administrator also has racial relations specialists to provide specific services applicable to the program. Within this structure, a Special Assistant, George B. Nesbitt, is on the staff of the Division's Director, Nathaniel S. Keith, and Racial Relations-Relocation Specialists are designated to serve the chiefs of area offices. Two such specialists, Anne M. Roberts and J. Lawrence Duncan, have been assigned and two others are pending.

The Special Assistant to the Director is primarily concerned with basic policies and procedures and provides services to the Director's staff. As a member of the Program Review Committee, he participates in the formulation of final recommendations concerning specific local applications for loans and grants before submission for the Director's approval. This Special Assistant also coordinates the racial relations services within the Division and maintains liaison with organizations particularly concerned with the minority-group implicatons of slum clearance and urban redevelopment.

A complementary service is performed by the Racial Relations-Relocation specialists in the area offices, constituting the operating units of the program in direct contact with the localities and responsible for primarly review of applications and related documents. These specialists function as integral parts of operating units. Their function in relocation is not limited to racial minorities.

Public Housing Administration: In the Public Housing Administration, racial relations services are provided by the Racial Relations Branch, established as part of the Executive Staff of the Commissioner, John T. Egan, with Warren R. Cochrane as Director. In addition, Racial Relations sections are established in each of the PHA field offices.

The Racial Relations Branch provides staff assistance on matters pertaining to racial minority groups with respect to all programs administered by PHA. Its major functions include the formulation of policy and procedure for minority-group participation in the program, review of performance and relevant documents, functional coordination of field-office racial relations operations, analysis of racial relations factors in public housing, and liaison with national organizations concerned with racial aspects of the program.

Within each field office, at the heart of the operating program, Racial Relations Officers perform a similar function for the staff of the directors and their operating personnel. These officers are particularly concerned with the specific

application of policies and procedures to local housing programs. They make the primary racial-relations review of all applications and documents used in extension of PHA aids to localities.

In addition to the Director of the Racial Relations Branch, the staff is comprised of Charles C. Beckett, Assistant Director; Ethel G. Greene and J. Arthur Weiseger, Racial Relations Assistants; Lucia Pitts, Administrative Assistant.

As of December 1951, field Racial Relations Officers were assigned as follows: Hubert M. Jackson, Atlanta, Ga.; Reuben E. Clay, Richmond, Va.; William H. S. Dabney, Boston, Mass.; William E. Hill and N. P. Dotson, Chicago, Ill.; George W. Washington, Fort Worth, Texas; Edward Rutledge, New York City; Clarence R. Johnson and Robert B. Pitts, San Francisco, Calif.

Federal Housing Administration: In the central office of the Federal Housing Administration, a Minority Group Housing Advisor, Roland M. Sawyer, acts as consultant to Commissioner Franklin D. Richards and his Washington staff and to the various state and district Directors in the field.

Racial relations advisers, on the staffs of each of the five zone Commissioners and stationed in a key city of each zone, execute a racial relations service directly concerned with the operations of the 140-odd FHA field offices and with builders, lenders, sponsors, and others whose activities are essential to increasing the supply of housing available to minority groups. As of December 1951, these advisers are assigned as follows: Zone I, Madison S. Jones, New York City; Zone II, Albert L. Thompson, Atlanta, Ga.; Zone III, DeHart Hubbard, Cleveland, Ohio; Zone IV, A. Maceo Smith, Dallas, Texas; and Zone V, Floyd C. Covington, Los Angeles, Calif.

Programs of HHFA

Directly administered under the Office of the Administrator are several programs dealing with various phases of housing and finance. Among these, however, only the programs most active currently and involving certain special emphasis upon racial-minority considerations are described.

Housing Research: The Division of Housing Research, like other units of the Administration, includes consideration of racial minorities throughout its function. Racial minorities, like other elements of the population, will benefit from general research activities of this Division. Of special interest is the following description of a "Planning Survey of Interracial Housing," being conducted by the Psychological Research Center of New York University, under contract with the HHFA Research Division:

Objectives: To summarize and evaluate the problems of interracial housing so that systematic plans can be made for research on the more urgent topics in the order of their importance, and to furnish a method of approach or guide for community leadership in dealing with the problems and possibilities in advancing interracial housing.

Method and Scope: Surveys are being made of six localities with experience in interracial housing. Special attention is being given to the socio-economic and political background of each area, its ethnic composition, types of public housing and experience with interracial occupancy, problems confronted, corrective steps taken, and their outcome.

Significance: Results will be of use to city planners and housing officials, and the housing industry generally; also to sociologists and research organizations interested in carrying on further research in the field of racial relations. The survey will also provide information on interracial housing experience to help eliminate excessive costs through duplicating facilities, and to meet urgent defense manpower requirements through adequate housing in suitable locations for minority workers in defense plants.[1]

In addition, a study in housing technology is under contract to Tuskegee Institute, Ala. It is hoped that this research project, "Guide for Cooperative Self-Help Dwelling Construction," will make a general contribution to the problem of lowering housing costs, as outlined below:

[1] *Housing Research, Capsule Descriptions of Projects Started under Contract in 1951*, HHFA, Office of Administration, Division of Housing Research, Washington, D.C., May 1951, p. 20.

Objectives: To develop techniques for low-cash-cost dwelling construction, suitable for cooperative, self-help labor, and to prepare a manual or guide for their use.

Scope of Research: The research involves actual construction of at least ten dwellings by ten or more families working together to supply the labor. The families are being instructed in cooperative self-help home construction, and plans are being developed for their dwellings. Methods are being worked out to organize the labor the families can provide, and integrate it with necessary building trades assistance. Controls are being developed to insure production of sound, durable homes. A complete record of all operations will be used to prepare a manual for guiding other self-help groups.

Significance: The substantial cash outlays required prohibit many families from building homes. This project is designed to provide a manual to help groups of families, working together, to overcome this handicap by supplying as much labor as possible themselves. For emergency use, self-help techniques may prove helpful in overcoming labor shortages, especially in rehabilitation of areas disrupted by war.[1]

Defense Housing and Community Facilities: The Office of the Administrator is responsible for the program authorized by the Defense Housing and Community Facilities and Services Act of 1951. Following is a statement of policy issued Nov. 15, 1951, by HHFA Administrator Raymond M. Foley, with respect to programs assisted or provided by the HHFA under this legislation:

General: The purpose of the Defense Housing and Community Facilities and Services Act of 1951 is to assure that the needs of all in-migrant defense workers, including military personnel, for housing and for community facilities and services will be met. To carry out that purpose, the powers, functions, and duties under that Act which are to be administered within the Housing and Home Finance Agency shall be administered in such manner as will assure that the defense housing Act shall, to the maximum extent feasible under the limitations contained in said Act and the funds appropriated or made available thereunder, be programmed and provided to meet the needs of eligible in-migrant defense workers, including military personnel, of all races, colors, creeds, and national origins.

Programming of Defense Housing: To assure that privately-financed defense housing will be provided to meet the needs of in-migrant defense workers of minority groups, estimates of the defense housing requirements submitted by Regional Representatives with respect to localities declared or proposed to be declared as critical defense housing areas pursuant to the Defense Housing and Community Facilities and Services Act of 1951 shall include data on the estimated number of defense workers of minority groups expected in total estimated number of in-migrant defense workers, the availability of existing housing to such defense workers and the need for additional housing available to such defense workers taking into full account possible shifts in the local labor market and increased utilization of minority group labor.

Privately-Financed Defense Housing: Data as to the housing required to meet the needs of in-migrant defense workers of minority groups shall be made available by the HHFA to the appropriate FHA field office when the number of permanent privately-financed dwelling units programmed for in-migrant defense workers, and the authorization for such office to accept applications for special credit assistance for such housing is publicly announced. In processing applications for such special credit assistance, approvals shall be granted by such FHA field office in such manner as will assure, prior to the issuance of approvals for the total program, that the amount of housing required to meet the needs of the estimated number of in-migrant defense workers of minority groups will be provided and will be available to such workers . . .

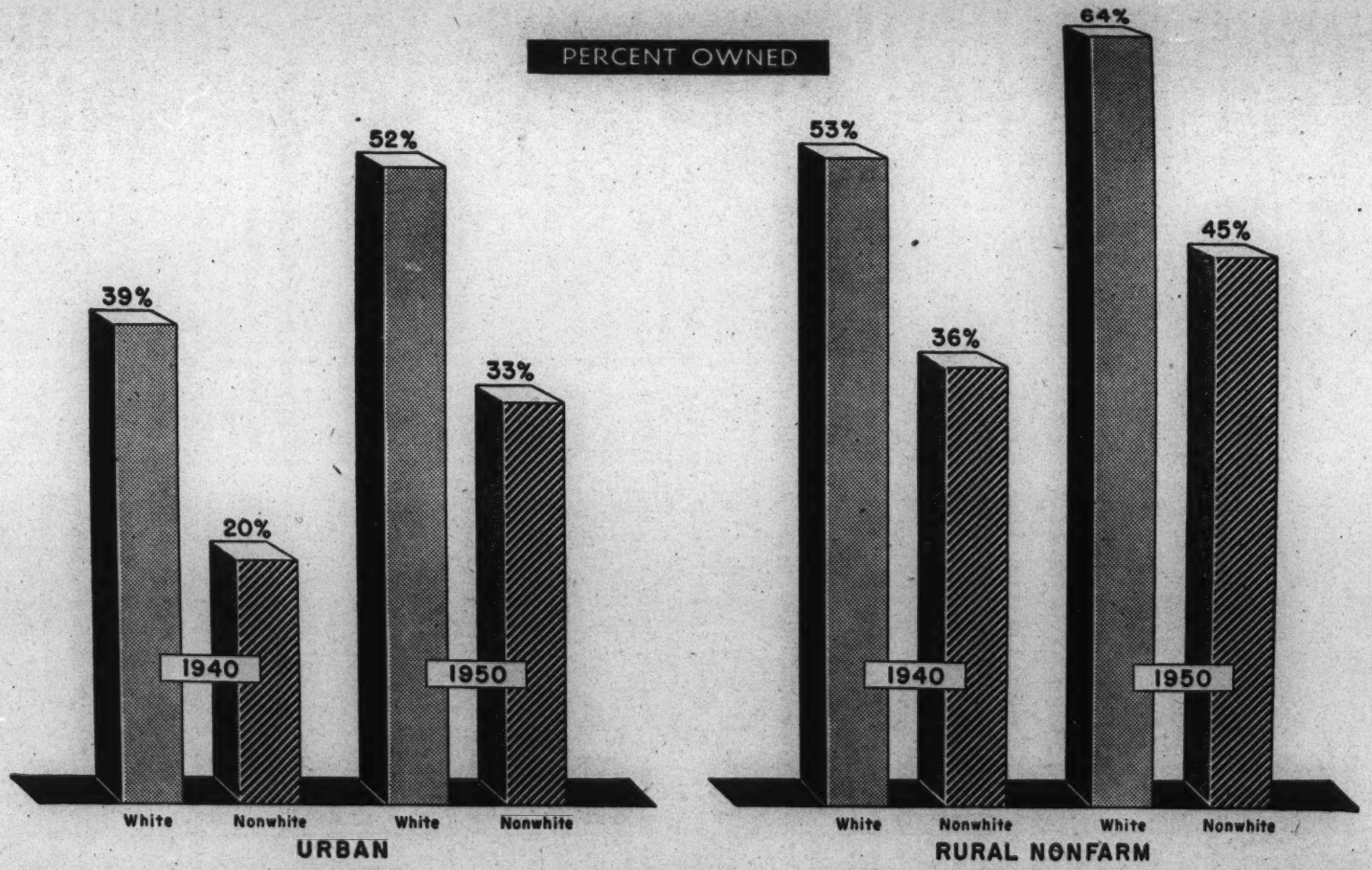
Defense Housing Provided Directly by HHFA: Defense housing provided directly by the Housing and Home Finance Administrator pursuant to title III of the Defense Housing and Community Facilities and Services Act shall be developed so that it can be readily made available for occupancy by any eligible defense worker. Occupancy of any such defense housing shall not be denied to any eligible defense worker on the basis of race, color, creed, or national origin.

Community Facilities: The determination of defense community facilities to be assisted, or to be provided directly, by the Housing and Home Finance Administrator pursuant to title III of Defense Housing and Community Facilities and Services Act of 1951 and Executive Order No. 10296 shall be on the basis of need, and, in determining need, no discrimination shall be made on account of race, color, creed, or national origin. In the provision or operation and maintenance of any such community facilities, there shall be equality of treatment of persons of all races, colors, creeds, and national origins.

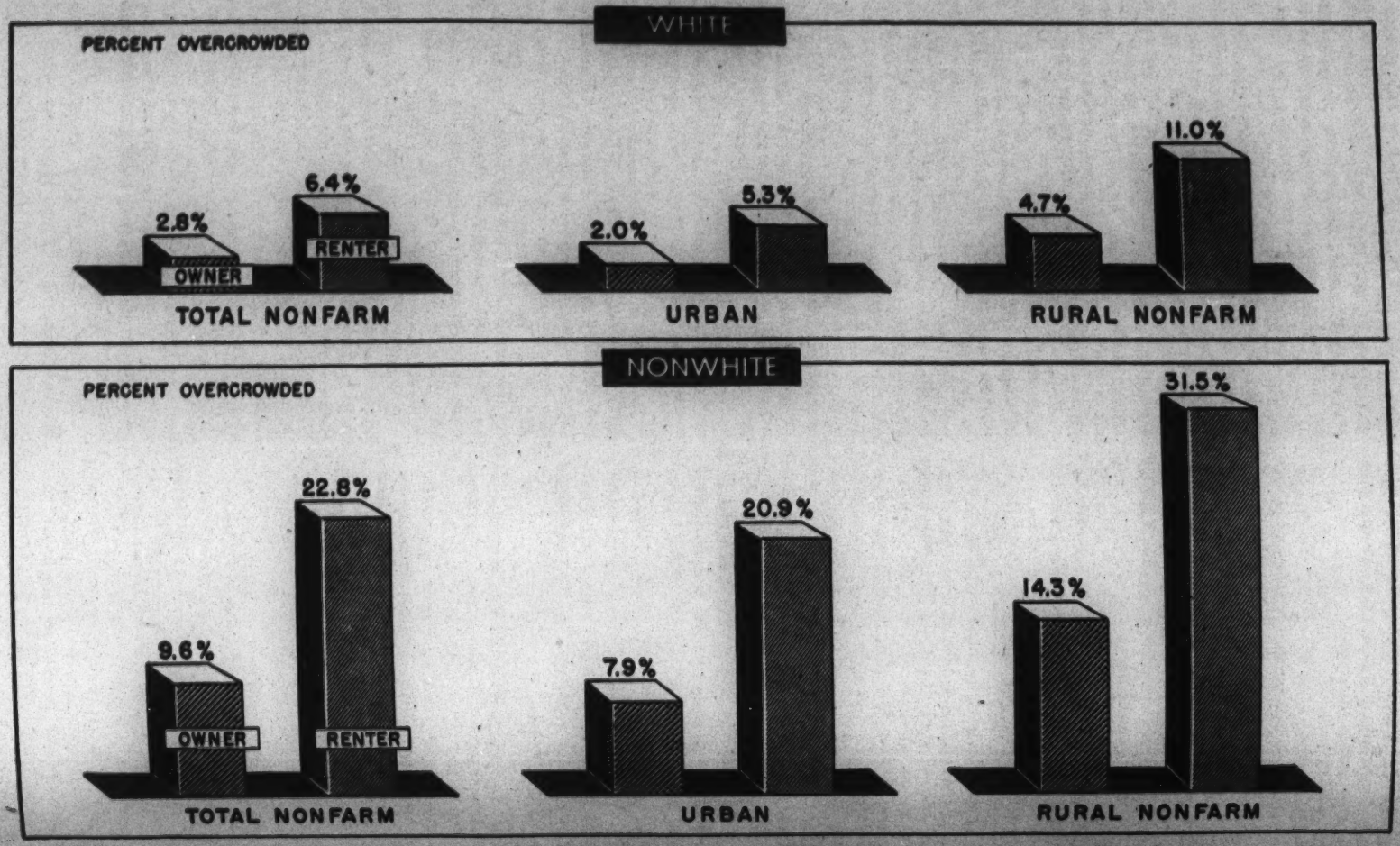
Division of Slum Clearance and Urban Redevelopment: The Housing Act of

[1] *Op. cit.*, p. 61.

(Continued on page 180)



Changes in home ownership 1940-50: nonfarm home ownership increased substantially in all groups; however, in 1950 more than half the nonwhites still did not own their homes. ***HHFA Chart***



Overcrowding in American homes: per cent of nonfarm homes with 1.51 or more persons per room is higher for renters than owners, rural nonfarm than urban occupants, nonwhites than whites. *HHFA Chart*

1949 authorizes the HHFA, through this Division, to make loans and capital grants to assist local communities in the clearance of slum and deteriorated areas for rebuilding, primarily by private enterprise. Title I of the "slum clearance and urban redevelopment" title, as it is often called, provides a *new* program of Federal aid, not to be confused with the older, established public low-rent program.

While a public low-rent housing agency often clears an area of rundown housing and always provides new low-rent housing in the cleared area, an area cleared under the new Title I may be reused to build housing which will serve any one or more of the various income levels and also for commercial, industrial, or public uses, separately or in any combination of these.

Congress has provided that a local public agency, acting under Title I, must provide assurance that dwellings for the permanent rehousing of the families to be displaced "are or are being provided." Such dwellings also must be "decent, safe and sanitary," in reasonably convenient locations, sell or rent for prices which the displaced families can afford, and be actually "available to such displaced families." Moreover, to encourage housing production, Title I loans are available in connection with predominantly open or partially developed land—so-called "dead" land—and open land, provided that such land is to be redeveloped for residential use and in conjunction with a slum-clearance program in the locality.

Experienced persons anticipate considerable risk for racial minorities inherent in city-wide planning and urban redevelopment. In 1948, even before the passage of the Housing Act of 1949, Robert C. Weaver, a member of the official Slum Clearance Advisory Committee and a nationally recognized authority on the subject, made the following statement in his book, *The Negro Ghetto:*

City planning and urban redevelopment carry a triple threat to minorities and good housing. They can be used, and there is a tendency to use them, as a guide for displacing minorities from desirable areas. Or they may become the instrument for breaking up established racially democratic neighborhoods. Finally, and equally dangerous, is their use to reduce even further the already inadequate supply of living space available to minorities.

In addition to these dangers, it is obvious that ill-developed plans for the relocation of displaced families and planned "containment" of Negro families in areas already occupied by them likewise are major risks of especial concern to minorities.

It is too early in the development of this new program to indicate conclusively the degree to which such risks are maturing. The fact, however, that a great many of the localities participating in the Title I program are embarking on initial slum-clearance activity in "near downtown' areas of heavily congested, racial minority residence augurs the potential extent of such problems.

In Minnesota, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin, state legislation has been enacted which prohibits racial discrimination in housing built in urban redevelopment areas. Local governmental bodies have passed resolutions of similar purport in Los Angeles and San Francisco, Calif., and Cincinnati, Ohio.

The general approach of the Federal Agency to meeting these issues is reflected in the following statement:

Relocating Families Displaced by Slum Clearance[1]

The clearance of slum areas for public housing projects for low-income families and for slum clearance and urban redevelopment projects for new private and public uses usually involves serious and difficult problems in the rehousing and relocation of families who may be displaced by such operations. In many cities, these problems are particularly pressing in the clearance of slum areas occupied by families of minority races, many of whom

[1] A statement by Raymond M. Foley, Administrator, HHFA, made with the concurrence of Franklin D. Richards, Commissioner of FHA, John T. Egan, Commissioner of PHA, and Nathaniel S. Keith, Director of the Division of Slum Clearance and Urban Redevelopment.

have incomes exceeding the eligibility requirements for low-rent public housing.

The solution of these problems is indispensable if progress in accordance with the objectives of the Declaration of National Housing Policy contained in the Housing Act of 1949 is to be achieved and if the legislative requirements and intent of the specific programs authorized in that act are to be observed.

To solve these problems in a community a concerted approach is required by the City and its appropriate public bodies, including local civic groups and individuals, acting with the cooperation of all the constitutent agencies and divisions of the Housing and Home Finance Agency. The objective of this approach should be to assure not only that the families to be displaced are rehoused in accordance with statutory requirements and objectives without undue hardship, but also that the rehousing does not in itself produce overcrowding and new areas of blight contrary to the intent of the Act. The achievement of this objective will usually require expansion of housing facilities and living space, particularly where racial minorities are to be displaced.

The communities themselves primarily have the task of developing and carrying out a feasible method for adequate relocation of families displaced from slums they want to clear, and approvals of local public housing and slum clearance projects for Federal aid are predicted on the communities' assumption of this responsibility.

The resources of the Housing and Home Finance Agency and its constituent agencies are available to assist communities in meeting their relocation problems. Where local problems are particularly critical, the HHFA will be prepared to undertake special steps in a concerted effort to assist in their solution.

To make Federal aids available on a coordinated basis, the HHFA has developed a national method for the use of various types of assistance, to be carried out through the following special steps.

The Federal Housing Administration will actively undertake to encourage and assist private builders in a practical program of developing both sale and rental housing available to middle-income families suited to the needs of displaced families, and will assist and encourage the development of vacant land areas for housing available to minority groups to the maximum extent possible, consistent with the market for such housing.

The Public Housing Administration will consider as part of its approval of low-rent projects built on slum sites the adequacy of rehousing provisions for any displaced families, particularly where minority groups are involved, and the consideration given by the local program to the use of vacant sites to minimize hardship in rehousing displaced families and to help assure an adequate supply of standard housing for them. Such review will include the relation between displacement from public housing construction on slum sites and that resulting from Title I clearance of slum areas and the measures taken to give effect to the statutory preferences for occupancy of public housing accorded to eligible families displaced from slum areas cleared for either public housing or for redevelopment under Title I. The PHA will consider each stage of demolition on a slum site separately, with appropriate provision for deferring demolition if relocation activity would produce excessive hardship on the families involved. Contracts for any additional slum sites for public housing will not be approved until the progress being made in the existing relocation problem resulting from redevelopment or public housing, and in increasing the general housing supply for displaced families in the locality, particularly minority groups, indicates that the families to be displaced can be rehoused without undue hardship.

The Division of Slum Clearance and Urban Redevolpment will not approve a loan and grant application for the redevelopment of slum areas unless relocation plans indicate the ability of the community to provide decent, safe, and sanitary housing within the means of families to be displaced. Ordinarily such plans must include evidence of an expanding housing supply in the locality and particularly compensating expansion of living areas for racial minorities when such families are to be displaced. Scheduling of demolition will be in accordance with the locality's ability to carry out relocation adequately. The Division will also take into consideration, and in appropriate cases will require measures established locally to provide effective enforcement of local housing ordinances, especially in so-called "transition" areas where families may be relocated, to protect them against illegal conversions of dwelling units, overcrowding, or other measures, which would tend to create substandard housing conditions in such areas.

Although the several authorities exercised in these various steps represent administratively separate operations, their coordinated use recognizes that substantial displacement of families, from whatever cause, becomes a common problem in the community, and that the provision of an adequate supply of housing for such families, particularly minority groups requires the concerted effort of all types of Federal assistance.

The coordinate use of these authorities is explicitly called for in the policy set forth in the Housing Act of 1949, which says in part: "The Housing and Home Finance Agency and its constituent agencies, and any other departments or agencies of the Federal Government having powers, functions, or duties with re-

spect to housing, shall exercise their powers, functions, or duties under this or any other law, consistently with the national housing policy declared by this Act and in such manner as will facilitate sustained progress in attaining the national housing objective hereby established, and in such manner as will encourage and assist... the production of housing of sound standards of design, construction, livability, and size for adequate family life... (and) the development of well-planned, integrated, residential neighborhoods and the development and redevelopment of communities...."

This application of the coordinated method, developed under the sanction of the operating heads of the constitutents and the HHFA Administrator's coordinating responsibility, was instituted initially with the approval of four low-rent public housing projects and notice of approval to be given for a capital grant contract on an urban redevelopment project in Chicago, announced on November 5, 1951. The method and underlying policies, however, are generally applicable in connection with Federal approvals and extension of Federal assistance in all communities faced with displacement and relocation problems in connection with Federally-aided low-rent public housing projects or slum clearance and urban redevelopment projects.

FEDERAL POLICIES AND PROVISIONS

Among the Federal legislative provisions and policies with which racial minorities should be thoroughly familiar are the following:

Public Law 171—81st Congress. Section 105(c). Contracts for financial aid shall be made only with a duly authorized local public agency and shall require that... There be a feasible method for the temporary relocation of families displaced from the project area, and that there are or are being provided, in the project area or in other areas not generally less desirable in regard to public utilities and public and commercial facilities and at rents or prices within the financial means of the families displaced from the project area, decent, safe, and sanitary dwellings equal in number to the number of and available to such displaced families and reasonably accessible to their places of employment....

A Guide to Slum Clearance and Urban Redevelopment (Revised April 1950) Office of the Administrator, HHFA, p. 24. Every contract for financial assistance... will require that the local public agency (a) shall cause to be removed or abrogated any covenant or other provision in any agreement, lease, conveyance or other instrument restricting, upon the basis of race, creed or color, the sale, lease or occupancy of any land which it acquires as part of a project; and (b) shall adopt effective measures to assure that no covenant, agreement, lease, conveyance or other instrument may be validly executd by the local public agency, the redevelopers or his successors in interest, restricting the sale, lease or occupancy of any real estate in the project areas upon the basis of race, creed or color.

Regulation X, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, Section 5(e), Exemptions and Exceptions—Casualties. The prohibitions of subsections (a) and (b) of Section 4 of this regulation shall not apply to any extension of real estate construction credit as to which the Registrant accepts in good faith a signed statement of the Borrower certifying that the proceeds thereof are to be used... solely to finance the *purchase or construction of a residence, multi-unit residence or non-residential structure to be used in substitution for a similar structure of which the borrower has been deprived through or by reason of eminent domain or condemnation proceedings.* (Italics supplied.)

The PHA

Low-Rent Housing Program: Under the low-rent housing laws and state-enabling legislation, local communities may set up housing authorities to handle their public housing programs. These authorities are responsible for all phases of the program, including initiating plans, selecting sites, employing architects, building contractors and other labor, and providing for financing, construction, operation, and management. The actions of the housing authority must, however, conform with certain PHA policies and standards, which take into account the requirement for participation of racial minorities in the programs. PHA's general racial policy stipulates that:

1) Programs for the development of low-rent housing, in order to be eligible for PHA assistance, must reflect equitable provision for eligible families of all races determined on the approximate volume and urgency of their respective needs for such housing.

2) While the selection of tenants and the assigning of dwelling units are primarily matters for local determination, urgency of need and the preferences prescribed in the Housing Act of 1949 are the basic statutory standards for the selection of tenants.

Another policy is specifically concerned with the participation of racial minority groups in programs of commu-

Negro Members of Local Housing Authorities[1]

State	City	Name	Position
Alabama	Ozark	D. A. Smith	Member
Arizona	Phoenix	Wade H. Hammond	Member
California	Los Angeles	George A. Beavers, Jr.	Commissioner
Connecticut	Hartford	Frank T. Simpson	Treasurer
	"	Mrs. Rosalind L. Putman	Member
	New Haven	Atty. George W. Crawford	Member
District of Columbia	Washington	Col. Campbell C. Johnson	Member
Florida	Daytona Beach	Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune	Member
Illinois	Chicago	Mr. Marion L. Smith	Secretary-Treasurer
	"	John Yancey	Member
	Joliet	John O. Holmes	Commissioner
	Springfield	Major Robert A. Byrd	Treasurer
	Gary	Rev. Leon Davis	Member
Indiana	Muncie	Dr. J. Sylvester Smith	Member
	Louisville	Atty. Everett J. Harris	Member
Kentucky	Maysville	W. H. Humphrey	Member
	Baltimore	Dr. William LeRoy Berry	Commissioner
Maryland	Cumberland	Earle L. Bracey	Member
	Detroit	George Isabelle	Member
Michigan	Ecorse	Mrs. Dona Williams	Member
	Hamtramck	Mrs. Marie Strickland	Member
	Inkster	Gustavus G. Taylor	Director-Secretary
	Pontiac	Everett C. Spurlock	Chairman
	River Rouge	William M. Duncan	Director-Secretary
	"	Namon Smith	Vice-President
	Saginaw	Dr. A. A. Claytor	Member
	Ypsilanti	Amos S. Washington	Secretary-Director
	"	Dr. Lawrence C. Perry	Vice-President
	Kansas City	Thomas A. Webster	Member
Missouri	St. Louis	Rev. James M. Bracy	Member
	"	James P. Troupe	Commissioner
	Asbury Park	Dr. Ernest A. Robinson	Treasurer
New Jersey	Camden	Dr. Howard E. Primas	Vice-Chairman
	Morristown	Percy H. Steele, Jr.	Secretary
	Newark	Rev. William P. Hayes	Commissioner
	Orange	Dr. Walter E. Longshore, Jr.	Vice-Chairman
	Albany	Edward F. Kennell	Member
New York	Hempstead	Mrs. Alverta Gray Schultz	Member
	Mount Vernon	Dr. William S. Randolph	Member
	New Rochelle	Rev. Huston Crutchfield	Member
	New York	Frank R. Crosswaith	Member
	Peekskill	George T. Jackson	Member
	Tarrytown	Mrs. George C. Sandy	Member
	Yonkers	Rev. James Clinton Hoggard	Member
	Durham	J. J. Henderson	Member
North Carolina	Greensboro	Dr. G. H. Evans	Member
	Winston-Salem	J. Alston Atkins	Vice-Chairman
	Canton	Atty. Clay E. Hunter	Member
Ohio	Cincinnati	Dr. Ray Eugene Clarke	Chairman
	Cleveland	Atty. Charles W. White	Member
	Columbus	Rev. Charles F. Jenkins	Member
	Hamilton	Dr. Henry A. Long	Member
	Steubenville	Elmer White	Member
	Toledo	Dr. R. F. Pulley	Executive-Director
	"	McClinton Nunn	Member
	Youngstown	Clarence L. Robinson	Member
	Harrisburg	C. Sylvester Jackson	Asst. Secretary and Asst. Treasurer
Pennsylvania	Philadelphia	John B. Deans	Vice-Chairman
		Donald Carl Jefferson	Vice-Chairman
	Pittsburgh	Richard F. Jones	Member
	"	Rev. Marshall W. Lee	Member
	Pottstown	Dr. I. L. Moore	Member
Tennessee	Nashville	Dr. C. A. Robbins	Commissioner
Virginia	Hopewell	Leroy F. Ridley	Member
	Newport News	Dr. Henry Jared McGuinn	Member
	Richmond	Atty. Jacob I. Reid	Member
	Roanoke	E. L. James, Jr.	Member
West Virginia	Charleston	E. L. Powell	Vice-Chairman
	"	Rev. Cecil A. Fisher	
Wisconsin	Milwaukee		

[1] Prepared by Racial Relations Branch, PHA, June 1950; Supplement March 22, 1951.

nities with small racial-minority population, and outlines certain steps to be taken to ensure that, in such communities, this segment of the population is not overlooked. Still another policy, specifically mentioning Negroes, is concerned with the relocation of occupants of sites selected for public housing and outlines definite steps to be taken by local housing authorities to ensure that as little hardship as possible is suffered by these occupants.

Racial Representation—Local Housing Authorities: In 1940, 21 communities in various sections of the country had appointed Negroes to their local housing authorities. As of 1951, approximately 70 Negroes are members of local housing authorities in more than 60 communities of 20 states and the District of Columbia. Many of these hold important positions within the authorities, such as chairman, executive director, treasurer, or secretary. Chicago had a Negro chairman for several years; Pontiac, Mich.; Cleveland, Ohio; and Hopewell, Va., have Negro chairmen now. River Rouge, Mich., and Toledo, Ohio, have Negroes as executive directors.

Negro Occupancy of Public Housing Developments: By 1940, the first exclusive public housing agency, the U. S. Housing Authority, had approved the development of 134,056 low-rent dwelling units in 362 projects in 162 different communities. Of these, Negroes occupied 44,754 units (about one-third of the total) in 116 communities of 25 states and the District of Columbia. As of June 30, 1951, all the programs of PHA encompassed 472,039 occupied dwelling units throughout the country. Of these 113,016, or 23.9%, were occupied by Negroes. The United States Housing Act program (low-rent) accounted for 184,654 dwelling units, and of these Negroes occupied 68,415, or 37.1%. Veterans Re-Use, Public War Housing (constructed under the Lanham Act during World War II), Homes Conversion, Subsistence Homesteads, and Greenbelt Towns accounted for the balance of the total units, with Negro participation ranging from 0.1% in the latter to 16.4% in Public War Housing.

Integration in Public Housing Occupancy: In the North, East, and West, there is a steady trend toward racially integrated public housing. Evidence of this is reflected in the passage of state legislation outlawing discremination and segregation in housing in Connecticut, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Jersey, New York, and Wisconsin. Ordinances or resolutions to the same effect have been passed in Boston, Mass.; Cleveland, Cincinnati, and Toledo, Ohio; Hartford, Conn.; Newark, N. J.; New York City; Philadelphia, Pa.; Pontiac, Mich.; Providence, R. I.; San Francisco and Los Angeles, Calif.; St. Paul, Minn.; Pasco, Wash.; and Omaha, Nebr. As of June 30, 1951, Negroes in 15 cities, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico occupied units in approximately 100 projects that were integrated from the beginning. About 80 other cities which had segregated programs have now either changed to integration or are progressing toward it by changing old programs or promising non-segregation in new programs under the 1949 Housing Act. Over 50 cities which have had no public housing projects but plan programs under the 1949 Act have indicated that their projects will be integrated.

Employment of Negroes: Implementing the Executive Order prohibiting racial discrimination in Government employment, the PHA has issued orders to all its personnel outlining its nondiscriminatory policy. As of March 31, 1951, of a total of 5,397 PHA employees in the Central and field offices, 810 were nonwhite and ranged in classification from the lowest CPC-1 to the next-to-the-highest GS-14. Of these nonwhites, 157 were in Central Office and 653 in the field. A great number of Negroes are among those employed in management, clerical, and maintenance fields at completed projects. It is not possible to estimate the number of clerical and maintenance workers, but as of September 1951 approximately 250 Negroes

were employed in management capacities on projects in 27 states.

Nondiscrimination in Employment of Construction Workers: The policies of PHA require that there be no discrimination in employment of labor in the construction of public housing projects. To implement this policy, a general nondiscrimination clause and, where necessary, stipulated percentages (based on Census and other data concerning the availability of Negro labor) are inserted in all construction contracts. Attainment of these percentages is accepted by the PHA as *prima facie* evidence that Negro labor has not been discriminated against. This, however, does not affect the right of individuals to submit a case seeking to establish an act of discrimination generally or within the framework of local fair-employment laws. Building construction employment under public housing programs since 1934 has resulted in the payment of $65,814,280 to Negro workers as of June 31, 1951. This is 11.9% of the total payrolls of construction workers. Negro skilled workers received a total of $13,179,394, or 3.4% of the total paid all skilled workers.

The FHA

Minority Group Housing: The Federal Housing Administration is responsible for encouraging construction of housing in every way consistent with the provisions of the National Housing Act and is especially concerned with the urgent need for improved housing conditions for minority groups.

Negroes particularly have had access to a disproportionately limited part of the housing supply, and the amount of new housing available to them is entirely inadequate.

An increasing amount of sale and rental housing open to occupancy by minority groups has been built in various parts of the country with FHA-insured financing. In general, this housing has proved to be a sound investment and gives evidence of a substantial market among Negroes and other racial minorities for the purchase, rental, and maintenance of standard housing.

With particular reference to the housing market among minority groups, a marked improvement is notable in the basic problems of site selection and financing.

New areas have been opened. FHA offices and racial relations advisors have facilitated housing for racial minorities by assistance in locating and laying out acceptable sites, although many available sites are undeveloped and often objections have been raised against development of a particular subdivision open to racial minorities.

Availability to minority groups of financing for housing has also improved. An increasing number of lenders are going into this field and favorable experience has given them growing confidence. In 1949, approximately 13,000 housing units using FHA insurance were made available for minority groups, and in 1950 this number was over 20,000 units.

Following are some FHA policies and regulations bearing on racial considerations:

Letter from Commissioner, FHA, to Directors and Chief Underwriters of all Field Offices, Feb. 18, 1949. No application for mortgage insurance shall be rejected solely on the grounds that the subject property or the type of occupancy might affect the market attitude toward other properties in the immediate neighborhood....

...mortgage insurance shall not be precluded (1) because of a different type of occupancy regardless of whether or not it is in violation of a restrictive covenant, (2) nor shall such insurance be precluded on the ground that the introduction of a different occupancy type may affect the values of other properties in the area.

Amendments to Underwriting Manual, FHA, Dec. 16, 1949. Section 242. Underwriting considerations shall recognize the right to equality of opportunity to receive the benefits of the mortgage insurance system in obtaining adequate housing accommodations irrespective of race, color, creed or national origin. Underwriting considerations and conclusions are never based on discriminatory attitudes or prejudice.

Section 303. Requirements and standards applying to real estate pertain to characteristics of the property and neighborhood in which the real estate is located, and are tech-

nical in character. They do not pertain to the user groups, because homogeneity or heterogeneity of neighborhoods as to race, creed, color, or nationality is not a consideration in establishing eligibility.

Amendments to Administrative Rules, FHA, Dec. 16, 1949. A mortgagor must certify that until the mortgage has been paid in full, or the contract of insurance otherwise terminated, he will not file for record any restriction upon the sale or occupancy of the mortgaged property on the basis of race, color, or creed or execute any agreement, lease, or conveyance affecting the mortgaged property which imposes any such restriction upon its sale or occupancy.

CHANGING ATTITUDE OF PRIVATE ENTERPRISE

The following quotations from nongovernment organizations are indicative of changing attitudes toward the housing of racial minorities:

National Association of Real Estate Boards News Service (Release for June 14, 1949). The National Association of Real Estate Boards, representing the organized real estate industry, announced that it is recommending to local real estate boards throughout the nation that they undertake to provide better housing for Negro families.... Reluctance of financial institutions to purchase mortgages on Negro property must be gradually overcome. Such facts as we now have in hand indicate that the Negro is a good economic risk.... Responsible builders should be encouraged to undertake the construction of Negro housing, both in areas now available and in the form of new neighborhood projects. ... Management of Negro rental properties should be of a kind and character which is on a parity with that given to other types of property. We believe that it will be found that Negroes will respond if given opportunity to avail themselves of facilities and services of modern character.

The Mortgage Banker (December 1949, p. 9). It is the policy of the Mortgage Bankers Association of America to make loans available to all people without distinction as to race, color or creed, within the limitations of sound lending practices.

NAHB Correlator, March 1950 (Memorandum to members of National Association of Home Builders from Frank Cortright, President). Housing for minority groups and lower income families comprise a vast new market for home builders.... In order to encourage more construction of sale and rental housing for the lower income groups... regardless of race, color or creed... we are now advocating a new insuring device to be used exclusively for financing minimum housing projects in Federally subsidized slum-cleared land. This is our NEW frontier in housing construction ... Supplying homes... for rent and for sale ... for minority groups and families farther and farther down the income scale... is a challenge to the ingenuity and capacity of our industry.

SOME HOUSING PROJECTS FOR NEGROES[1]

During and since World War II, the housing situation of the Negro, though still acute, has greatly improved. Government agencies and private enterprise have been responsible for this social change. Although such building is proportionately far below the volume of new construction for white families, the housing boom opened up homes for colored families that were previously unavailable. A sampling of recent construction illustrates this improvement.

In 1950, the FHA approved projects for Negroes in Atlanta, Ga., to cost several million dollars, namely, a $2,500,000 project comprising 452 units on South Pryor Road known as High Point Apartments, a separate project of 213 modern elevator-type apartments costing $1,053,000 known as Waluhaje Apartments, and 80 garden-type apartments in the Simpson Heights area costing $490,000 and called West Lake Apartments.

In Miami, Fla., in the same year, a Negro physician, Dr. W. B. Sawyer, took the lead in providing housing for his people. With FHA assistance and financing, his 80-unit development, known as Alberta Heights, occupies almost three acres of land. Planned for efficiency as well as beauty, it is equipped with venetian blinds, gas refrigerators, stoves, and automatic hot water heaters. The thought and planning that went into construction details make this development a substantial assistance in relieving one of

[1] Editorial Note: Not part of data furnished by contributor. Sources: *The Atlanta Constitution*, March 15, 1950; *The Atlanta Daily World*, Jan. 12, 1950, Nov. 6, 1951; *The Evening Star*, June 16, 1951.

Miami's most serious and pressing social problems.

In Memphis, Tenn., Castalia Heights, the largest privately built low-cost housing development for Negroes in the nation, was built at a cost of more than $2,000,000. Dedicated in July 1951, it is composed of 426 rental units on a 35-acre site, facing seven streets. All roads are paved and have curbs and gutters. Of its 426 units, 30 have one bedroom and rent for $33.50; the others have two bedrooms and rent for $41 a month.

Since May 22, 1946, the date when FHA's postwar apartment program was launched, the District of Columbia FHA office has committed itself to insure mortgages for a total of 2,723 colored units in both garden and elevator apartments. As of June 16, 1951, all these were either completed or underway except one 549-unit development, to be known as Parkland Manor, located on Alabama Avenue, S. E., near Camp Sims.

In addition to the above, private builders have provided a considerable number of apartments and houses without FHA aid, and several remodeling projects have been made available for Negro occupancy.

15
Social Welfare

PROVISIONS for the security of the individual in the United States have been steadily enlarged to minimize want and disadvantage. Social welfare programs have been developed through the cooperation of Federal, state, and local governments. Predicated on the constitutional responsibility of government for the general welfare, the Social Security Act of 1935, last amended by the 81st Congress in 1950, is the basic law on which the national social welfare program operates. Supplemented by housing, health, and wage programs provided for in legislation, much of the population of the country shares these benefits. Recent reports of the several administrative agencies do not include statistical summaries on participation according to race, making it necessary to draw implications of programs for Negroes rather than stating exact figures.

SOCIAL SECURITY LEGISLATION

Provisions of the latest Social Security legislation, Public Law 734, include old-age and survivors' insurance, public assistance to needy individuals who are permanently and totally disabled, unemployment insurance, and maternal and child welfare services. Significantly, 10,000,000 additional workers were brought under Social Security by the new law, including agricultural workers and domestic servants, two employment categories in which there are many Negroes.[1]

Unemployment Insurance

Each state has its own unemployment insurance law, generally providing an employment service which refers involuntary unemployed to new jobs and pays the unemployed worker benefits until re-employed. The Federal government participates by grants for administering state systems dependent upon set standards. Funds are provided by a payroll tax on employee and employer.

Old-Age and Survivors Insurance[2]

The 1950 law liberalized provisions for retirement pay and payments to survivors. The approximately 10,000,000 additional persons covered include nonfarm self-employed, except doctors, lawyers, engineers, and other specified professional groups. Also covered are regularly employed domestic workers, farm workers, and employees of the Federal government who are not under other retirement systems. Voluntary participation is permitted in the law to employees of nonprofit organizations and those employees of state and local governments who are not under retirement systems.

The amounts paid to retired workers and to widows and orphans were substantially increased by the new law. Benefit payments also go to dependent husbands and dependent widows and to children of insured women in certain circumstances. These groups had not been covered previously. Such changes in the Social Security law have great value for the majority of Negro workers found in the low income brackets.

Public Assistance

The new law provides important changes for several categories of needy

[1] See chapter on EMPLOYMENT.

[2] Cohen, Wilbur J., and Myers, Robert J., "Social Security Act Amendments of 1950: A Summary and Legislative History," *Social Security Bulletin*, Vol. 13, No. 10, p. 3, October 1950.

people not covered by the insurance provisions of the law or whose benefits are inadequate for their needs. These are the aged, blind, totally disabled, and children who are without parental support under certain conditions.

Maternal and Child Health; Child Welfare Services

The law authorizes increased Federal grants for these services, to be matched by state funds. The Children's Bureau grants funds to state welfare agencies to bring crippled children to diagnostic clinics and give them care and treatment. These provisions expand work already in process.[1] In 1949, special projects for cerebral-palsied children were in operation in Alabama, Kentucky, Maryland, Minnesota, Mississippi, Montana, New Jersey, Hawaii, California, and New York. Twenty-five states or territories, aided by Federal funds, established special programs for children with rheumatic fever, polio, hearing defects, cleft palates, and dental troubles. Mildred M. Arnold pointed out that:

> The 81st Congress took another long and important step in further recognizing the responsibility of the Federal Government for the public welfare when it increased the authorization for grants-in-aid to the states for child-welfare services from $3,500,000 to $10,000,000. The basis of allotment of these funds was changed to a flat grant to each state of $40,000 instead of $20,000, with the remainder allotted on the basis of the rural *child population* of the state to the rural *child population* of the United States, rather than on the basis of the rural *population*, as heretofore.[2]

All but three states provide professional training of child-welfare workers through the use of Federal funds. The 1951 budget amounted to approximately $765,000, adequate to train 550 workers. In June 1950, 42% of the counties of the United States were being served by full-time child-welfare workers employed by individual states.[3]

WELFARE OF CHILDREN

Child Labor[4]

Federal child-labor laws applied only to industries shipping commodities in interstate commerce prior to Jan. 25, 1950, when amendments to the Fair Labor Standards Act went into effect. Of great importance to Negro children in the rural South is the revision of the law on employment of children in agriculture. "The revised agricultural coverage, which applies where the crop production is for interstate commerce, means that the law is applicable during school hours in all states and for all children under sixteen except when working for their own parents on their home farms."[5]

The National Child Labor Committee reported in November 1950 that a total of 20 states had laws forbidding the employment of children under 16 during school hours. However, only six of these, including Maryland and Virginia, included agricultural and domestic service in the proscribed occupations. In 45 states the enforcement of the child-labor laws is vested in labor departments or industrial commissions. Only Mississippi and the District of Columbia have no labor department of any kind. Enforcement of the Federal law comes under the responsibility of the U.S. Department of Labor.

During the 1949 cotton picking season, 150 children in eight Alabama counties were found picking cotton in violation of the child-labor provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act. On 33 of the 50 farms where investigations were made, the children employed were white. Negro children only were working on 15 farms, and children of both races on two. Further spot investigations found children employed contrary to the law in other parts of the country. Enforcement of

[1] *The Child*, Vol. 14, No. 6, pp. 86-87, December 1949.
[2] Arnold, Mildred M., "State Public Welfare Agencies Develop Their Services for Children," *The Child*, p. 174, July 1951.
[3] *Ibid.*, p. 177.
[4] Markoff, Sol, "Child Labor Laws; Passed and Bypassed," *The Child*, Vol. 14, No. 9, pp. 136-140, March 1950.
[5] Tobin, Maurice J., "Child Labor and the Law," *National Parent-Teacher*, April 1950.

child-labor laws continues lax due either to indifference or to lack of personnel.

Juvenile Delinquency[1]

The numbers of all children coming before courts handling juvenile delinquency cases during 1938-48 increased during the war years to a peak in 1945, and has decreased since. The pattern for the Negro child is not downward but remains high.

Detailed studies of Negro children whose problems make them a community concern reveal that in addition to the inadequate situations usually found in the family and community life of juvenile delinquents, the Negro child's condition is complicated further by his minority status. This may mean anything from inadequate and inferior care to a complete absence of social services for his family's problems.

White House Conference on Children and Youth

The fifth decennial White House Conference on Children and Youth convened in Washington in December 1950. The conference was distinctive in the representative character of its personnel, which included Negro authorities in various fields as discussants and consultants, Negro membership on all state delegations,[2] and Negroes among the youth representatives. One result of the Conference was a prospectus for a 10-year program for work with America's children and youth. A strong stand against discrimination was taken by the Conference, and opposition to segregation was registered by representatives but did not get included in the recommendations adopted. Emphasis was placed, however, on *all* children's sharing in recommended programs.

PUBLIC HEALTH[3]

The crippled-children program is a boon to Negro and other low-income groups, who otherwise could not secure for their children the expensive treatments available through private agencies.

Another important development in public health facilities has been the hospital and health-center construction program[4] under the Hill-Burton Act of 1946. The first state to complete its survey and have a state plan for hospital and health-center construction approved was Mississippi, in July 1947. The great need of such health facilities in the South is revealed in the fact that 71% of the projects there have been for new hospitals as contrasted to the New England and Middle Atlantic states, where almost all the projects are for replacement of existing facilities or additions to them. It is significant that the majority of projects are in small towns and small cities. Only 12% have been constructed in places of more than 10,000 population.

This development of public facilities is of importance to Negroes for two reasons: (1) People in many rural areas and small towns have had to travel considerable distances to secure hospital services, and (2) many private hospitals in the South make no provisions for the treatment and care of Negroes, whereas facilities built with public funds can scarcely avoid accepting the responsibility of providing for them. Federal funds are being used, however, not only for public facilities but for nonprofit facilities as well. For the country as a whole, 43.6% of the projects have been nonprofit and 56.4% public; for the South, more than 70% of the projects have been public.

State programs of disease control have encouraged detection and treatment of syphilis, tuberculosis, diabetes, and can-

[1] Diggs, Mary Huff, "Some Problems and Needs of Negro Children As Revealed by Comparative Delinquency and Crime Statistics," *The Journal of Negro Education*, Vol. 19, No. 3, pp. 290-297, Summer 1950.

[2] Governor Talmadge of Georgia refused to name Negroes to the official state delegation, creating an unpleasant situation which was adjusted by the naming of Negro delegates from Georgia directly by Oscar Ewing, Federal Security Administrator, General Chairman of the Conference.

[3] See chapter on HEALTH AND MEDICAL FACILITIES.

[4] Cronin, John W., Reed, Louis S., and Hollingsworth, Helen, "Hospital Construction Under the Hill-Burton Program," *Public Health Reports*, Vol. 65, No. 20, pp. 743-753, June 9, 1950.

cer through voluntary or mandatory examination. Publicly maintained treatment centers for venereal diseases and an aggressive educational program have contributed to the decline in the incidence of venereal diseases among Negroes.

SOCIAL WORK AMONG NEGROES

Administration of the public social welfare programs described above as well as of the older voluntary programs represented by the Young Men's Christian Association, the Young Women's Christian Association, the Red Cross, Travelers Aid, social settlements, youth programs, and day nurseries, depend upon interested and trained personnel.

Such organizations as the YMCA, YWCA, churches, private clubs or community clubs have in most communities afforded the only opportunities for Negro youth to participate in an organized recreational program. These agencies are to be commended highly for their efforts and accomplishments. The difficulty rises from the fact that these agencies are able at best to serve only a small number of the total population in any given community. The small budget, limited space, and inadequate facilities, along with the small number of full-time workers, are factors contributing to this difficulty.[1]

Much of the recreational and character-building activity for children and youth carried on in Negro communities is supported by the church or provided by voluntary agencies affiliated with local community chests. These have traditionally been urban activities depending to a large measure upon voluntary financial support and volunteer workers. A recent development is the inauguration of community social work among rural people. The programs are almost entirely church-related activities. The Methodist Church's Bureau of Town and Country Work, The Congregational - Christian Church's American Missionary Association, the Catholic Church, the Church of the Brethren, the Quakers, the Town and Country Church of the Evangelical and Reformed Church, the National Town-Country Institute of the Protestant Episcopal Church—all have some social welfare services for Negroes in rural communities. This worthy work suffers from the same limitations as the work of voluntary agencies in cities—small budgets, poor facilities, and the limited numbers that could be properly served.

Professional Workers

The chief problems attacked today by social work agencies among Negroes are: limited job opportunities; sub-standard housing; lack of wholesome recreation for adults, "teen-agers," and young children; physical ill health, especially among mothers of the low-income group; mental ill health, frequently growing out of discrimination, segregation, and inhibited aggression; juvenile delinquency; unwed mothers; and "slums," the pathological breeding grounds created by the ghetto life forced on Negroes in many sections of the country.

To carry out this program, there are approximately 700 agencies devoted solely to a Negro clientele, and an unknown number of agencies that do not confine their services to any one race. The number of social-work organizations devoting their services exclusively to Negro clients is decreasing because of the tendency toward integration in the North. The largest category of the all-Negro agencies is comprised of the 26 Negro branches of the YMCA, next are 119 social settlements, and third are the 87 branches of the YWCA. Orphanages for Negro children should probably come after the YMCA figure, but it is impossible to determine even the approximate number because not one Negro orphanage is connected with a national organization and only a few are included in local community chests or social planning councils. The 58 branches of the National Urban League constitute the fourth largest group serving an all-Negro or nearly all-Negro clientele.

[1] Clift, Virgil A., "Recreational and Leisure-Time Problems and Needs of Negro Children and Youth," *Journal of Negro Education*, Vol. 19, No. 3, p. 337, Summer 1950.

For a number of years most YMCA and YWCA branches in so-called Negro districts have refused to accept racial designations such as "Negro branch" or "Negro Y," even when their clientele is entirely Negro. (Many of them, established to serve Negroes only, are now serving members of other races in varying degrees.) This understandable attitude makes it difficult to give accurate figures for YMCA branches serving an all-Negro membership.

The trend to integration, noted in the YMCA, is probably even greater in the YWCA. More Negroes act as paid leaders of YWCA activities in which the bulk of the membership is white than is true in the YMCA. A young Negro woman on the paid staff of the Minneapolis YWCA is the secretary for a city-wide teen-age program including over 3,000 girls, among whom there are not a dozen Negroes.

YWCA, Negro Branches

Alabama
- Eighth Ave. Branch
  500 8th Ave., N., Birmingham 4
- Juliette Derricotte Branch
  552 St. Frances St., Mobile 13

Arkansas
- Margie Harrison Branch
  715 North H St., Fort Smith
- Phyllis Wheatley Branch
  924 Gaines St., Little Rock

California
- Watts Center
  1709½ E. 103rd St., Los Angeles 2
- Woodlawn Branch
  4260 Woodlawn Ave., Los Angeles 11
- Southeast Branch
  1012 C St., San Diego 1

Colorado
- Phyllis Wheatley Branch
  2460 Welton St., Denver 5

Delaware
- Walnut St. Branch
  10th & Walnut Sts., Wilmington 30

Florida
- Second Ave. Branch
  715 2nd Ave., Daytona Beach
- A. L. Lewis Branch
  1215 Lee St., Jacksonvile 4
- Murrell Branch
  340 N.W. 13th St., Miami 36
- Sojourner Truth Branch
  420 North C St., Pensacola
- Lauffer Branch
  317 10th St., S., St. Petersburg
- Phyllis Wheatley Branch
  1008 Kay St., Tampa 2
- 4th & Sapodilla Sts. Branch
  West Palm Beach

Georgia
- Phyllis Wheatley Branch
  599 Tatnall St., Atlanta
- Phyllis Wheatley Branch
  1237 Gwinnett St., Augusta
- Lucy Laney Branch
  831 Forsylth St., Macon

Illinois
- South Parkway Center
  4559 S. Parkway, Chicago 15

Indiana
- Phyllis Wheatley Branch
  653 N. West St., Indianapolis 2
- Phyllis Wheatley Branch
  1301 E. 1st St., Muncie

Kansas
- Yates Branch
  644 Quinador Blvd., Kansas City 2
- Mary B. Talbert Branch
  818 N. Water St., Wichita 5

Kentucky
- Phyllis Wheatley Branch
  402 N. Upper St., Lexington 43
- Phyllis Wheatley Branch
  528 S. 6th St., Louisville 2

Louisiana
- Mary McLeod Bethune Branch
  815 Casson St., Alexandria
- 130 S. Clairborne St. Branch
  New Orleans 16
- Milan St. Branch
  1637 Milan St., Shreveport 30

Maryland
- Madison Ave. Branch
  1912 Madison Ave., Baltimore 17

Michigan
- Lucy Thurman Branch
  569 E. Elizabeth St., Detroit 1

Mississippi
- Bettie C. Marino Branch
  501 N. Farish St., Jackson 19
- 611 S. Maple St. Branch
  Laurel

Missouri
- Paseo Branch
  1903 Paseo Blvd., Kansas City 8
- Blue Triangle Branch
  110 S. 13th St., St. Joseph 13
- Phyllis Wheatley Branch
  2709 Locust St., St. Louis 3

Nebraska
- North Side Branch
  2306 N. 22nd St., Omaha 10

New Jersey
- 285 Berry St. Branch
  Hackensack
- Sojourner Truth Branch
  52 Jones St., Newark 3
- Oakwood Branch
  66 Oakwood Ave., Orange
- E. Fifth St. Branch
  300 E. 5th St., Plainfield

New York
- Harlem Branch
  179 W. 137th St., New York 30

North Carolina
- Phyllis Wheatley Branch
  356-60 College St., Asheville
- Phyllis Wheatley Branch
  411 S. Brevard St., Charlotte 2
- Harriet Tubman Branch
  312 E. Umstead St., Durham
- Susie B. Dudley Branch
  327 N. Dudley St., Greensboro

North Carolina *(cont.)*
Mary Bethune Branch
605½ E. Washington St., High Point
Sojourner Truth Branch
310 E. Davie St., Raleigh
Phyllis Wheatley Branch
519 S. 8th St., Wilmington
Chestnut St. Branch
619 Chestnut St., Winston-Salem 4
Ohio
West End Branch
702 W. 8th St., Cincinnati 3
Blue Triangle Branch
690 E. Long St., Columbus 15
West Side Branch
236 S. Summit St., Dayton 7
Belmont Branch
248 Belmont Ave., Youngstown 2
Oklahoma
Stiles St. Center
300 N. Stiles St., Oklahoma City 4
North Tulsa Branch
621 E. Oklahoma Place, Tulsa 6
Pennsylvania
Germantown Branch
6128 Germantown Ave., Germantown 44
Phyllis Wheatley Branch
800 Cowden St., Harrisburg
Elm St. Branch
140 Elm St., New Castle
Southwest-Belmont Branch
1605 Catharine St., Philadelphia 46
Centre Ave. Branch
2044 Centre Ave., Pittsburgh 19
Lincoln St. Branch
c/o W. Maiden St., Washington
South Carolina
Coming St. Branch
106 Coming St., Charleston 10
Phyllis Wheatley Branch
1429 Park Ave., Columbia 6
106 N. Calhoun Branch
Greenville
Tennessee
Phyllis Wheatley Branch
924 E. 8th St., Chattanooga 3
702 Temperance St. Branch
Knoxville 15
Vance Ave. Branch
541 Vance Ave., Memphis 5
Blue Triangle Branch
436 5th Ave., N., Nashville 3
Texas
East Austin Branch
1401 E. 12th St., Austin 22
Frances Morris Branch
653 College St., Beaumont
Maria Morgan Branch
3525 State St., Dallas 4
Crump St. Branch
1916 Crump St., Fort Worth 3
Mary Patrick Branch
2823 K St., Galveston
Blue Triangle Branch
1419 Live Oak St., Houston 3
Pine St. Branch
328 N. Pine St., San Antonio 2
Blue Triangle Branch
301 Cherry St., Waco
Virginia
Mary McLeod Bethune Branch
404-406 N. Alfred St., Alexandria
214 N. Ridge St. Branch
Danville

Virginia *(cont.)*
Phyllis Wheatley Branch
600 Monroe St., Lynchburg
Phyllis Wheatley Branch
2702 Orcutt, Newport News
Phyllis Wheatley Branch
729 Washington Ave., Norfolk 4
Phyllis Wheatley Branch
515 N. 7th St., Richmond 19
Lula Williams Memorial Branch
304 2nd St., N.E., Roanoke 12
Washington
East Side Branch
102 21st Ave., N., Seattle 2
West Virginia
Ben St. Center
449 Ben St., Clarksburg
Blue Triangle Branch
108 12th St., Wheeling

YMCA, Negro Branches

Alabama
Acipco Branch
2930 16th St., N., or P.O. Box 2603, Birmingham 4
Stockham Branch
4000 N. 10th Ave., or P.O. Box 2592, Birmingham 2
Community Branch
406 Masonic Temple, 17th & 4th Ave., Birmingham 3
Dearborn Branch
306 N. Dearborn St., Mobile 16
19 N. McDonough St. Branch
Montgomery
Arkansas
George W. Carver Branch
1100 W. 9th St., Little Rock 4
California
Carver Branch
300 Hayes St., Bakersfield
S. Berkeley Center Branch
290 California St., Berkeley
28th St. Branch
1006 E. 28th St., Los Angeles 11
Northwest Branch
3265 Market St., Oakland 8
Central Branch
1115 Eighth Ave., San Diego
Colorado
Glenarm Branch
2800 Glenarm Place, Denver 5
Connecticut
Central Branch
651 State St., Bridgeport 3
Delaware
Walnut St. Christian Association
10th & Walnut Sts., Wilmington 30
District of Columbia
Veterans Memorial Branch
Box 6065, Fairlington Sta., Arlington, Va.
Twelfth St. Branch
1816 Twelfth St., N.W., Washington 9
Florida
Northwest Branch
1408 NW. 14th Terrace, or P.O. Box 1200, Fort Lauderdale
Davis St. Branch
1203 Davis St., Jacksonville
George W. Carver Branch
340 13th St., N.W., Miami 36
Melrose Park Branch
1801 Melrose Ave., S., St. Petersburg 7

Georgia
Butler St. Branch
22 Butler St., NE., Atlanta 3
Ninth St. Branch
917 Ninth St., Augusta
Ninth St. Branch
521 Ninth St., Columbus
W. Broad St. Branch
714 W. Broad St., Savannah (Suspended)
Illinois
Maxwell St. Branch
1012 Maxwell St., Chicago 8
Wabash Ave. Department
3763 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago 15
Washington Park Branch
5000 Indiana Ave., Chicago 15
Emerson St. Department
1014 Emerson St., Evanston (Suspended)
Southside Branch
Joliet
S. Genesse St. Branch
724 S. Genesse St., Waukegan
Indiana
Senate Ave. Branch
450 N. Senate Ave., Indianapolis
Madison St. Branch
900 S. Madison St., Muncie
Iowa
Crocker St. Branch
1333 Keosauqua Way, Des Moines 14
Kansas
George Carver Branch
112 Kansas Ave., Topeka
Hutcherson Branch
1221 Cleveland St., Wichita 6
Kentucky
544 Georgetown St. Branch
Lexington 43
Chestnut St. Branch
920 W. Chestnut St., Louisville
Louisiana
Baranco-Clark Memorial Branch
850 Terrace St., Baton Rouge
Franklin St. Branch
301 Franklin St., Lake Charles
Dryades St. Branch
2220 Dryades St., New Orleans 13
George W. Carver Branch
1051½ Texas Ave., Shreveport 6
Maryland
Turner Station Branch
411-A N. Pitsburgh Ave., Baltimore 2
Druid Hill Ave. Branch
1619 Druid Hill Ave., Baltimore 17
North St. Branch
Hagerstown
Michigan
St. Antoine Branch
635 E. Elizabeth St., Detroit 1
Mississippi
10th Ave. Branch
Columbus
Farish St. Branch
806 N. Farish St., Jackson 45
Jackson St. Branch
923 Walnut St., Vicksburg
Rowan Memorial Branch
608 Nelson St., Washington County
(Greenville)
Missouri
Paseo Department
1824 Paseo Blvd., Kansas City 8
Messanie St. Branch
1622 Messanie St., St. Joseph 28

Missouri (*cont.*)
Pine St. Branch
2846 Pine St., St. Louis 3
Webster Groves Branch
17 E. Lockwood Ave., Webster Groves 19,
St. Louis
Nebraska
Near North Side Branch
2213 Lake St., Omaha 10
New Jersey
Arctic Ave. Branch
1711 Arctic Ave., Atlantic City 87
South Camden Branch
1300 S. 6th St., Camden 14
Community Branch
Second and Clay Sts., Hackensack
Central Branch
654 Bergen Ave., Jersey City 4
Washington St. Branch
39 Washington St., Montclair 40
Court St. Branch
153 Court St., Newark 3
Oakwood Branch
84 Oakwood Ave., Orange 32
Moorland Branch
644 W. 4th St., Plainfield
Princeton Branch
120 John St., Princeton
West Side Branch
144 W. Bergen Place, Red Bank
Lincoln Branch
393 Broad St., Summit
Carver Branch
40 Fowler St., Trenton 8
New York
Carlton Ave. Branch
405 Carlton Ave., Brooklyn 5
Michigan Ave. Branch
585 Michigan Ave., Buffalo 3
West Side Branch
249 S. 7th Ave., Mount Vernon
Harlem Branch
180 W. 135th St., New York 31
West Side Branch
100 Gibbs St., Rochester 1
Fisher Ave. Branch
65 Fisher Ave., White Plains
North Carolina
Market St. Branch
39 S. Market St., Asheville
Henry McCrorey Branch
300 S. Caldwell St., Charlotte
E. White Oak Branch
1618 11th St., Greensboro
Hayes-Taylor Memorial Branch
1101 E. Market St., Greensboro 2
Carl-Chavis Branch
722 E. Washington St., High Point
Henry St. Branch
Leaksville
Bloodworth St. Branch
600 S. Bloodworth St., Raleigh
Patterson Ave. Branch
410 N. Church St., Winston-Salem 3
Ohio
Glendale Branch
80 W. Center St., Akron 8
Ninth St. Branch
636 W. Ninth St., Cincinnati 3
Lockland Branch
310 N. Wayne Ave., Cincinnati 15
Walnut Hills Branch
2840 Melrose Ave., Walnut Hills, Cincinnati 16

Ohio (*cont.*)
Cedar Ave. Branch
7615 Cedar Ave., Cleveland 3
Glenville Branch
10211-13 St. Clair Ave., Cleveland 8
Spring St. Branch
202 E. Spring St., Columbus 15
Fifth St. Branch
907 W. 5th St., Dayton 7
Center St. Branch
521 S. Center St., Springfield
Indiana Ave. Branch
609 Indiana Ave., Toledo 2
West Federal St. Branch
962 W. Federal St., Youngstown 10
Oklahoma
Muskogee
208½ N. Second St. Branch
Community Branch
300 N. Stiles St., Oklahoma City 4
W. L. Hutcherson Branch
331 N. Greenwood St., Tulsa 3
Pennsylvania
West Branch
7th & Flower Sts., Chester
W. Rittenhouse St. Branch
132 W. Rittenhouse St., Germantown (Philadelphia 44)
Forster St. Branch
614 Forster St., Harrisburg
Shenango St. Branch
202 N. Shenango St., New Castle
Parkside Community Branch
712 N. 3rd St., Philadelphia 4
Columbia Community Branch
1639 N. Broad St., Philadelphia 22
Christian St. Branch
1724 Christian St., Philadelphia 46
Centre Ave. Branch
2621 Centre Ave., Pittsburgh 19
Central Branch
338 King St., Pottstown
South Branch
434 S. Main St., Wilkes-Barre
Community Work
YMCA, Wilmerding
South Carolina
Cannon St. Branch
61 Cannon St., Charleston 15
Tennessee
J. A. Henry Branch
793 E. 9th St., Chattanooga 3
Charles W. Cansler Branch
208 E. Vine St., Knoxville 15
Lauderdale Branch
254 S. Louderdale Ave., Memphis 5
Texas
Neches St. Branch
776 Neches St., Beaumont
Moorland Branch
2700 Flora St., Dallas 4
Wm. McDonald, Jr., Branch
1600 Jones St., Fort Worth 2
Gibson Branch
Bay View Homes, Galveston
Bagby St. Branch
1217 Bagby St., Houston 3
418½ Elm St. Branch
Texarkana
Doris Miller Branch
202 Clay Ave., Waco
Virginia
P. S. Broadnax Branch
657 High St., Danville

Virginia (*cont.*)
Hunton Branch
821 Jackson St., Lynchburg
Hunton Branch
440 E. Brambleton Ave., Norfolk 4
Harding St. Branch
453 Harding St., Petersburg
Chestnut St. Branch
1300 Chestnut St., Portsmouth
Leigh St. Branch
214 E. Leigh St., Richmond 19
William A. Hunton Branch
416 Gainsboro Road, NW., Roanoke 17
Washington
East Madison Branch
23rd & E. Olive Sts., Seattle 22
West Virginia
510 Capitol St. Branch
Charleston
Wisconsin
Northside Branch
535 W. North Ave., Milwaukee 12

National Urban League

The National Urban League was established more than 40 years ago to assist Negro migrants from the rural South to make satisfactory adjustments to city life. It was recognized that these newcomers were confronted with serious problems in the areas of health, housing, recreation, and family organization as well as employment. Assistance to these bewildered people in all these fields was considered by pioneers in the Urban League movement as the goal of their organization, and for a long time the League was the largest organization devoting itself solely to an all-around program of social work among Negroes. However, in recent years, while some of the local branches of the League continue constantly to survey their communities for all the unmet social welfare problems of the Negro and to attempt to provide a solution for them, the larger number of League branches, probably as a result of the pattern set by the National organization, seem to be concentrating on the problem of unemployment and under-employment in industry and business, which, of course, is only one phase of the Negro's maladjustment. At the same time, an increasing number of nonracial organizations, as for instance certain social planning councils, are appropriating, as part of their programs, the field of all-around social welfare planning and community organization for

Negroes which was formerly the goal of the Urban League.

The activities of the League are planned to promote inter-racial organization and action; to improve economic and social conditions among Negro populations in cities; to conduct social research and planning in behalf of the Negro population; to promote specific social work activities among Negroes until other agencies are found to accept responsibility for such programs; to promote the occupational advancement of Negroes by industrial relations, vocational guidance, and public education programs; and to encourage the training of Negro workers through fellowships in accredited schools of social work.

In its report for 1950, entitled *Our Fortieth Year in Race Relations*, the League summarizes its accomplishments:

Interviewed for employment	57,715
Applicants referred	21,270
Job orders received	14,325
Negro workers placed	12,820
Negro employed in companies or jobs formerly closed to them	285
Job development visits made to solve job and personnel problems	8,115
Persons helped in housing, health, personal and family problems	685,000
Young people helped in choosing and preparing for careers	350,000
Studies completed of social and economic conditions by the National Office	9
Miles covered by National staff members to service local Urban League programs and promote racial understanding in non-League communities	141,000
Written requests answered by the National Office for information	3,850
Pieces of informational material distributed through the National Office	8,770

Local Urban Leagues

Akron 4, Ohio
Akron Community Service Center
250 E. Market St.
Raymond R. Brown, Exec. Dir.

Anderson, Indiana
Anderson Urban League
1100 W. 14th St.
William B. Harper, Exec. Secy

Atlanta 3, Georgia
Atlanta Urban League
239 Auburn Ave., NE.
Mrs. Grace T. Hamilton, Exec. Secy

Baltimore 17, Maryland
Baltimore Urban League
2404 Pennsylvania Ave.
Furman L. Templeton, Exec. Secy

Boston 8, Massachusetts
Urban League of Greater Boston
14 Somerset, Suite 520
Edward L. Cooper, Exec. Secy

Buffalo 4, New York
Buffalo Urban League, Inc.
155 Cedar St.
William L. Evans, Exec. Secy

Canton 4, Ohio
Canton Urban League
819 Liberty Ave., SE.
John W. Crawford, Exec. Secy

Chicago 16, Illinois
Chicago Urban League
3032 S. Wabash Ave.
Sidney Williams, Exec. Secy

Cincinnati 2, Ohio
Urban League of Greater Cincinnati
312 W. 9th St.
Joseph Hall, Exec. Secy

Cleveland 4, Ohio
Cleveland Urban League
8311 Quincy Ave.
Arnold B. Walker, Exec. Secy

Columbus 3, Ohio
Columbus Urban League
107 N. Monroe Ave.
Nimrod B. Allen, Exec. Secy

Dayton 6, Ohio
Dayton Urban League
409 W. Fifth St.
Charles W. Washington, Exec. Secy

Denver 2, Colorado
Denver Urban League
314 Fourteenth St.
W. Miller Barbour, Exec. Secy

Detroit 1, Michigan
Detroit Urban League
208 Mack Ave.
John C. Dancy, Director

Elizabeth, New Jersey
Urban League of Eastern Union County
8 W. Jersey St.
William M. Ashby, Exec. Secy

Englewood, New Jersey
Englewood Urban League
28 N. Van Brunt St.
Mrs. Albert Metzger, Act. Exec. Secy

Flint 3, Michigan
Urban League of Flint
200 E. Kearsley St.
Charles Eason, Exec. Secy

Fort Wayne 2, Indiana
Fort Wayne Urban League
436 E. Douglas Ave.
Robert E. Wilkerson, Exec. Secy

Fort Worth 3, Texas
Forth Worth Urban League
411½ E. Ninth St.
Velma T. McEwen, Exec. Secy

Gary, Indiana
Gary Urban League
1448 Broadway
Clifford E. Minton, Exec. Secy

Grand Rapids 6, Michigan
Grand Rapids Urban League
554 Henry St., NE.
Paul I. Phillips, Exec. Secy

Jacksonville 2, Florida
Jacksonville Urban League
610 W. Duval St.
Levin W. Armwood, Exec. Secy

Kansas City 8, Missouri
Urban League of Kansas City
1805 Vine St.
Thomas A. Webster, Exec. Secy

Lincoln, Nebraska
Lincoln Urban League
2030 T St.
Lynwood Parker, Exec. Secy

Little Rock, Arkansas
Urban League of Greater Little Rock
914 Gaines St.
W. H. Bass, Jr., Exec. Secy

Los Angeles 11, California
Urban League of Los Angeles
2510 S. Central Ave.
Wesley R. Brazier, Act. Exec. Dir.

Louisville 2, Kentucky
Louisville Urban League
418 S. Fifth St.
Charles T. Steele, Exec. Secy

Marion, Indiana
Marion Urban League
Room 11, Resnick Bldg.
Kenneth O. Wilson, Exec. Secy

Massillon, Ohio
Massillon Urban League
821 Walnut Rd., SE.
Wesley Scott, Exec. Secy

Memphis, Tennessee
Memphis Urban League
546 Beale Ave.
J. A. McDaniel, Exec. Secy

Miami 36, Florida
Greater Miami Urban League
340 NW. 13th St.
Walter C. Pinkston, Exec. Secy

Milwaukee 5, Wisconsin
Milwaukee Urban League
904 W. Vine St.
William V. Kelley, Exec. Secy

Minneapolis 1, Minnesota
Minneapolis Urban League
510 Pence Bldg.
Ashby Gaskins, Act. Exec. Secy

Morristown, New Jersey
Morris County Urban League
55 Park Place
Percy H. Steele, Jr., Exec. Secy

Muskegon Heights, Michigan
Urban League of Greater Muskegon
1260 Jefferson St.
William Layton, Exec. Secy

New Brunswick, New Jersey
New Brunswick Urban League
122 New St.
Eric B. Chandler, Exec. Secy

New Orleans 13, Louisiana
New Orleans Urban League
712 N. Claiborne St.
J. Westbrook McPherson, Exec. Secy

New York 30, New York
Urban League of Greater New York
202 W. 136 St.
Edward S. Lewis, Exec. Dir.

Newark 3, New Jersey
Urban League of Essex County
58 Jones St.
George H. Robinson, Exec. Secy

Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
Oklahoma City Urban League
300 N. Stiles St.
Mrs. Cernoria Johnson, Exec. Secy

Omaha 10, Nebraska
Omaha Urban League
416 Karback Block
Whitney M. Young, Jr., Exec. Secy

Phoenix, Arizona
Phoenix Urban League
702 E. Adams St.
Alton W. Thomas, Exec. Secy

Pittsburgh 19, Pennsylvania
Pittsburgh Urban League
1300 Fifth Ave.
Alexander J. Allen, Exec. Secy

Pontiac 15, Michigan
Urban League of Pontiac
120 Bagley St.
Everett C. Spurlock, Exec. Secy

Portland 4, Oregon
Portland Urban League
202 McKay Building
Edwin C. Berry, Exec. Secy

Providence 3, Rhode Island
Providence Urban League
433 Westminster St.
James N. Williams, Exec. Secy

Richmond 20, Virginia
Richmond Urban League
900 St. James St.
Wiley A. Hall, Exec. Secy

St. Louis 3, Missouri
Urban League of St. Louis
3017 Delmar Blvd.
M. Leo Bohanon, Exec. Secy

St. Paul 1, Minnesota
St. Paul Urban League
402 First Federal Bank Bldg.
S. Vincent Owens, Exec. Secy

San Francisco 3, California
San Francisco Urban League
2015 Steiner St.
Seaton W. Manning, Exec. Secy

Seattle 22, Washington
Seattle Urban League
421 E. Pine St.
Lewis G. Watts, Exec. Secy

Springfield, Illinois
Springfield Urban League
234 S. 15th St.
G. B. Winston, Exec. Secy

Springfield 9, Massachusetts
Urban League of Springfield
33 Oak St.
Alexander B. Mapp, Exec. Secy

Tampa 2, Florida
Tampa Urban League
1615 Lamar Ave.
Perry Taylor, Exec. Secy

Warren, Ohio
Warren Urban League
479 Second St., SW.
W. Robert Smalls, Exec. Secy

Washington 1, D.C.
Washington Urban League
1103 V St., NW.
Llewellyn K. Shivery, Exec. Secy

White Plains, New York
Urban League of Westchester County
6 Depot Plaza
Marion S. English, Exec. Secy

Winston-Salem, North Carolina
Community Relations Project
Pepper Building, 6th Floor
Samuel D. Harvey, Exec. Secy

Housing

Many public low-cost housing projects have been established in various sections of the country to meet the fearful problems of ill health and delinquency caused by the relegation of the masses of Negroes to overcrowded substandard homes. For the most part, the administration of these public housing projects has been such as to justify their inclusion in the category of social work. There is a growing opposition, however, to the extension of segregated public housing projects, based upon the fear that they will perpetuate racial distinctions and misunderstanding.

Negro Social Workers

According to the study just completed by the Atlanta University School of Social Work, there are approximately 5,000 Negroes engaged in the various fields of social work in America. There has been a rapid increase in the number of Negro social workers during the last 10 years. There are several reasons for this expansion, one of which is the ever increasing migration of Negroes into large urban and industrial centers. This has increased the case loads of many social work agencies, and their executives seem to have concluded that the most effective treatment of social problems growing out of this augmentation of the Negro population is the employment of Negro social-work practitioners. A second reason is the increasing number of Negroes interested in social work as a career. A third reason is the growing tendency to employ Negro social workers to work with people of all races rather than only with Negroes. There is evidence also of the attitude in some areas that there should be Negro workers in a community as a matter of racial justice.

At the present time about 60% of these Negro social workers are employed in the North and 40% in the South. A few years ago only 10% more Negroes were employed in social work in the North than in the South. The 20% variation results from the rapidly increasing employment of Negroes in the North in nonracial social-work jobs.

Conditions of employment of social workers in the North vary very little as regards race. Salaries are practically the same for Negroes and whites in integrated social-work agencies. In the South there is still a great deal of segregation of Negro social workers and clients, particularly in smaller cities and towns. On the other hand, working conditions are rapidly improving in the South, even in such nonsalary conditions as the type of premises provided Negro workers and clients. Here again, the presence of white and Negro case-workers working in the same offices in many sections of the South can be attributed to the fact that social work is not rooted in the traditions of the Old South as is true of the public schools and even the churches.

While in the past social work has not been a highly paid occupation and while salaries in industry and business continue to increase at a much more rapid rate, nevertheless, through the influence of national, state, and local governments the salaries in social work are rapidly increasing, with Negroes benefiting along with other social workers.

In the population in general, there have always been more women employed in social work than men, but in the Negro group the proportion of male workers is higher than the proportion of white male social workers because of limited opportunities in other careers for Negro men.

About 50% of the Negroes engaged in social work are trained. This is a larger percentage than for all social workers, but it is understandable since social work has long been one of the few professions for which Negroes could afford to train in any large numbers and in which there was a reasonable chance of employment.

The average annual salary paid Negro social workers throughout the country was found by the Atlanta study to be $3,000. Formerly the South paid a much lower average wage to Negro social work-

ers than the North, but in recent years, largely due to the influence of the Federal government upon southern public-welfare agencies to which it contributes, the differential had decreased tremendously. According to the Atlanta study, the southern average for Negro social workers is now about $2,400.

Now that social workers are no longer employed by race in the North, top salaries paid Negroes are going higher, with many over $6,000 a year and some ranging from $7,000 to $8,500.

Principal Specializations: The largest number of Negro social workers, 70%, is found in the general category known as social-case work, and for the same reason that the largest number of white social workers is found in this category—because this was the first of the three major disciplines in social work to crystallize into a profession. There are about three times as many Negroes in social-case work as in social-group work, and six times as many in social-case work as in community organization. The Atlanta study reveals that of 2,300 Negro case workers, public assistance, private family welfare, departments of public welfare, and child welfare agencies had 600; probation and parole, 254; medical and psychiatric social work in hospitals and clinics, 150. Some are employed in such branches of case work as the Home Service of the Red Cross, Travelers Aid, and work with training schools for delinquents.

The study revealed a little over 1,500 Negroes employed as social-group workers, of which about 300 were paid head residents and leaders of clubs and classes in social settlements. Approximately 150 were YMCA workers (exclusive of executive secretaries), 100 were YWCA workers (exclusive of secretaries), and the rest were supervisors and workers with the Boy Scouts and the Girl Scouts, Camp Fire Girls, Boys Clubs of America, and many public recreational organizations. As a matter of fact, if one wished to count as a group worker every playground leader or athletic director connected with a public playground or a community center, there would be more Negro group workers than case workers. However, only those are counted as group workers who have had some training in the field of social-group work.

"Community organization" in social work aims at coordinating the resources of an entire community toward solving a social problem. The smallest number of Negro workers, 535, is engaged in this work. Most Negro community-organization social workers are employed by Urban League branches, local tuberculosis associations, or one of the social and community planning councils. There are male and female Negro community-organization social workers on the staffs of state departments of public welfare throughout the North and in certain southern states, for instance North Carolina. Many private, national social-work agencies employ Negro community-organization social workers on headquarters and regional staffs, for instance the National Tuberculosis Association, the National Travelers Aid Association, and the National Office of the Boy Scouts.

Until public social-work agencies began recently to employ Negroes in large numbers, administrative jobs for them in this field were largely confined to executive positions with organizations or branches with an all- or nearly all-Negro clientele. Now that the greater proportion of Negro social workers are employed under public auspices, Negroes are found in a wide variety of administrative positions throughout the country.

The majority of the teaching staffs of the Atlanta University School of Social Work and the Howard University School of Social Work are Negro. In addition, there are Negroes teaching in nonracial schools of social work, including the University of Minnesota and Wayne University.

Workers in Nonracial Jobs: The number of Negroes entering nonracial social-work employment in the North is increasing so rapidly that, in the case-work field at least, it is reasonable to assume that

an agency hires a Negro to handle a case load made up of all races or one without Negro individuals or families. Group-work agencies in the North are increasingly employing Negroes to lead and direct clubs and classes in settlements and community centers having only small Negro attendance.

In community-organization work also, a growing number of Negroes are employed in nonracial jobs, some in supervisory positions, for instance Robert Neal of Chicago, who is Assistant Secretary of the Group Work Division of the Community Planning Council.

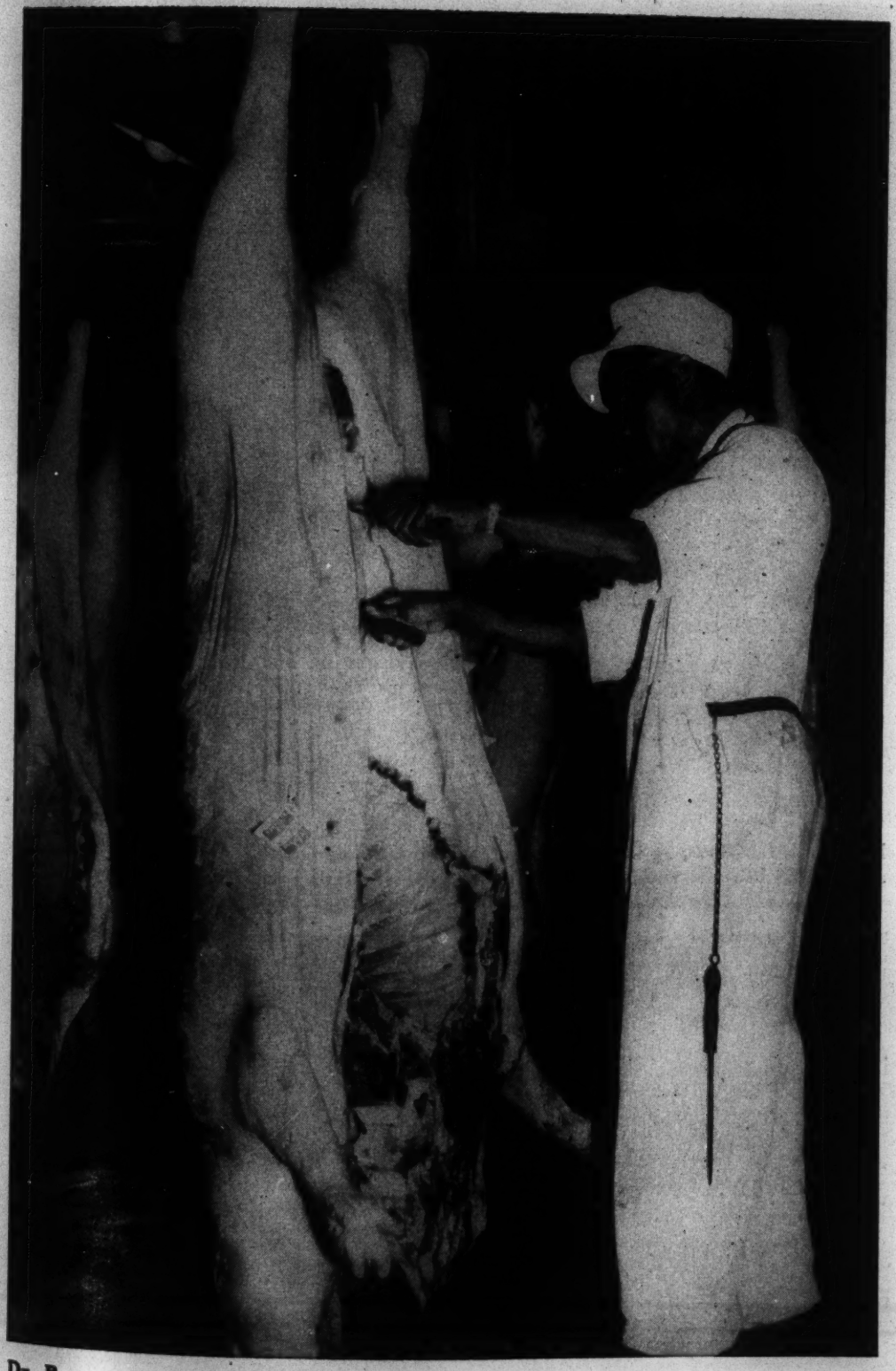
In such widely scattered and typical cities as Minneapolis, Minn.; Hartford, Conn.; Los Angeles, Calif., and Pittsburgh, Pa., over 75% of Negro social workers are no longer confined to work with their own people. Because of this increasing integration, it is becoming more and more difficult to number social workers by race.

Workers in Foreign Employment: There is increasing opportunity for Negroes in social-work employment in foreign countries and the insular possessions of the United States. The first trained Negro social workers went abroad to fill jobs created by the Armed Services and the Red Cross during the Second World War. A number of the Red Cross workers remained with the occupation forces at the end of the war and others have been employed since not only for group work and recreation but for family and community rehabilitation in war-devastated countries of Europe and the Orient.

Negroes are engaged in social work in various insular possessions of the United States. In the Virgin Islands, from Commissioner of Welfare down to practicing case worker, all workers are Negroes. In Puerto Rico Negroes are employed in a wide variety of social-work positions, including an instructor in social-group work at the University of Puerto Rico. In Hawaii Negroes are employed as case workers in the public-assistance agency.

Outstanding Positions Held: Many high-ranking positions in social work on both national and local levels are now held by Negroes. There are Negro social workers in Washington on the national staffs of the FSA, the U. S. Children's Bureau, the FHA, and the U. S. Department of Labor. Many private social agencies of national scope employ Negroes on their headquarters staff. Among these are such character-building and recreational associations as the Boy Scouts, the Girl Scouts, and the National Recreation Association, and such health agencies as the National Tuberculosis Association. There are Negro staff members in several northern and at least one southern state departments of public welfare. There are Negro executives of many state schools for delinquents, some of which are of considerable size, for instance the Boys' Republic of the State of Maryland and the Kruse School for Girls in Delaware. There are Negro supervisors in county departments of public welfare all over the country, including states in the deep South, such as Georgia, and in the Southwest, such as Oklahoma. There are Negro heads of personnel training in certain state departments of public welfare and in the FSA at Washington, and Negro department heads of welfare councils in cities the size of New York and Chicago.

A distinctive honor and responsibility came to the veteran Lester B. Granger, Executive Secretary of the National Urban League, with his election to the presidency of the National Conference of Social Work for the year 1951.



Dr. Raymond M. Williams, an inspector in a Chicago packing house since 1927, is one of about 200 Negro veterinarians and lay meat inspectors in the meat packing industry. ***USDA Photo***

PLATE XVII



Edward P. Boyd (right), assistant sales manager of the Pepsi-Cola Co., plans promotional campaigns with other members of the staff. *Afro-American Photo*

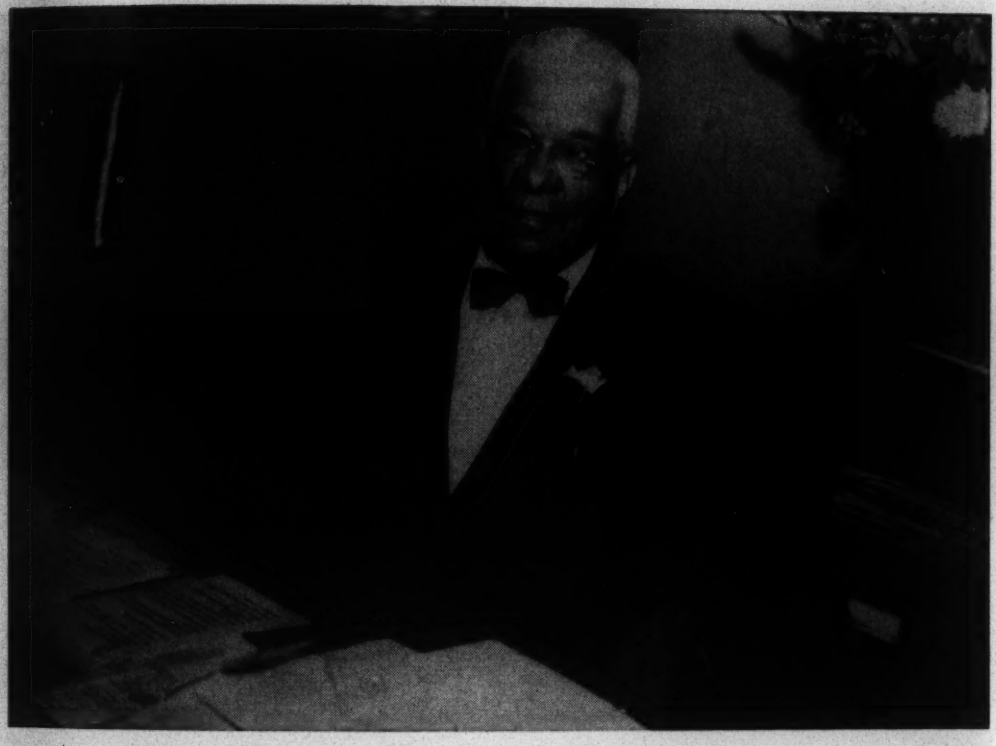
Dr. Frank G. Davis, appointed economic adviser to Liberia under the Point IV program. *Afro-American Photo*



Mrs. Mary Tobias Dean, named manager of Macy's handkerchief department, New York. *Pittsburgh Courier Photo*

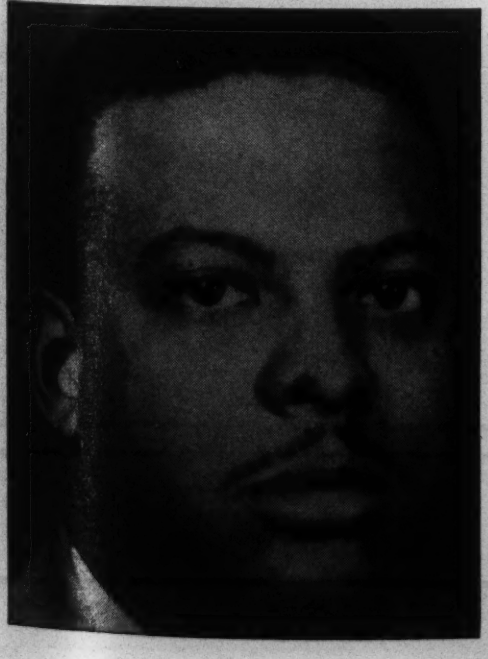


PLATE XVIII



C. C. Spaulding, well-known financier, is president of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Co. *Pittsburgh Courier Photo*

Lemuel A. Bowman has opened the modern Parkway Hotel in Nashville, Tenn. *Pittsburgh Courier Photo*

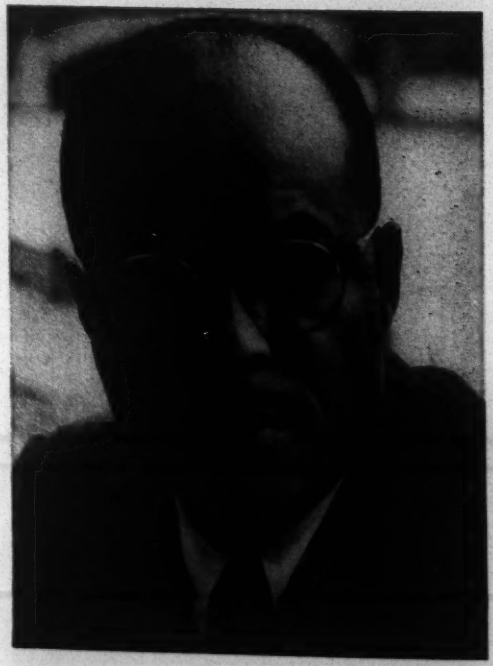


Mrs. Mary T. Washington, a CPA, has her own firm of public accountants in Chicago.



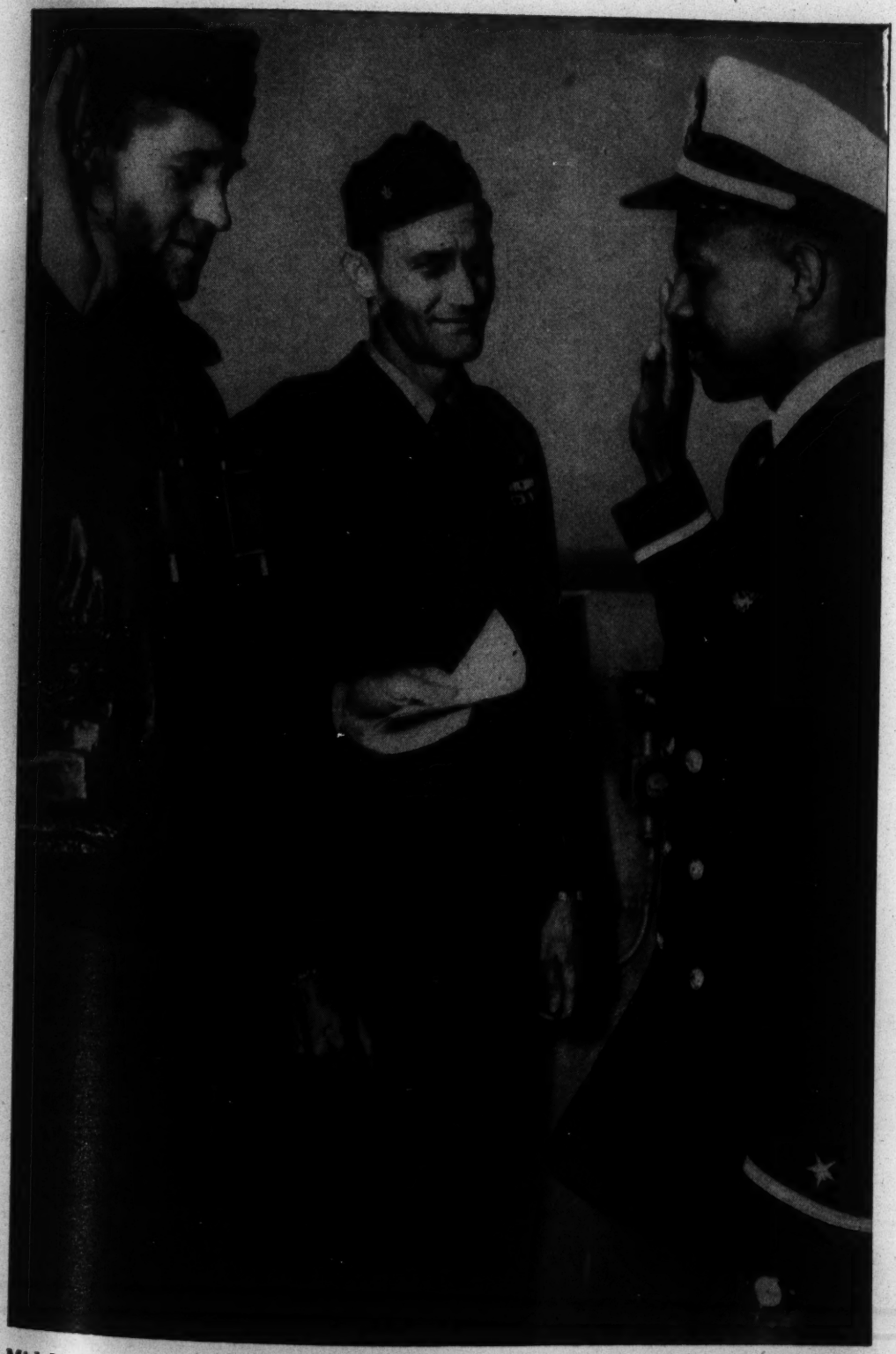


Miss Dorothy Williams is a chemist in the Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics, U.S. Department of Agriculture. *USDA Photo*



Lemuel E. Graves, appointed Deputy Chief of the News and Writing Section, Economic Cooperation Administration headquarters, Paris, France. *ECA Photo*

PLATE XX



Midshipman J. L. Brown, Hattiesburg, Miss., is sworn in as ensign aboard *U.S.S. Leyte* in 1949, making him the first Negro naval aviator. Brown was later killed in the Korean fighting. *U.S. Navy Photo*

PLATE XXI



Thurgood Marshall (right), chief legal counsel for the NAACP, with Colonel Darwin D. Martin of the Army Inspector General's Office, investigates the courts martial of Negro soldiers in Korea and Japan. *Afro-American Photo*

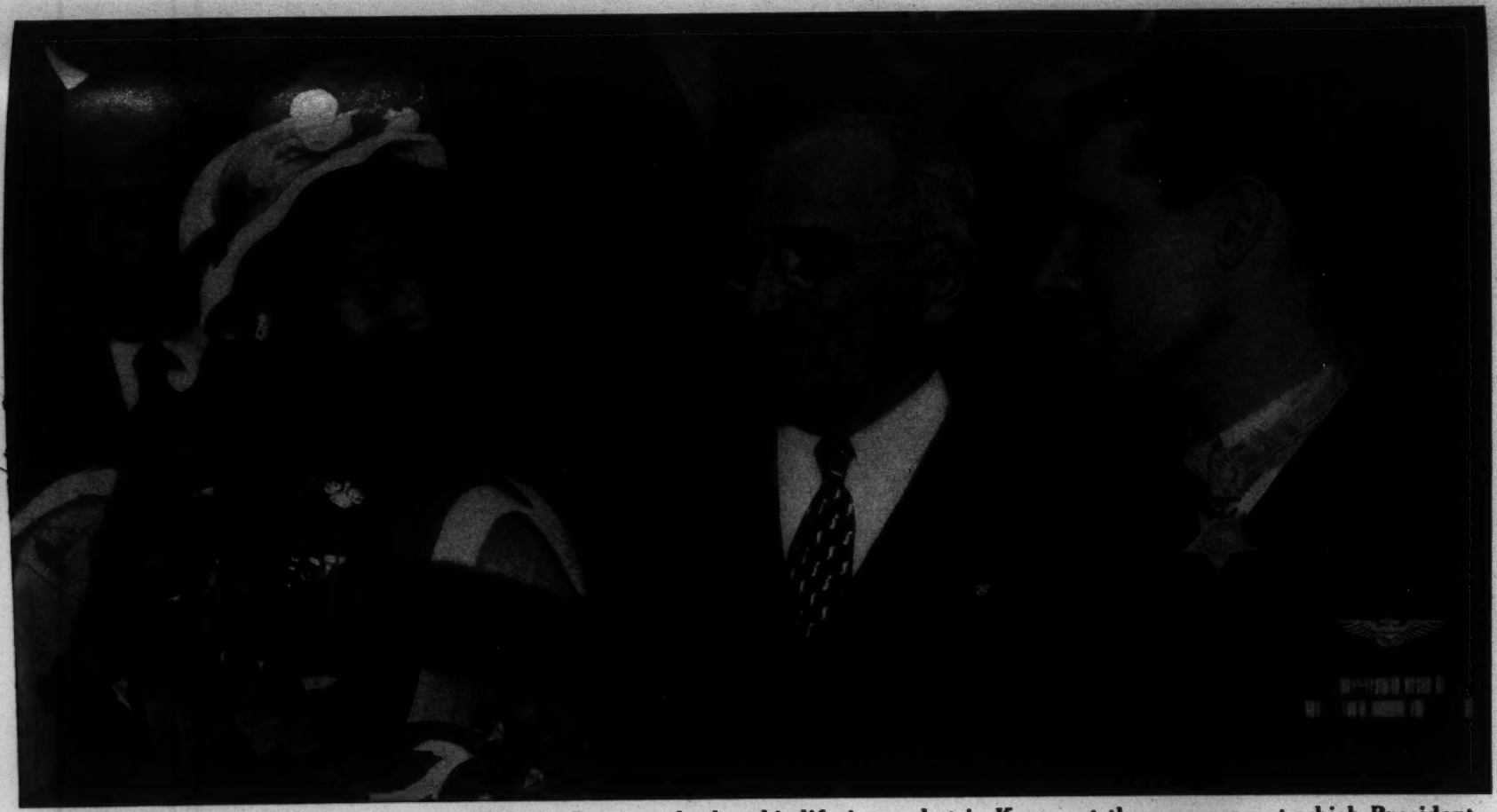
Lt. Laurene Martin (left) and Captain Rosalie Wiggins are members of the U.S. Army Nurse Corps in hospitals in Tokyo, Japan. *Afro-American Photos*





PLATE XXII

PLATE XXIII



Mrs, Daisy B. Brown, widow of Ensign Jesse L. Brown, who lost his life in combat in Korea, at the ceremony at which President Truman presented the Congressional Medal of Honor to Lt.(jg) Thomas J. Hudner for his heroic attempt to rescue Brown behind enemy lines. ***Harris & Ewing Photo***



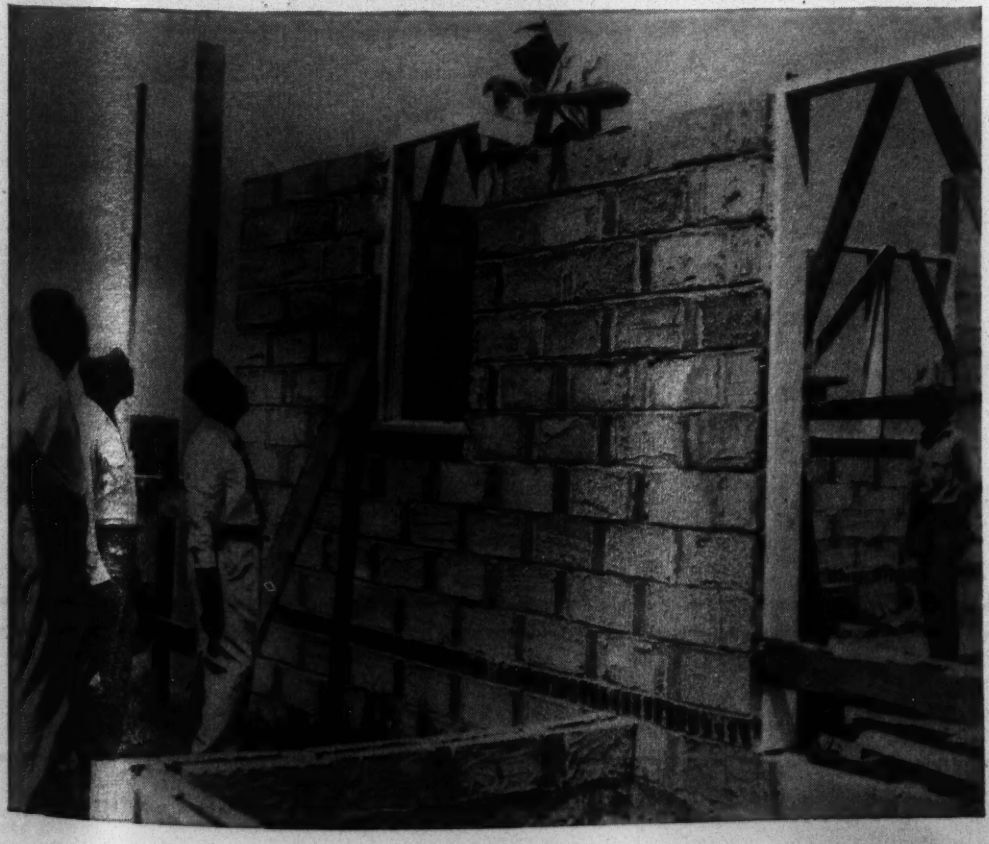
Dr. John W. Chenault (left), the late Dr. Midian O. Bousfield, and Mr. Basil O'Connor (second from right) president of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, visit polio patients at Tuskegee Institute's John A. Andrew Hospital.



Dr. T. K. Lawless is regarded as one of the foremost skin specialists in the United States. *Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.*

PLATE XXIV





A low cost, experimental farm home (above) nears completion under Tuskegee Institute's HHFA farm-construction research project. (Below) A farm youth builds house walls on his father's farm with Tuskegee concrete blocks as (left to right) Ernest E. Neal, co-director of the HHFA project, George Williams, project construction superintendent, and a visitor from India look on.

PLATE XXV

PLATE XXVII



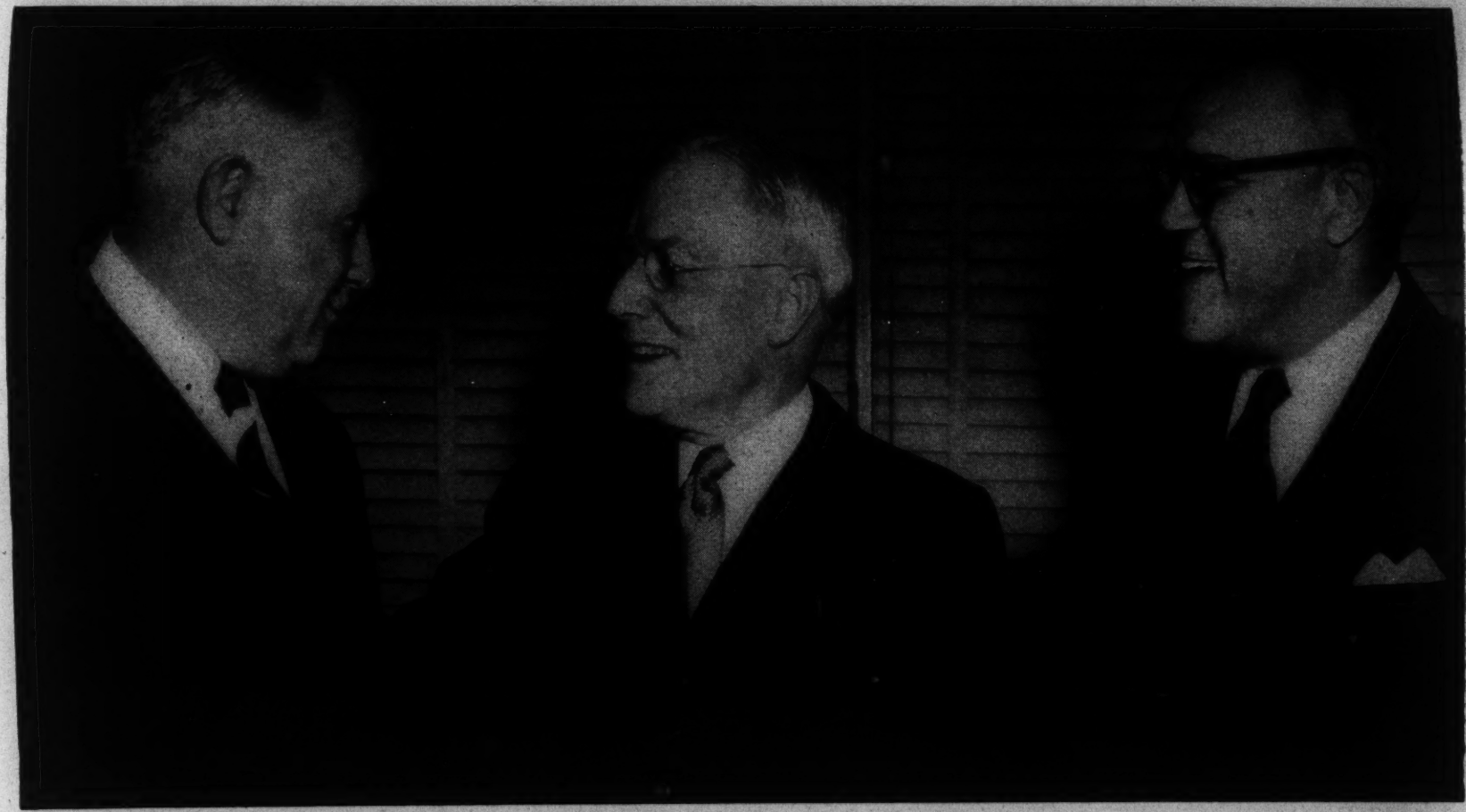
Girl Scouts from the National Capital Area Federation present the President's wife with cookies at Blair House. (Left to right) Tommy Anderson, Mrs. Truman, Gloria Williams and Joy Rice. ***Washington Post Photo***

PLATE XXVI



Before sailing for assignments in Korea, three American Red Cross workers are bid farewell by assistant ARC director Jesse O. Thomas. They are (left to right) the Misses Shirley M. Walton, Gynell White, and Jessie F. Abbott. *A. Cabell Photo*

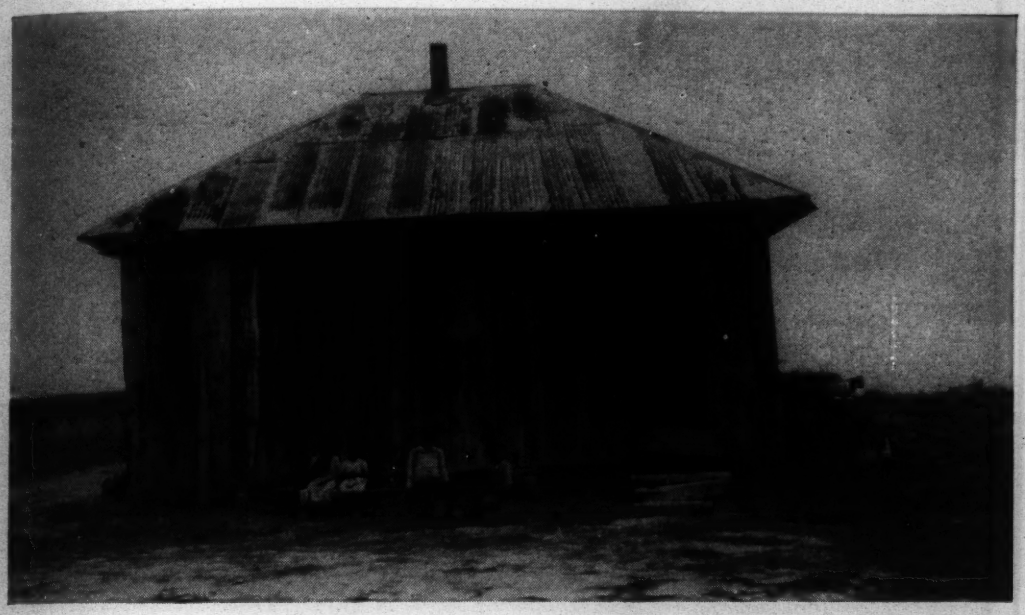
PLATE XXIX



Dr. F. D. Patterson (right), president of the United Negro College Fund, and Thomas Morgan (left), chairman of the Fund's board, greet John D. Rockefeller, Jr., at the ceremony at which he donated $5,000,000 to open a $25,000,000 campaign of Negro private colleges for capital funds. ***Maurey Garber Photo***

PLATE XXVIII

Wearing souvenirs from the World Scout Jamboree, Bad Ischl, Austria, are Boy Scouts (left to right) Harry Harper, Ft. Madison, Iowa, with Lebanese headdress; John Mathis, San Francisco, in Austrian shorts; Jack Stempel, Bloomfield, N.J., in American uniform; and David Wheeler, Atlanta, Ga., in Indian costume. *Wide World Photo*



Washington High School, Shreveport, La., (left) built at a cost of $1.5 million, was occupied for the 1950-51 school term, but schools like the one above still remain too numerous as the only obtainable facilities where Negro children are taught. *Time, Inc. & Jenkins Photo Studios*



Mrs. Ethel Butler adopts little Haesi, 6, and Ute, 5, the first German "brown babies" to reach Chicago. *Doyle Stewart Photo*

PLATE XXXI



PLATE XXX

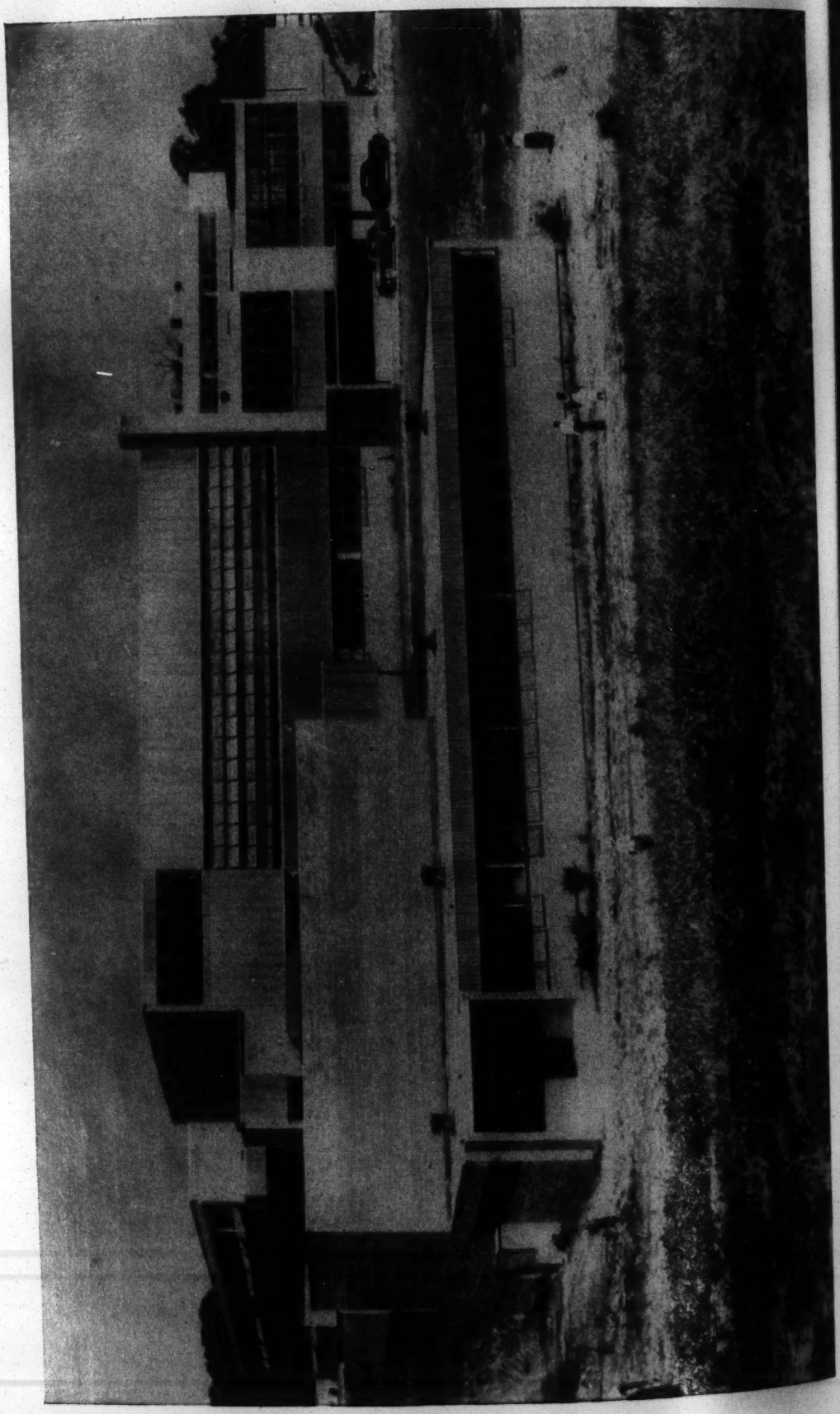


PLATE XXX



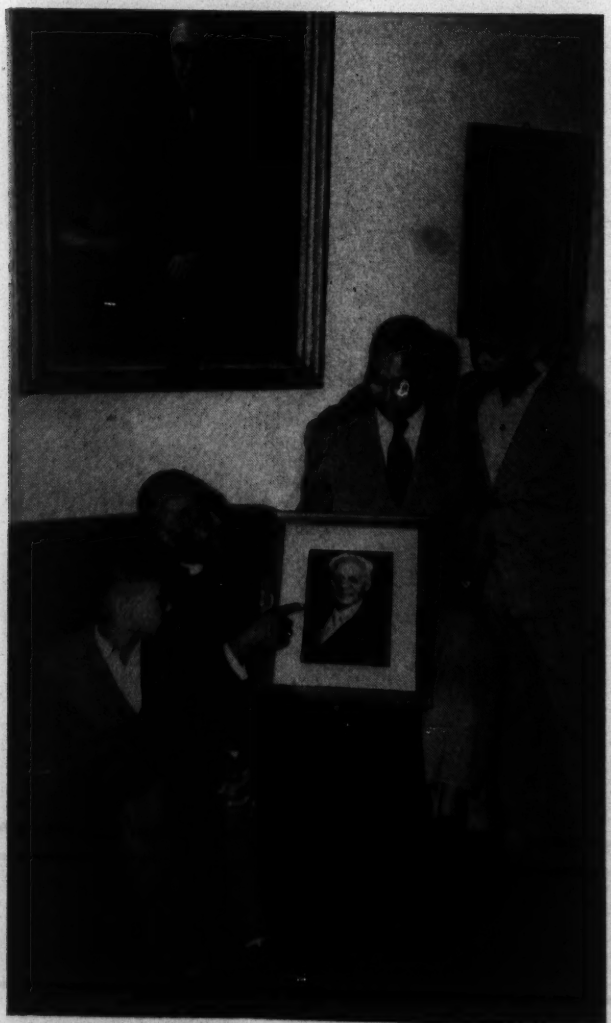
Washington High School, Shreveport, La., (left) built at a cost of $1.5 million, was occupied for the 1950-51 school term, but schools like the one above still remain too numerous as the only obtainable facilities where Negro children are taught. *Time, Inc. & Jenkins Photo Studios*



Mrs. Ethel Butler adopts little Haesi, 6, and Ute, 5, the first German "brown babies" to reach Chicago. *Doyle Stewart Photo*



Bishops W. J. Walls, AMEZ Church, and S. L. Greene, AME Church, lead the procession of signers (above) to the charter establishing the National Council of Churches. Bishop B. W. Doyle, CME Church, is seen over Bishop Greene's left shoulder. *Miller-Ertler Photo*



Three generations examine photograph of Major R. R. Wright, Sr., which hangs in the White House reception room. Bishop R. R. Wright, Jr., holds his father's picture as his grandsons, Phillip (extreme left) and R. R. Wright IV (extreme right) look on with their father, R. R. Wright III.

16
Education

ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION[1]

Separate Schools Maintained

Segregation of white and Negro pupils in public and nonpublic schools is practiced in 17 states and the District of Columbia, necessitating separate grounds, buildings, equipment, and instructional personnel. Numerous noteworthy differences because of this separation are found between the two systems of schools. Some of these are indicated by differentials in average length of school term, average number of days attended by each pupil enrolled, average pupil-teacher load, current expenditure per pupil in average daily attendance, average salary per member of instructional staff, and in many other ways.

A United Press survey in 11 southern cities during August 1951 revealed that the cost of providing separate but equal facilities for Negroes would be approximately $400,000,000. The estimate showed that the value of school buildings, grounds, and plant facilities for Negroes lags that much behind facilities for whites in proportion to the enrollment of both races. It was concluded that to bring Negro facilities up to equal level, even if white schools remained at the present level, would take ten years.

The survey pointed out that a Federal court ruling in favor of separate but equal facilities in South Carolina has spurred southern states to take action. Negroes make up 30% of the 7,500,000 students enrolled in the public school systems of the 11 states. The property value of Negro schools is about 15% of the total for both racial groups. School property for whites in the State of Georgia was reported to be valued at five times that of Negro facilities. Negroes comprise one-third of the Georgia school enrollment.

In Mississippi, where the number of white and Negro students is about equal, the white school property is reported as being valued at four times as much as the Negro school property.

North Carolina's figures approximate those for Georgia. Arkansas' facilities for white children are valued at eight times those for Negro children, although only three times as many whites are enrolled in school as Negroes.

In order to maintain segregation in the public schools, some states are moving to bring Negro school facilities up to those of whites. Among these states are Georgia, South Carolina, Florida, and Alabama.

Pertinent data issued by the U. S. Office of Education on elementary and secondary education in 17 states and the District of Columbia describe below some phases of this education as they relate to Negroes.

Enrollment:[2] The highest total enrollment of Negro pupils in the public schools of the District of Columbia and the 17 states which maintain segregated schools was in 1935-36, when it reached 2,438,981. This enrollment decreased through 1945-46, but increased to 2,353,505 in 1948-49. Negro public elementary schools reached their highest enrollment in 1933-34, 2,266,913, decreased in 1945-

[1] Sources: U.S. Office of Education, *Statistical Circular No. 286, Statistical Circular No. 293, Directory of Secondary Schools in the United States Circular* No. 250; Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports,* Population Characteristics Series P-20, No. 34, July 26, 1951; *Birmingham World,* Aug. 28, 1951.

[2] The 1948-49 reports issued by the U.S. Office of Education are the latest complete, available sources.

46, but had increased to 2,026,000 by 1948-49.

Negro public secondary enrollment has continued to increase except for a drop of 26,000 during World War II. Enrollment in public secondary schools has shown a remarkable growth since 1919-20, when it was only 33,341. This number increased to 327,000 in 1948-49, the first time the number has passed the 300,000 mark. See Table 1.

TABLE 1

ENROLLMENT IN NEGRO PUBLIC SCHOOLS IN 17 STATES AND THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA BY PERIODS [1]

Periods	Elementary	Secondary	Total
1933–34	2,266,913	163,185	2,430,098
1935–36	2,250,045	188,936	2,438,981
1943–44	2,029,362	247,373	2,276,735
1945–46	1,994,057	272,163	2,266,220
1947–48	2,006,836	299,226	2,306,062
1948–49	2,026,327	327,178	2,353,505

Source: U.S. Office of Education, *Statistical Circular No. 286*, January 1951.
[1] Elementary includes grades K to 8 (or K to 7). Secondary includes first 4 years after elementary.

Enrollment by States: The enrollment for 1948-49, all grades by states, is presented in Table 2.

Enrollment, Total and by Color: The Bureau of the Census reports a record number of 30,000,000 persons 5 to 29 years old enrolled in school or college in October 1950, the beginning of the 1950-51 school year. In the age-group of 7 to 13 years, 99% were enrolled in 1950. Nonwhites, however, were still enrolled in smaller proportion than whites. The 1950 figures also show that among those 14 to 29 years old, more nonwhites were in lower grades, for a given age, than whites.

In almost all of the age groups from 5 to 24 years, for both males and females, the enrollment rate for the whites was greater than that for nonwhites. As compared with 1940, however, some of the differences in 1950 were substantially narrower. There is a tendency for whites and nonwhites to start school at more nearly the same age and for more nearly the same proportion to remain in school until they have passed the compulsory school age.

Among white persons under the age of 18 years, the proportion attending

TABLE 2

ENROLLMENT IN NEGRO ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY DAY SCHOOLS, 17 STATES AND DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, 1948-49

State	Total	Kindergarten and Elementary [1]	Secondary Pupils [2]			Per Cent Total Enrollment, Secondary Grades
		Total	Total	Boys	Girls	
Alabama	233,699	202,347	31,352	12,606	18,746	13.4
Arkansas	110,992	100,004	10,988	4,751	6,237	9.9
Delaware	7,602	6,475	1,127	585	542	14.8
District of Columbia	44,456	36,252	8,204	3,408	4,796	18.5
Florida	111,781	94,031	17,750	7,965	9,785	15.9
Georgia	255,273	218,607	36,666	14,716	21,950	14.4
Kentucky	37,124	30,364	6,760	3,152	3,608	18.2
Louisiana	172,677	156,642	16,035	6,146	9,889	9.3
Maryland	69,522	51,713	17,809	7,731	10,078	25.6
Mississippi	261,805	243,353	18,452	7,382	11,070	7.0
Missouri	50,738	41,117	9,621	4,235	5,386	19.0
North Carolina	261,535	221,070	40,465	16,468	23,997	15.5
Oklahoma	36,214	28,729	7,485	3,551	3,934	20.7
South Carolina	215,559	192,971	22,588	8,695	13,893	10.5
Tennessee	104,704	87,975	16,729	7,318	9,411	16.0
Texas	201,281	167,605	33,676	14,913	18,763	16.7
Virginia	152,951	130,130	22,821	9,573	13,248	14.9
West Virginia	25,592	16,942	8,650	4,118	4,532	33.8
TOTAL	2,353,505	2,026,327	327,178	137,313	189,865	13.9

Source: U.S. Office of Education, *Statistical Circular No. 286*, January 1951.
[1] Elementary includes kindergarten through grade 8 (or grade 7 in 11-grade system).
[2] Secondary includes 1st 4 years after elementary.

TABLE 3

PER CENT DISTRIBUTION BY SCHOOL ENROLLMENT OF PERSONS 5 TO 29 YEARS OLD, BY AGE AND COLOR, FOR U.S.: CIVILIAN NON-INSTITUTIONAL POPULATION, OCTOBER 1950; TOTAL POPULATION, APRIL 1940

Age	October 1950				April 1940			
	White		Nonwhite		White		Nonwhite	
	Enrolled	Not Enrolled	Enrolled	Not Enrolled	Enrolled	Not Enrolled	Enrolled	Not Enrolled
Total 5 to 29	51.6	48.4	51.2	48.8	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
5 to 24	64.3	35.7	61.4	38.6	58.3	41.7	53.4	46.6
5 to 13 years[1]	89.0	11.0	86.8	13.3	84.8	15.2	79.0	21.0
14 to 17 years	84.4	15.6	75.5	24.5	80.7	19.3	68.2	31.8
18 and 19	30.5	69.5	23.3	76.7	29.8	70.2	21.1	78.9
20 to 24	9.5	90.5	6.3	93.7	6.9	93.1	3.8	96.2
25 to 29	3.0	97.0	3.0	97.0	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, Series P-20, No. 34.
[1] Per cent enrolled for 1940 includes a small proportion of 5- and 6-year olds enrolled in kindergarten, which was excluded in 1950.
[2] Not available.

school was approximately the same for both sexes. However, for those 18 to 29 years old the proportion of males enrolled exceeded that for females. Among nonwhites, enrollment rates for males and females were roughly equal in the group 5 to 13 years. A larger proportion of nonwhite females in the age group 20 to 29 were enrolled. See Table 3.

Attendance: In Negro schools the pupil load per teacher in average daily attendance in the District of Columbia and the 17 states in 1948-49 was 28.2. Table 4 gives comparison of teacher load for white and Negro schools by states; and Table 5 gives the attendance record in Negro public schools for 1948-49. Not all figures for 1949-50 were readily available, but for the District of Columbia and 14 states reporting the average daily attendance for that year indicated an increase for all except Texas, which showed a small decrease of 914.

Expenditures per pupil: The highest average current expenditure per Negro child in 1948-49 was $175.32 in Oklahoma; the lowest, $26.81, was in Mississippi. Comparable figures for white pupils in eight states reporting for that year were $188.35 in Florida and $111.15 in Arkansas. Comparative figures for 1948-49 and 1949-50 for states reporting are in Table 6. Obvious disparities between expenditures for white and Negro children are apparent for both years. In 1948-49, however, Oklahoma spent $9.01 more per Negro child in average daily attendance than for the white child in average daily attendance, a most unusual circumstance.

TABLE 4

PUPILS IN AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE PER TEACHER, WHITE AND NEGRO SCHOOLS, 17 STATES AND DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, 1948-49[1]

State	White Schools	Negro Schools
Alabama	26.0	27.8
Arkansas	26.0	31.3
Delaware	21.2	24.4
District of Columbia	23.3	26.6
Florida	23.8	25.4
Georgia	23.2	27.9
Kentucky	26.1	23.5
Louisiana	22.8	30.3
Maryland	26.3	27.7
Mississippi	27.3	34.4
Missouri	24.6	27.1
North Carolina	28.7	30.8
Oklahoma	25.1	22.7
South Carolina	23.3	25.8
Tennessee	25.8	27.7
Texas	24.7	22.9
Virginia	27.1	31.9
West Virginia	28.0	29.5

Source: U.S. Office of Education, *Statistical Circular No. 286*, January 1951.
[1] Figures only for those states that furnished basic data.

Teachers' Salaries: In 1948-49, the highest and lowest state average salaries for white staff were, respectively, Louisiana $2,938 and Arkansas $1,718. The highest and lowest for Negro staff were

TABLE 5

ATTENDANCE IN NEGRO FULL-TIME SCHOOLS IN 17 STATES AND DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA WHICH HAVE SEGREGATED SCHOOLS, 1948-49

State	Attendance			
	Average Daily Attendance	Average Number Days Schools were in Session	Average Number Days Attended per Pupil Enrolled	Per Cent Attendance is of Enrollment
Alabama	195,697	176.5	147.8	83.7
Arkansas	80,417	171.3	124.1	72.5
Delaware	6,793	182.4	163.0	89.4
District of Columbia	38,463	177.5	153.6	86.5
Florida	100,185	180.5	161.8	89.6
Georgia	200,075	178.0	139.5	78.4
Kentucky	31,415	176.8	149.6	84.6
Louisiana	148,039	180.0	154.3	85.7
Maryland	61,140	185.5	163.2	87.9
Mississippi	220,142	148.0	124.4	84.1
Missouri	44,075	194.7	169.1	86.9
North Carolina	225,082	179.9	154.1	85.7
Oklahoma	31,993	180.0	159.0	88.4
South Carolina	171,191	170.3	135.2	79.4
Tennessee	91,609	180.0	157.4	87.5
Texas	169,525	172.4	145.2	84.2
Virginia	132,935	180.0	156.4	86.9
West Virginia	23,711	173.6	160.9	92.7
TOTAL	1,971,487	174.4	146.1	83.8

Source: U.S. Office of Education, *Statistical Circular No. 286*, January 1951.

TABLE 6

CURRENT EXPENDITURES PER PUPIL IN AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE

State	1949–50		1948–49	
	White	Negro	White	Negro
Alabama	$144.38	$ 80.76	$114.21	$ 77.75*
Arkansas	—	—	111.15	62.22
District of Columbia	270.71	209.45	281.41	210.42
Florida	185.89	131.32	188.35	131.67
Georgia	131.67	70.99	—	—
Maryland	187.82	172.11	—	—
Mississippi †	119.09	27.45	122.74	26.81
North Carolina	153.00	113.00	131.85	115.02
Oklahoma	—	—	166.31	175.32
South Carolina	—	—	148.48	69.65

Source: State Depts. of Education and U.S. Office of Education, *Statistical Circular No. 286*, January 1951.

Note: Figures not available for either year for Del., Ky., La., Mo., Tenn., Texas, Va., W. Va.

* Corrected figures for 1948-49.

† In 1950-51, the figures are white $122.49; Negro $38.25.

Missouri $2,793 and Mississippi $682. Comparative figures for states reporting 1948-49 and 1949-50 are shown in Table 7. Teachers salaries in the South as elsewhere have increased greatly since 1925, in spite of the disparity in most cases between salaries for white and Negro teachers.

Instructional Staff

The instructional staff in Negro public schools numbered 72,803 in 1948-49. This is greater than in any previous year. Table 8 shows instructional personnel, including supervisors, principals, and men and women teachers, for the 17 states and the District of Columbia having segregated schools. The percentage of men teachers, 14.9, is also given.

Educational Attainment

The average educational attainment of the nonwhite population continues to be lower than that of the white population

at each age level, but at the younger ages the differences were somewhat smaller in 1947 than in 1940, though still marked. Of all white persons 25 years old and over, approximately 35% had completed 4 years or more of high school, whereas only about 13% of nonwhites in the same age group had this amount of education. In terms of persons who had had some college education, the difference was just as striking—about 13% for white persons, as against 5% for nonwhites. At the lower end of the educational scale, the differences were also sharp. About one white person in every 10 had less than five years of schooling, that is, was "functionally illiterate," as compared with about 3 nonwhite persons in every 10. The median years of school completed for adult whites and nonwhites were 9.4 and 6.9 respectively.

At each age, the median educational attainment of white persons was higher than that of nonwhite persons. As indicated by the median, more whites 25 to 29 years old had completed high school, as compared with the completion of elementary school by nonwhites of the same age. Among whites 65 years old and over the median educational attainment was 7.8 years, as compared with only 4.0 years for nonwhites. Among whites who

TABLE 7

AVERAGE SALARY PER MEMBER OF INSTRUCTIONAL STAFF, 1948-49 AND 1949-50 [1]

State	1949–50		1948–49	
	White	Negro	White	Negro
Ala.	$2,157	$1,870	$2,163	$1,778
Ark.	—	—	1,718	1,262
Dist. Col.	4,003	3,853	3,840	3,619
Fla.	3,030	2,616	2,935	2,535
Ga.	2,148	1,655	—	—
La.	2,957	2,329	2,938	2,388
Md.	3,574	3,549	—	—
Miss.	1,946	764	1,841	682
Mo.	2,325	2,788	2,265	2,793
N. C.	2,600	2,650*	2,429	2,464
Okla.	2,769	2,707	2,299	2,174
S. C.	—	—	2,019	1,403
Tenn.	—	—	1,845	1,843
Texas	3,051	2,976	2,579	2,175
Va.	—	—	2,439†	2,364†

Sources: State Dept. of Education; U.S. Office of Education, *Statistical Circular No. 286*, January 1951.

[1] Figures only for those states that furnished basic data.

* Estimate.

† Corrected salaries for 1948-49.

TABLE 8

INSTRUCTIONAL STAFF AND PERCENTAGE OF MEN TEACHERS IN NEGRO FULL-TIME DAY SCHOOLS IN 17 STATES AND DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA WHICH HAVE SEGREGATED SCHOOLS, 1948-49

State	Instructional Staff						
				Teachers			
	Total	Supervisors	Principals	Total	Men	Women	Per Cent Men Teachers
Alabama	7,175	44	95	7,036	873	6,163	12.4
Arkansas	2,663	1	89	2,573	399	2,174	15.5
Delaware	302	6	18	278	64	214	23.0
District of Columbia	1,531	21	62	1,448	300	1,148	20.7
Florida	4,095	21	128	3,946	501	3,445	12.7
Georgia	7,336	91	73	7,172	810	6,362	11.3
Kentucky	1,397	5	56	1,336	245	1,091	18.3
Louisiana	5,050	32	133	4,885	661	4,224	13.5
Maryland	2,293	—	87	2,206	404	1,802	18.3
Mississippi	6,496	23	69	6,404	841	5,563	13.1
Missouri	1,741	—	116	1,625	303	1,322	18.6
North Carolina	7,590	10	306	7,274	1,136	6,138	15.6
Oklahoma	1,635	9	219	1,407	255	1,152	18.1
South Carolina	6,738	34	60	6,644	924	5,720	13.9
Tennessee	3,311	—	—	3,311	614	2,697	18.5
Texas	7,616	27	189	7,400	1,339	6,061	18.1
Virginia	4,866	83	618	4,165	490	3,675	11.8
West Virginia	968	2	162	804	180*	624*	22.4
TOTAL	72,803	409	2,480	69,914	10,339	59,575	14.9

Source: U.S. Office of Education, *Statistical Circular No. 286*, January 1951.

* Estimated.

obtained most of their education more than a generation ago (those 64 years old and over), the proportion completing less than 5 years of elementary school

TABLE 9

YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED BY PERSONS 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE, COLOR, AND SEX, FOR U.S.: CIVILIAN POPULATION, APRIL 1947; TOTAL POPULATION, APRIL 1940

(Per Cent not shown where less than 0.1)

Year, Age, Color and Sex	Elementary School			High School		College		School years not reported
	Less than 5 years[1]	5 and 6 years	7 and 8 years	1 to 3 years	4 years	1 to 3 years	4 years or more	
PER CENT—1947								
White								
Total, 14 and over	6.9	7.2	28.7	21.2	23.1	7.0	4.7	1.2
14 to 17	2.6	7.1	34.2	53.5	2.2	0.2	—	0.2
18 and 19	1.7	3.3	13.6	35.9	37.8	7.4	—	0.2
20 to 24	2.0	3.2	13.0	24.6	43.5	10.5	2.6	0.7
25 and over	8.3	7.9	31.1	16.7	21.7	7.1	5.7	1.5
25 to 29	2.5	3.3	16.2	22.9	38.8	9.8	5.9	0.7
30 to 34	2.9	4.3	21.7	22.1	33.1	8.3	7.0	0.6
35 to 44	4.5	5.7	30.5	19.4	22.9	8.6	7.6	0.8
45 to 54	8.8	9.4	37.0	16.1	15.5	6.6	5.0	1.5
55 to 64	14.4	11.5	38.7	10.9	12.9	5.2	3.9	2.4
65 and over	18.8	13.7	38.8	7.9	10.3	3.7	3.5	3.2
Nonwhite								
Total, 14 and over	25.9	18.0	23.3	17.1	9.1	2.6	1.9	2.1
14 to 17	11.6	21.9	32.9	30.9	2.2	0.1	—	0.3
18 and 19	11.1	11.7	16,8	35.9	18.8	5.1	—	0.6
20 to 24	12.3	16.8	22.9	25.7	14.4	5.0	1.3	1.5
25 and over	31.4	18.1	22.4	12.3	8.5	2.3	2.4	2.5
25 to 29	18.9	16.2	20.6	2.8	15.8	3.4	2.7	1.6
30 to 34	20.3	13.7	28.0	15.9	13.2	2.8	3.8	2.3
35 to 44	23.8	20.8	27.3	13.0	8.4	2.3	2.3	2.3
45 to 54	38.2	21.2	20.5	7.4	4.8	1.8	2.9	3.2
55 to 64	44.5	17.5	20.0	8.1	3.5	2.0	1.3	3.1
65 and over	60.8	15.0	10.4	5.6	3.2	1.2	0.6	3.2
PER CENT—1940								
White								
Total, 14 and over	8.8	9.3	33.1	20.7	17.0	5.8	4.0	1.2
14 to 17	3.9	8.9	32.4	50.5	3.3	0.4	—	0.6
18 and 19	3.0	4.4	17.3	33.9	33.2	7.5	0.2	0.6
20 to 24	2.9	4.4	20.6	23.7	34.2	9.8	3.6	0.7
25 and over	10.8	10.4	36.1	15.6	15.1	5.8	4.9	1.4
25 to 29	3.4	5.5	26.6	22.9	26.8	7.8	6.3	0.8
30 to 34	4.5	6.8	31.0	21.6	20.6	7.9	6.8	0.9
35 to 44	7.8	9.3	37.1	17.5	15.1	6.5	5.5	1.2
45 to 54	13.9	12.0	39.0	13.0	11.4	5.0	4.2	1.5
55 to 64	16.7	13.7	40.3	10.3	9.8	4.1	3.5	1.7
65 and over	20.0	15.8	41.1	7.2	7.7	3.2	2.7	2.3
Nonwhite								
Total, 14 and over	36.0	21.3	20.8	12.3	5.1	1.9	1.0	1.5
14 to 17	24.8	25.1	25.3	22.4	1.3	0.2	—	0.8
18 and 19	21.5	19.2	21.1	25.6	9.2	2.4	0.1	0.9
20 to 24	24.7	20.1	21.4	17.8	10.5	3.4	0.9	1.2
25 and over	41.1	21.1	19.9	8.5	4.4	1.9	1.3	1.8
25 to 29	26.7	21.9	23.3	14.7	7.8	2.7	1.6	1.3
30 to 34	30.1	23.1	23.5	11.9	5.7	2.5	1.6	1.5
35 to 44	37.1	23.4	22.2	8.4	4.0	1.9	1.3	1.7
45 to 54	46.4	21.3	18.6	5.8	3.2	1.6	1.2	1.9
55 to 64	54.6	18.6	15.4	4.3	2.5	1.3	1.0	2.2
65 and over	70.8	12.6	9.1	2.2	1.3	0.7	0.6	2.8

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, Series P-20, No. 15.

[1] Includes persons reporting no school years completed.

TABLE 10

PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS 5 TO 24 YEARS ENROLLED IN SCHOOL, BY TYPE OF SCHOOL, AGE AND COLOR FOR U.S.: CIVILIAN NON-INSTITUTIONAL POPULATION, OCTOBER 1950; TOTAL POPULATION, APRIL 1940

(Per Cent not shown where base is less than 100,000)

Year and Age	White			Nonwhite		
	Elementary School	High School	College or Professional School	Elementary School	High School	College or Professional School
October 1950						
5 to 24 years	70.4	23.0	6.6	79.4	17.8	2.8
5 to 13 years	98.1	1.9	—	97.9	2.0	—
14 to 17 years	12.5	84.8	2.7	38.3	60.4	1.4
18 to 24 years	0.3	21.3	78.8	3.5	49.1	47.4
April 1940						
5 to 24 years[1]	66.6	27.1	6.2	83.2	14.6	2.1
5 to 13 years	96.8	3.2	—	98.4	1.6	—
14 to 17 years	21.5	75.3	3.2	58.1	40.4	1.5
18 to 24 years	1.7	36.6	61.7	18.0	51.4	30.6

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, Series P-20, No. 34.
[1] Excludes persons for whom type of school was not reported.

is approximately equal to that of nonwhites who were recently educated (those now 25 to 29 years old).

The slightly higher educational attainment level of women than of men was evident in both the white and nonwhite population. At each age, median years of schooling of females was a little higher than, or at least equal to, that of males. See Table 9.

Retardation: A relatively high degree of retardation in grades of school among nonwhites as compared with whites existed in 1950. Among children 14 to 17 years old, 38% of nonwhites were in elementary school as compared with 13% of whites. Also, 49% of enrolled nonwhites 18 to 24 years old were in high school as compared with 21% for whites. A comparison of the 1950 data with those for 1940, however, shows marked progress has been achieved in diminishing the amount of retardation among nonwhites.

In 1950, 58.1% of nonwhites 14 to 17 years old were in elementary school as compared with 22% of whites. Of the age group 18 to 24 years old, 51% of nonwhites were enrolled in high school; for whites the percentage was 38. Comparable figures for 1940 and 1950 for all age groups 5 to 24 appear in Table 10.

TABLE 11

JEANES TEACHERS, 1951

State	No. of Teachers	No. of Counties
Alabama	49	44
Arkansas	0	0
Florida	21	21
Georgia	94	98
Kentucky	4	5
Louisiana	34	30
Mississippi	62	65
Missouri	3	9
North Carolina	58	64
Oklahoma	11	11
South Carolina	34	34
Tennessee	29	36
Texas	45	33
Virginia	62	65
TOTAL	506	515

Source: The Southern Education Foundation.

Illiteracy: In 1947, it was estimated that the illiteracy rate for whites 14 years old and over was 1.8%, whereas for nonwhites it was 11%, or 6 times as high. This ratio held approximately for each of the specific age groups as well. However, although 32% of nonwhites 65 years old were illiterate only 4% of nonwhites 14 to 24 years old could not read or write. It seems reasonable to assume that further reduction of illiteracy among nonwhites will continue, but the progress will be less dramatic, resembling instead the progress recently made by the white population.

Jeanes Teachers

On April 18, 1907, Miss Anna T. Jeanes of Philadelphia, Pa., created an endowment fund in perpetuity, the income of which was to be applied toward the maintenance and assistance of elementary rural schools for Negroes in the southern states. During the year 1950-51, 506 Jeanes Teachers working in 515 counties in 13 states cooperated with public school superintendents in improving rural schools. These teachers by states are shown in Table 11.

Since 1937 the fund has been administered by the Southern Education Foundation, Inc., with headquarters at 918 Cypress Street, N.E., Atlanta 5, Ga.

In 1949, Miss Virginia Randolph, a native of Richmond, Va., who became the first Jeanes Supervisor in 1908, submitted her resignation to the Henrico County, Va., School Board after teaching 57 years. Then 75 years old, Miss Randolph began her teaching career at a little school known as the Mountain Road School for Negroes. From her modest salary, she purchased gravel to cover the muddy road. In later years, she taught at a four-room Henrico County school. This school had a dormitory built by the funds which she and other teachers donated. In 1929, the wooden building burned. Her latest school was a modern brick high school built on 50 acres through gifts, including one from Miss Randolph.

School Lunch Program

Public Law No. 320, Section 32, passed in 1935 by the U.S. Congress, authorized the use of an amount of money equal to 30% of the yearly customs receipts for the development of new outlets for farm products. These foods, supplied by the Department of Agriculture, helped a great deal in expanding the school lunch program. President Truman signed the National School Lunch Act on June 6, 1946. Over six million children throughout the United States now get a well-balanced hot lunch in a joint endeavor of the Federal and state governments. State and county boards of education are responsible for carrying out the program under the direction of the Production and Marketing Administration of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Table 12 shows funds appropriated for school lunches in 14 states and the number of Negro children being benefited.

TABLE 12

APPORTIONMENT OF FUNDS IN SOUTH FOR NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM, BY STATES AND ESTIMATED PARTICIPATION OF NEGRO CHILDREN, 1951-52

State	Apportionment	Estimated Negro Participation
Ala.	$ 2,476,367	26,700
Ark.	1,535,127	12,500
Fla.	1,197,452	14,000
Ga.	2,297,469	20,600
Ky.	2,083,856	5,300
La.	1,619,286	100,000
Miss.	2,185,658	35,000
Mo.	1,402,200	21,000
N. C.	2,883,099	24,000
Okla.	1,260,228	8,000
S. C.	1,826,302	32,000
Tenn.	2,223,479	35,000
Texas	3,397,057	29,000
Va.	1,714,715	29,000
TOTALS	$28,102,295*	392,100†

Source: U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Release No. 2376-51, p. 1, June 1951.
* For all school children in the states listed.
† School year, 1949-50.

High Schools

The *Directory of Secondary Schools in the United States*, Circular No. 250, issued by the U.S. Office of Education, January 1949, gives a total of 10,617 high schools in the 17 southern states and the District of Columbia for 1946. Of these, 8,798 were for whites and 1,819 for Negroes. Later figures are not readily available, but since 1948 numbers of high schools for both races have been built.

Approved Secondary Schools:[1] In December 1950, the Executive Committee of the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools voted

(Continued on page 213)

[1] Source: The Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, Frank C. Jenkins, 230 Spring Street, N.W., Atlanta 3, Ga.

Approved Secondary Schools, 1950-51

Location, Name and Superintendent	*Rating*	*Principal*	*Date Approved*
Alabama			
Anniston, Cobb Ave. H.S., R. S. Owings	B	M. M. Smith	1949
Athens, Trinity School, Floyd R. Johnson	B	W. Judson King	1950
Birmingham, Rosedale H.S., I. F. Simmons	B	B. N. Montgomery	1946
Birmingham, Wenonah H.S., I. F. Simmons	B	Leon Kennedy	1950
Brewton, South. Normal H.S., Andrew Branche	B	Andrew Branche	1939
Mobile, Central H.S., K. J. Clark	A	B. F. Baker	1947
Montgomery, Ala., Lab. Sch. A.S.C., H. C. Trenholm	A	Thomas J. Mayberry, Jr.	1931
Montgomery, St. Jude Ed. Inst., Rev. Leo Byrnes	A	Rev. C. F. Mensing	1949
Normal, Council Trg. Sch. A.&M. Col., E. A. Anderson	A	C. W. Orr	1931
Plateau, Mobile Cty. Trg. Sch., K. J. Clark	A	J. T. Gaines	1934
Sayreton, Hooper City H.S., I. F. Simmons	B	P. L. Ware	1947
Selma, R. B. Hudson H.S., W. E. Snuggs	B	R. W. Stone	1950
Talladega, Westside H.S., F. L. Harwell	A	B. N. Mabro	1948
Troy, E. Academy St. H.S., Roy E. Jeffcoat	B	Cecil Griffin	1950
Tuscaloosa, Tuscaloosa Ind. H.S., J. H. Hadley	A	McDonald Hughes	1943
Tuscumbia, Trenholm H.S., Boyd Puryear	B	P. H. Wesley	1946
Tuskegee, Tuskegee Inst. H.S., B. L. Balch	A	K. B. Young	1931
Westfield, Westfield H.S., I. F. Simmons	A	C. L. Reeves	1947
Florida			
Fort Myers, Dunbar H.S., Charles Bevis	B	Edgar L. Barker	1941
Jacksonville, Stanton H.S., W. Daniel Boyd	A	J. L. Terry	1931
Miami, B. T. Washington H.S., James T. Wilson	A	Charles L. Williams	1940
Miami, Dorsey H.S., James T. Wilson	A	D. H. Dobbs	1946
Miami, G. W. Carver H.S., James T. Wilson	B	Mrs. F. S. Tucker	1948
St. Petersburg, Gibbs H.S., Floyd T. Christian	A	A. J. Pope	1950
Tallahassee, Lincoln, H.S., A. P. Godby	A	G. L. Porter	1942
Tampa, Middleton Sen. H.S., Crockett Farnell	A	G. V. Stewart	1948
Georgia			
Athens, Athens High & Ind. Sch., Fred Ayers		H. T. Edwards	1946
Atlanta, B. T. Washington H.S., Dr. Ira Jerrell		C. N. Cornell	1932
Atlanta, D. T. Howard H.S., Dr. Ira Jerrell		G. L. Gideons	1947
Brunswick, Risley H.S., R. E. Hood		J. S. Wilkerson	1932
Carrollton, Carroll Cty. Trg. Sch., J. M. Chalker		L. S. Molette	1948
Cedartown, Cedar Hill H.S., L. H. Gray		R. A. Bryant	1946
Columbus, Spencer H.S., W. H. Shaw		C. W. DuVaul	1941

Approved Secondary Schools, 1950-51 (Cont.)

Location, Name and Superintendent	*Rating*	*Principal*	*Date Approved*
Georgia (*cont.*)			
Cordele, Gillespie-Selden H.S., D. H. Standard		L. S. Brown	1939
Dalton, Emery St. H.S., C. G. Hale		James R. Hightower	1942
Decatur, Herring St. H.S., O. L. Amsler		Chas. M. Clayton	1946
Forsyth, Hubbard Trg. Sch. J. H. Clarke		Samuel Hubbard	1946
Gainesville, Fair St. H.S., C. J. Cheves		C. W. Daniels	1946
Keysville, Boggs Acad., A. H. Guann		H. N. Stinson	1942
Macon, Ballard H.S., Mark A. Smith		R. J. Martin	1933
Moultrie, Moultrie H.S., E. V. Whelchel		George W. Parker, Jr.	1942
Newman, H. Warner H.S., W. H. Drake		Frank A. Dodson	1946
Sandersville, T. J. Elder H.S., J. C. Page		Edgar W. Lash	1946
Swainsboro, Swainsboro H.S., W. O. Phillips		Nathan F. Williams	1947
Thomasville, Douglass H.S. R. D. Blakeney		M. D. Roberts	1946
Waycross, Center H.S., J. D. Salter		J. C. Reese	1946
Kentucky			
Bowling Green, State St. H.S., L. C. Curry		E. T. Buford	1942
Covington, W. Grant H.S., G. O. Swing		H. R. Merry	1932
Henderson, Douglass H.S., H. L. Smith		H. B. Kirkwood	1943
Hopkinsville, Attucks H.S., Gladstone Koffman		Jacob L. Bronaugh	1936
Lexington, P. L. Dunbar H.S., Ben B. Herr		P. L. Guthrie	1931
Lincoln Ridge, Lincoln Inst., R. B. Atwood		W. H. Young	1937
Louisville, Central H.S., Omer Carmicheal		A. S. Wilson	1932
Madisonville, Rosenwald H.S., T. C. Gilbert		Mrs. Pearl A. Patton	1942
Maysville, John G. Fee Ind. H.S.,		A. W. Whyte	1935
Owensboro, West. Jun.-Sen. H.S., R. W. Cherry		H. E. Goodloe	1933
Paducah, Lincoln H.S., Mark F. Scully		E. W. Whiteside	1936
Paris, Western H.S., Lee Kirkpatrick		Miss M. E. Kellis	1946
Winchester, Golivar St. H.S., F. J. Ogden		G. W. Adams	1934
Louisiana			
Baton Rouge, Southern Univ. H.S., F. G. Clark	A	Miss A. A. Boley	1937
Bogalusa, Central Memorial H.S., M. J. Isreal	A	A. L. Jordan	1946
Lake Charles, Sacred Heart H.S., Mother M. Agatha	A	Sister Mary Frances	1940
Lake Charles, W. O. Boston H.S., C. W. Ford	A	R. C. Reynaud	1950
Natchitoches, Natchitoches Parish Trg. Sch. A. E. Lee	A	F. M. Richardson	1946
New Orleans, Gaudet Episcopal H.S., Rev. Girault M. Jones	A	A. P. Pertee	1950
New Orleans, L. B. Landry H.S., L. J. Bourgeois	A	Isreal M. Augustine	1938

Approved Secondary Schools, 1950-51 (Cont.)

Location, Name and Superintendent	*Rating*	*Principal*	*Date Approved*
Louisiana (*cont.*)			
New Orleans, St. Mary's Acad., Mother Mary Philip	A	Sister Mary Rosetta	1947
New Orleans, Xavier Univ. H.S., Mother M. Agatha	A	Sister M. Bernice	1937
Mississippi			
Edwards, Southern Christian Inst., John Long	A	C. C. Mosley	1931
Jackson, Lanier H.S., K. P. Walker	A	I. S. Sanders	1946
Meridian, T. J. Harris H.S., H. M. Ivy	A	W. A. Reed, Jr.	1946
Okolona, Okolona Col. H.S., W. M. Davis	A		1946
Oxford, Oxford Trg. H.S., R. E. Keye	B	S. G. Gooden	1946
Tougaloo, Tougaloo Col. Pract. H.S., J. F. Owens	A	Mrs. Annie F. Davis	1931
West Point, Mary Holmes Junior College H.S.	A	Margaret E. Hill	1943
North Carolina			
Asheville, Allen H.S., Mrs. Claire Lennon		Miss Julia Titus	1940
Asheville, Stephens-Lee H.S., J. W. Byers		Frank A. Tolliver	1936
Burlington, Jordan-Sellers H.S., L. E. Spiles		H. C. Goore	1942
Chapel Hill, Lincoln H.S., C. W. Davis		C. A. McDougle	1941
Charlotte, Second Ward H.S., Dr. E. H. Garinger		J. E. Grigsby	1941
Charlotte, W. Charlotte H.S., Dr. E. H. Garinger		C. L. Blake	1948
Durham, Hillside H.S., L. S. Weaver		H. M. Holmes	1931
Fayetteville, E. E. Smith H.S., Horace Sisk		E. E. Miller	1937
Gastonia, Highland H.S., F. M. Waters		T. Jeffers	1946
Goldsboro, Dillard H.S., Ray Armstrong		H. V. Brown	1937
Greensboro, Immanuel Lutheran H.S.,		William H. Kampschmidt	1937
Greensboro, J. B. Dudley H.S., B. L. Smith		J. A. Tarpley	1936
Greenville, C. M. Eppes H.S., J. H. Rose		W. H. Davenport	1950
Henderson, Henderson Inst., E. M. Rollins		L. E. Spencer	1946
High Point, W. Penn H.S., Charles F. Carroll		S. E. Burford	1936
Kannapolis, G. W. Carver H.S., W. J. Bullock		W. L. Reid	1946
Kings Mountain, Lincoln Acad., Hunter Huss		E. D. Wilson	1934
Lexington, Dunbar H.S., L. E. Andrews		A. B. Bingham	1940
Mount Olive, Carver H.S., R. S. Proctor		Spencer E. Durante	1947
Oxford, Mary Potter H.S., C. G. Credle		H. S. Davis	1932
Raleigh, Washington H.S., J. O. Sanderson		C. H. McLendon	1939
Reidsville, Washington H.S., C. C. Lipscomb		H. K. Griggs	1936
Rocky Mount, B. T. Washington H.S., D. S. Johnson		R. D. Armstrong	1935
Salisbury, J. C. Price H.S. J. H. Knox		O. C. Hall	1937

Approved Secondary Schools, 1950-51 (Cont.)

Location, Name and Superintendent	*Rating*	*Principal*	*Date Approved*
North Carolina (*cont.*)			
Sanford, Lee Cty. Trg. Sch., J. J. Lentz		W. B. Wicker	1946
Sedalia, Palmer Memorial Inst., Mrs. C. Hawkins Brown		J. H. Brockett	1931
Selma, R. B. Harrison H.S., H. B. Marrow		M. L. Wilson	1950
Wake Forest, DuBois H.S., Randolph Benton		L. R. Best	1947
Wilmington, Williston Ind. H.S., H. M. Roland		F. J. Rogers	1937
Wilson, C. H. Darden H.S., S. G. Chappell		E. M. Barnes	1942
Winston-Salem, Atkins H.S., J. W. Moore		J. A. Carter	1931
South Carolina			
Charleston, Avery Inst., G. C. Rogers		J. F. Potts	1933
Charleston, Burke Ind. H.S., G. C. Rogers		W. C. Nichols	1949
Chester, Finley H.S., M. E. Brockman		S. L. Finley	1936
Columbia, B. T. Washington H.S., A. C. Flora		Harry V. Rutherford	1933
Columbia, C. A. Johnson H.S., A. C. Flora		C. J. Johnson, Jr.	1949
Denmark, Voorhees Sch. & Jr. Col., C. D. Halliburton		T. H. Moore	1933
Florence, Wilson H.S., John M. Harllee		Gerard A. Anderson	1950
Greenville, Sterling H.S., W. F. Loggins		J. E. Beck	1944
Orangeburg, Wilkinson H.S., E. W. Rushton		J. C. Parler	1946
Spartanburg, Carver H.S., J. G. McCracken		C. C. Woodson	1946
Tennessee			
Chattanooga, Howard H.S., C. G. Derthick	A	W. J. Davenport	1933
Johnson City, Langston H.S., John H. Arrants	A	J. N. Armstrong	1944
Knoxville, Austin H.S., Wilson New	A	O. T. Hogue	1934
Morristown, Morristown H.S., A. B. Wallen	B	S. A. Cain	1946
Nashville, Pearl H.S., W. A. Bass	A	J. A. Galloway	1941
Rogersville, Swift Memorial H.S., J. O. Harville	A	R. E. Lee, Pres.	1933
Texas			
Austin, Anderson H.S., Irby B. Carruth		W. B. Campbell	1933
Beaumont, Charlton-Pollard H.S., R. L. Williams		H. C. Johnson	1935
Dallas, B. T. Washington H.S., W. T. White		J. L. Patton, Jr.	1946
Dallas, Lincoln H.S., W. T. White	B	T. D. Marshall	1946
Fort Worth, I. M. Terrell H.S., Joe P. Moore		H. L. King	1934
Galveston, Central H.S., J. D. Hill		L. A. Morgan	1933
Gladewater, Weldon H.S.,		E. F. Green	1942
Houston, B. T. Washington H.S., W. E. Moreland		I. B. Bryant	1933
Houston, Jack Yates H.S., W. E. Moreland		Wm. S. Holland	1933

Approved Secondary Schools, 1950-51

Location, Name and Superintendent	*Rating*	*Principal*	*Date Approved*
Texas (*cont.*)			
Houston, Phyllis Wheatley H.S., W. E. Moreland		J. E. Codwell	1933
Jefferson, Central H.S., L. B. Landers		J. C. Pitts	1937
Marshall, H. B. Pemberton H.S., V. H. Hackney		G. A. Rosborough	1942
San Antonio, Phyllis Wheatley H.S.,		G. P. Inge, Jr.	1933
San Antonio, St. Peter Claver H.S.,		Sister Mary Ita	1942
Tyler, Emmett Scott H.S.,		A. G. Hilliard	1950
Waco, A. J. Moore H.S., E. N. Dennard		J. J. Wilson	1946
Wichita Falls, B. T. Washington H.S. J. B. McNiel		C. Emerson Jackson	1936
Virginia			
Alexandria, Parker-Gray H.S., T. C. Williams		W. H. Pitts	1942
Cambria, Christiansburg Ind. Inst. H.S., S. T. Godbey		J. F. Banks	1942
Charlottesville, Jefferson H.S., H. L. Sulfridge		Owen J. Duncan, Jr.	1942
Franklin, Hayden H.S., F. F. Jenkins		S. P. Morton	1944
Fredericksburg, Walker Grant H.S., G. H. Brown		John G. Johnson	1946
Hampton, G. P. Phenix H.S., C. Alton Lindsay		Clifford B. Howlette	1933
Lynchburg, Dunbar H.S., Paul M. Munro		C. W. Seay	1936
Manassas, Manassas Regional H.S., R. Worth Peters		C. N. Bennett	1941
Newport News, Huntington H.S., R. O. Nelson		W. D. Scales	1931
Norfolk, B. T. Washington H.S., J. J. Brewbaker		Winston Douglas	1932
Petersburg, Peabody H.S., John D. Meade		A. M. Walker	1933
Richmond, Armstrong H.S., H. I. Willett		George Peterson, Jr.	1933
Richmond, M. L. Walker H.S.,		J. E. Seagear	1942
Roanoke, Lucy Addison H.S., D. E. McQuilkin		Miss Sadie V. Lawson	1940
Rock Castle, St. Francis de Sales H.S., Mother M. Agatha		Sister M. Eugene	1940
Staunton, B. T. Washington H.S., L. F. Shelburne		S. E. Smith	1940

to grant the high schools listed above the ratings indicated. The year 1950-51 is the last in which B rating was granted. Negro colleges and secondary schools are not members of the Association but are visited and inspected by the Committee on Approval of Negro Schools. "A" rating means that the school is fully accredited and students are admitted to college without any condition. "B" rating indicates that the school is lacking in sufficient equipment, in number of teachers or perhaps number of teachers with required preparation, and the like. Schools with rating not indicated do not come up to standards of the Association in one or more important requirements.

Private High Schools and Academies: The increase in the number of public high schools for Negroes has accompanied a rapid decline in the number of privately conducted schools on the secondary level. *The Negro Year Book, 1931-32* listed 160 private institutions having a high school enrollment of 10,876 students and a total enrollment, including elementary grades, of 32,777. In 1951, 29 of these institutions had a high school enrollment of 4,276

TABLE 13

PRIVATE HIGH SCHOOLS AND ACADEMIES, AND ENROLLMENT, FALL 1950-51

Name and Location of School	Denomination	Principal or Executive Officer	No. of Teachers	High School	Elementary	Other	Total
Alabama							
Alabama Lutheran Acad., Selma	Lutheran	W. H. Ellwanger	10	115	119	—	234
Allen H. S., Mobile	Non-sect.	Mrs. J. B. Allen	12	202	348	—	550
Bethlehem Ind. Acad., Monroeville	Baptist	H. J. Lamar	15	185	130	—	315
Cotton Valley Sch., Fort Davis*	Cong.	Miss Julia M. Johnson	8	64	134	—	198
Lincoln H. S., Marion	Cong.	Charles B. Fancher	17	—	—	—	450†
Most Pure Heart of Mary, Mobile	R. C.	Rev. Charles Winckler	7	179	337	41	557
St. Jude's Educational Inst., Montgomery	R. C.	Rev. C. H. Mensing	10	140	—	—	140
Southern Normal Sch., Brewton	Dutch Reform	Andrew J. Branche	18	198	112	—	310
Street Manual Tr. Sch., Inc., Minter	Non-sect.	Emmanuel M. Brown	14	130	71	—	201
Arkansas							
St. Peter's H. S., Pine Bluff	R. C.	Rev. W. Jones, S.V.D.	9	58	186	—	244
Florida							
Boylan-Haven Sch., Jacksonville	Meth.	Mrs. Edith M. Carter	12	91	62	—	153
Georgia							
Boggs Acad., Keysville	Presb.	Harold N. Stinson	10	102	17	35	154
Gillespie-Selden Inst., Cordele	Presb.	L. S. Brown	20	278	—	89	367
Kentucky							
Lincoln Inst. of Ky., Lincoln Ridge	———	Whitney M. Young	25	425	—	—	425
Maryland							
St. Frances' Acad., Baltimore	R. C.	Sister Mary of Good Counsel	11	179	—	—	179
Mississippi							
Noxubee Ind. Sch., McLeod	Non-sect.	L. V. Hunter	10	75	125	—	200
St. Mary's Catholic Sch., Vicksburg	R. C.	Rev. F. H. Boltes, S.V.D.	14	104	297	48	449
North Carolina							
Allen H. S., Asheville	Meth.	Mrs. Clara Lennon	13	95	31	—	126
Lincoln Acad., Kings Mountain	Cong.	Edgar D. Wilson	21	225	220	—	445
Mary Potter Acad., Oxford	Presb.	H. S. Davis	17	450	115	250	815
Palmer Memorial Inst., Sedalia	Cong.	Dr. C. Hawkins Brown	15	180	—	—	180
Ohio							
Colored Ind. Sch., Cincinnati	Non-sect.	P. W. L. Jones	10	148	—	121	269
Pennsylvania							
Downingtown Ind. & Agr. Sch., Downingtown	Non-sect.	J. H. N. Waring, Jr.	10	37	58	—	95
South Carolina							
Lowry Inst. & Ind. Sch., Mayesville	Non-sect.	Mrs. M. S. Boley	3	—	—	—	92†
Mather Acad., Camden	Meth.	Miss Lula B. Boyan	17	295	—	20	315
Mather Sch., Beaufort	Baptist	Miss Louise M. Voth	16	74	7	—	81
Virginia							
Bluestone Harmony Agr. & Ind. Sch., Keysville	Baptist	———	4	25	40	17	82
St. Emma Military Acad., Rock Castle	R. C.	Rev. Anthony F. Lachowsky, C.S.Sp.	17	110	—	—	110
St. Francis de Sales H. S., Rock Castle	R. C.	Sisters of Blessed Sacrament	9	112	—	—	112
TOTALS			374	4,276	2,409	621	7,848

Source: Questionnaire.
* Mailing address Tuskegee, Alabama.
† This figure was not broken down by the schools concerned.

and a total enrollment, including elementary grades, of 7,848. Some of the existing schools are in the process of being absorbed by public school systems. See Table 13.

Colleges with High School Departments: Of the 118 Negro colleges of all types in the United States in 1951, 39 had a total of at least 7,400 high school students enrolled, indicating that high school departments still have a place in their programs. Some colleges utilize their secondary school departments as laboratories for teacher training; others have not yet reached the point where they can operate without them financially. There is a possible third group which maintains them to meet the needs of a certain group of their clientele.

High School Graduates: The number of high school graduates increased from 30,009 in 1939-40 to 40,841 in 1948-49, an increase of 36.1%. Table 15 gives these graduates by states.

State Agents and Other Supervisors for Negro Schools:[1] Thirteen states maintain agents whose specific duty is to supervise the separate school systems for Negroes. These persons are usually responsible to the State Superintendent of Education.

TABLE 14

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES HAVING HIGH SCHOOL DEPARTMENTS, 1950-51

Institutions (39)	Male	Female	Total
A.M.&N. College, Pine Bluff, Ark.	86	96	182
Alabama A.&M. College, Normal, Ala.	205	326	531
Alabama State Teachers College, Montgomery, Ala.	(N)	(N)	(N)
Alcorn A.&M. College, Alcorn, Miss.	15	47	62
Arkansas Baptist College, Little Rock, Ark.	46	29	75
Bettis Academy and Junior College, Trenton, S.C.	—	—	118
Campbell College, Jackson, Miss.	55	40	95
College of Education & Industrial Arts (now Central State College), Wilberforce, Ohio	15	21	36
Conroe N.&I. College, Conroe, Tex.	1	1	2
Daniel Payne College, Birmingham, Ala.	112	40	152
Delaware State College, Dover, Del.	68	40	108
Edward Waters College, Jacksonville, Fla.	49	14	63
Florida A.&M. College, Tallahassee, Fla.	117	113	230
Grambling College, Grambling, La.	65	97	162
Harbison Junior College, Irmo, S.C.	—	—	56
Immanuel Lutheran College, Greensboro, N.C.	33	59	92
Kansas City Kansas Junior College, Kansas City, Kans.	3	—	3
Leland College, Baker, La.	10	15	25
Lincoln Junior College, Kansas City, Mo.	422	665	1,087
Lincoln University, Jefferson City, Mo.	63	63	126
Lomax-Hannon College, Greenville, Ala.	20	42	62
Mary Allen Senior College, Crockett, Tex.	2	8	10
Mary Holmes Junior College, West Point, Miss.	17	50	67
Morris Booker Memorial Baptist College, Dermott, Ark.	15	17	32
Morristown, N.&I. College, Morristown, Tenn.	143	62	205
Oakwood College, Huntsville, Ala.	41	42	83
Okolona College, Okolona, Miss.	110	127	237
Piney Woods School (Junior College), Piney Woods, Miss.	80	150	230
Prairie View A.&M. College, Prairie View, Tex.	64	69	133
Prentiss N.&I. Institute, Prentiss, Miss.	327	241	568
Rust College, Holly Springs, Miss.	9	17	26
Selma University, Selma, Ala.	60	50	110
Southern Christian Institute, Edwards, Miss.	55	125	180
Southern University A.&M. College, Baton Rouge, La.	93	124	217
Swift Memorial Junior College, Rogersville, Tenn.	33	47	80
Tougaloo College, Tougaloo, Miss.	70	74	144
Voorhees School and Junior College, Denmark, S.C.	71	111	182
Washington Junior College, Pensacola, Fla.	696	823	1,519
West Virginia State College, Institute, W. Va.	45	65	110
TOTAL:	—	—	7,400

Source: Questionnaire.
(N) No report received.

[1] Source: Southern Education Foundation, Inc.

Listed here are these agents and their associates for 1949-50:

Alabama: Dr. J. C. Blair, St. Agt. for Negro Schs., St. Dept. of Educ., Montgomery; T. F. Burnside, Ass. St. Agt.; Robert C. Hatch, Colored St. Worker.

Florida: D. E. Williams, St. Agt. for Negro Schs., St. Dept. of Educ., Tallahassee; W. E. Combs, Colored St. Worker.

Georgia: R. L. Cousins, St. Agt. for Negro Schs., St. Dept. of Educ., Atlanta; Mrs. Meanelle Dempsey, Colored St. Worker, 223 Chestnut St., SW., Atlanta.

Kentucky: Sam B. Taylor, St. Agt. for Negro Schs., St. Dept. of Educ., Frankfort; Whitney M. Young, Ass. St. Agt., Lincoln Ridge.

Louisiana: L. L. Kilgore, St. Agt. for Negro Schs., St. Dept. of Educ., Baton Rouge.

Mississippi: P. H. Easom, St. Agt. for Negro Schs., St. Dept. of Educ., Jackson; E. P. Rawson, Ass. St. Agt.; Miss Forence Alexander, Colored St. Worker, 1120 W. Pascagoula St., Jackson.

Missouri: Hubert Wheeler, Comm. of Educ., St. Dept. of Educ., Jefferson City; H. Pat Wardlaw, Ass. Comm. of Educ.; D. F. Martinez, St. Supv. of Negro Schs.

North Carolina: N. C. Newbold, St. Agt. for Negro Schs., St. Dept. of Educ., Raleigh; G. H. Ferguson, Ass. St. Agt.; Miss Minnie R. Lawrence, Colored St. Worker.

Oklahoma: Clifford Powell, St. Agt. for Negro Schs., St. Dept of Educ., Oklahoma City; Ira D. Hall, Negro H.S. Insp.

South Carolina: C. J. Martin, St. Agt. for Negro Schs., St. Dept. of Educ., Columbia.

Tennessee: W. E. Turner, St. Agent for Negro Schs., St. Dept. of Educ., Nashville; R. E. Clay, Colored St. Worker, Tenn. A.&I. St. Univ., Nashville; Dr. Eunice S. Matthews; Miss Charity Mance.

Texas: J. B. Rutland, St. Agt. for Negro Schs., St. Dept. of Educ., Austin; J. C. McAdams, Ass. Supv. of Negro Educ., Prairie View Col., Prairie View.

Virginia: Thomas T. Hamilton, Dir. of Secondary Educ., St. Dept. of Educ., Richmond; A. G. Richardson, Ass. Supv. of El. and Sec. Educ.; Mrs. Margaret T. Haley, Ass. Supv. of El. Schs., Room 400, 214 E. Clay St., Richmond.

Integration and Public Schools

A nationwide survey made by the public-opinion-sampler Elmo Roper for *Life* magazine just before the opening of school in 1950, and published in the Oct. 16, 1950, issue of that magazine, gives an idea of the attitude of the people of the country by age groups, race, education, and geographic area concerning integration in public education.

Three questions were asked: (1) Should children of all races and colors be allowed to go to the same schools everywhere in the country? (2) Should children of all races and colors be allowed to go to the same public schools together except in the South, where white and Negro children should go to separate schools? (3) Should white children and Negro children be required to go to separate schools everywhere in the country? The answers are revealing, as indicated by Table 16.

TABLE 15

NEGRO H.S. GRADUATES FOR 17 STATES AND DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, 1948-49

State	Total	Boys	Girls
Alabama	4133*	1638*	2495*
Arkansas	1629	675	954
Delaware	165	79	86
Dist. of Col.	944	390	604
Florida	2741*	1308*	1433*
Georgia	3422	1294	2128
Kentucky	1218	513	705
Louisiana	687	235	452
Maryland	1410	563	847
Mississippi	2290	883	1407
Missouri	1369	572	797
North Carolina	5779	2273	3506
Oklahoma	1102	535	567
South Carolina	2084	769	1315
Tennessee	2202	935	1267
Texas	5228	2123	3105
Virginia	3471	1365	2106
West Virginia	917	396	521
TOTAL	40,841	16,546	24,295

Source: U.S. Office of Education, *Statistical Circular No. 286*, January 1951.
* Figures estimated.

By age groups, the younger people 21 to 24 years old showed the most liberal attitudes toward these questions. By race, Negroes were overwhelmingly for integration. By education, college-trained persons were the most liberal; those with an eighth-grade education or less the least liberal. By geographic area, a majority of the people interviewed in the Northeast were for mixed schools everywhere. In the South, only a minority held that the children of all citizens regardless of race or color should attend the same schools. The survey itself indicates that the American people generally are ready to give democracy a chance to operate in the public schools of the country.

Federally Operated Schools in South: An Associated Press story appearing Oct. 14, 1951, reported the opening of the

TABLE 16

ATTITUDE TOWARD INTEGRATION IN PUBLIC EDUCATION IN U.S. BY AGE, RACE, EDUCATION AND GEOGRAPHIC AREA

	All Races and Colors Should Attend Same Schools Everywhere in the Country	All Races and Colors Should Attend Same Schools Except in the South	All Races and Colors Should be Required to Attend Separate Schools Everywhere in the Country	Don't Know, and No Answer
Total Percentage.....	41.3	16.7	35.1	6.9
Age				
21–34.....	47.1	15.1	33.8	4.0
35–49.....	40.4	19.0	34.2	6.4
50 and Over.....	36.6	16.1	37.2	10.1
Race				
White.....	39.0	17.0	37.5	6.5
Negro.....	64.5	13.3	11.8	10.4
Education				
8th Grade or Less.....	31.7	12.2	46.0	10.1
High School.....	43.2	17.3	35.4	4.1
College.....	52.7	22.5	20.7	4.1
Geographic Area				
Northeast.....	57.0	18.9	15.3	8.8
Midwest.....	48.1	12.7	32.6	6.6
South.....	17.1	14.6	62.5	5.8
Far West.....	43.5	25.4	25.2	5.9

Source: *Life*, Oct. 16, 1950. Copyright by Time, Inc.

Federally operated elementary schools at Fort Bragg, N.C., on Sept. 6, 1951, to both white and Negro children without segregation. These schools enrolled 1,175 white children and 33 colored children. There were no Negro students of high school age. The 67 white students attend Fayetteville high school.

Of the 43 teachers, one is a Negro who teaches 25 white children and one colored child in the kindergarten. The director of education on the post reported only one complaint when the announcement was made that the schools would abolish segregation completely. The children's reaction to the change was spontaneous and unaffected friendship.

Other Federally operated schools include those at Fort Knox and Fort Campbell, Ky., and at the Quantico, Va., Marine base.

On Nov. 2, 1951, President Truman refused to sign a Federal-aid-to-education bill passed by Congress in October just before it adjourned. This bill would have required racial segregation on Federal property in 17 states having segregation laws. If it became law, the schools now operating without separation of races on such property would have to discontinue integration of white and Negro children and of teaching personnel. Such a step, as was pointed out, would be away from equality of opportunity in education.

HIGHER EDUCATION[1]

In no phase of the Negro's progress has there been more remarkable development than in higher education. In students, graduates, staff, income, expenditures, property, and endowments, Negro institutions have made great advances. The increase in the number of institutions has been slow, from 99 in 1900 to 108 in 1950[2], but development has been in size and facilities of existing institutions rather than in their number. The accompanying tablulations present data beginning with 1899-1900 and continuing to 1949-50, or the nearest date for which figures are available.

[1] Source: U.S. Office of Education, Henry C. Badger, Specialist in Education Statistics, *Circular No. 293*, April 1951.

[2] Table 23 shows 118 institutions and 71,000 students for itemized institutions. Enrollment for a few institutions was not obtained.

Enrollment

Enrollment increased from 2,624 in 1899-1900 to an estimated 74,526 in 1950-51. The later figure is 28.4 times that for the earlier year. For all higher education (Negro, white, and nonsegregated institutions) the 1950-51 estimated enrollment was 10.7 times that for 1899-1900.

No less noteworthy is the fact that whereas in 1900, 41 of the 99 so-called colleges for Negroes had no students of college grade, in 1947-48 every institution listed had college students. In 1951, only a minority of these institutions accept students of below-college grade.

Decline in Enrollment: The percentage decline in students reported for the Fall of 1950 by 108 institutions for Negroes was considerably smaller than that observed for all institutions. Against a general drop of 6.5% in total fall enrollment for all institutions, the drop among Negro institutions was only 1.1%. While the number of men students reported in the fall of 1950 dropped 6.8% from that for 1949, the number of women students increased 5.4% in the same period. New students in Negro institutions increased 3.6% as compared with a drop of 7.4% for all institutions. Although the number of male students entering college for the first time in Negro institutions was 5.3% lower than in 1949, the number of women increased 12.5%.

Veteran Students: During the fall of 1950, veteran students enrolled in Negro colleges numbered 13,242. Of these 13,080 were men and 162 were women. In only three institutions did the enrollment exceed 500 in that year. Howard University had 1,297, Tuskegee Institute 820, and A.&T. College of North Carolina 808.[1]

Degrees Conferred

Bachelors' degrees were conferred on 156 persons in 1900 and on 13,108 in 1950. For every person who in 1900 received a bachelor's degree at one of the Negro institutions, 84 received that degree 50 years later. Corresponding figures for all higher education (continental U.S.) for 1900 and 1950 were 27,410 and 432,058 respectively, the latter figure being approximately 16 times the former.

TABLE 17

HISTORICAL SUMMARY OF EARNED DEGREES CONFERRED, 1900 TO 1950

Year	Bachelor's Degree			Master's Degree		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
1900	134*	22	156	1	1	1
1910	233†	277*	510*	1	1	1
1920	818	191†	1,009†	4†	1†	5†
1930	1,200†	977†	2,177†	14†	5†	19†
1940	2,463	3,244	5,707	58	94	152
1942	2,011	4,414	6,425	22	75	97
1944	840	4,036	4,876	46	86	132
1946	1,165	4,741	5,906	88	223	311
1948	3,062	5,442	8,504	184	249	433
1949	4,692	6,618	11,310	242	405	647
1950	6,467	6,641	13,108	335	433	768

Source: U.S. Office of Education, *Statistical Circular No.* 293, April 1951.

[1] Data not available.

* Includes 120 men and 28 women taking the bachelor's degree, and 113 men and 249 women taking normal school diplomas.

† Estimated.

The date of first conferment of the master's degree at Negro colleges is not definitely known. There are indications that it was conferred at one or two colleges as early as 1879, but in 1920 the master's degree was conferred on five persons by these institutions. In 1950, it was conferred on 768.

Table 18 shows institutions offering graduate work in 1951, with degrees conferred 1949-50 and enrollment 1950-51, when reported.

The doctorate is not at present conferred by Negro institutions. However, in 1951 it was reported North Carolina had on August 6 set aside $271,000 for a Doctor of Philosophy program at the North Carolina College at Durham. This will be the first doctorate training for Negroes in a southern school for Negroes supported by public or private funds. This move is not expected to prevent Negro students from attending other colleges already set up for whites at Raleigh, Greensboro, and Chapel Hill that are also a part of the state's public educational system.

It is interesting to note that the first doctorate in the United States given to a white person was in 1866; the first to a

[1] Source: U.S. Office of Education, *Statistical Circular No.* 293.

Negro was awarded in 1876, only ten years later. Forty-five years later, in 1921, this degree was conferred for the first time on three Negro women: Miss Georgiana Rosa Simpson, by the University of Chicago, June 14, Mrs. Sadie T. Mossell Alexander, by the University of Pennsylvania, June 15, and Miss Eva B. Dykes, by Radcliffe College, June 22.

Faculty

An analysis of faculty members in 1899-1900 by race shows that in the 24 institutions under public control, nearly 85% of the teachers were Negroes. Among the 75 institutions under private control the distribution was almost exactly equal between the races.

For the 99 institutions as a group, 56.8%, or approximately four-sevenths of the faculty members, were Negroes. It is believed that Negroes now constitute approximately 90 to 95% of the faculty of these institutions.

The increase in faculty members from 1899-1900 to 1947-48 is also noteworthy. In 1899-1900, a total of 1,555 faculty members were reported; in 1947-48 the

TABLE 18

NEGRO INSTITUTIONS OFFERING GRADUATE WORK, DEGREES CONFERRED 1949-50 AND ENROLLMENT 1950-51

Institution[1]	Master's Degrees Conferred 1949-50		Enrollment 1950-51
	Men	Women	
A. & T. College of N. Carolina	3	8	145
Alabama State Teachers College	20	42	(N)
Atlanta University	72	108	459
Bishop College	—	—	76
Florida A. & M. College	2	2	52
Fisk University	13	11	59
Hampton Institute	13	27	(N)
Howard University	52	58	266
Lincoln University (Mo.)	—	—	(N)
N. Carolina College at Durham	25	15	89
Prairie View A. & M. College	41	25	52
State A. & M. College of S. Carolina	6	5	152
Tennessee A. & I. State College (now Tennessee State University)	19	5	407
Texas State University for Negroes (now Texas Southern University)	38	86	407
Tuskegee Institute	18	13	70
Virginia State College	9	17	102
Xavier University	4	7	18

Sources: U.S. Office of Education, *Statistical Circular No. 293*, April 1951, and questionnaire.
(N) Enrollment not reported.
[1] For presidents and location, see Table 23.

TABLE 19

HISTORICAL SUMMARY OF SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA, 1899-1900 TO 1947-48 IN NEGRO INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION

Year	Education and General Income	Educational and General Expenditures	Physical Property	Endowment and other Nonexpendable Funds*
1899–1900	$ 1,111,783	(†)	$ 7,930,949	(†)
1909–1910	3,037,118	(†)	13,143,181	$ 2,155,014
1919–1920	4,193,333††	$ 3,729,960††	21,151,425††	12,915,015††
1929–1930	11,880,641††	8,158,313††	57,327,354††	36,604,552††
1939–1940	11,889,977	11,007,479	76,343,816	39,607,319
1941–1942	13,141,771	12,190,257	79,398,552	39,018,303
1943–1944	15,427,072	10,676,784	82,976,515	45,676,900
1945–1946	25,538,631	22,968,642	99,726,563††	49,308,992††
1947–1948	38,318,254	36,215,919	119,857,859	53,229,897

Source: U.S. Office of Education, *Statistical Circular No. 293*, April 1951.
* Values at end of fiscal year.
† Data not available.
†† Estimated.

number reported on a full-time equivalency basis was 5,851. The figure for the later year was 3.8 times that for the earlier year. This increase becomes more striking when it is recalled that in 1899-1900 fewer than 10% of the students at these institutions were of college grade. If the faculty were reduced in the same proportion, it is probable that fewer than 150 teachers on a full-time equivalency basis would have been necessary to administer and instruct the college portion of the institutions involved.

Ph.D.'s and Other Doctorates: A survey of 118 Negro colleges and universities in 1951 shows that at least 553 persons with the Doctor of Philosophy, Doctor of Education, or other earned doctorate teach in 58 institutions (the number that reported having such scholars). A few white faculty members are included in the group but their number is comparatively small. Some institutions known to have personnel with these degrees did not respond. Howard University, Washington, D.C., leads with 111 doctorates; Morgan State College, Baltimore, has 37; and Fisk University, Nashville, 33.

Finances and Physical Property

Great strides in finances have likewise been made during the past 50 years. Increases have been somewhat irregular, but they have occurred in all phases of finance for which data are available. The educational and general income of institutions for higher education of Negroes increased from $1,111,783 in 1899-1900 to $38,318,254 in 1947-48, or 34 times. Remarkable as this growth was, it was at a somewhat slower rate than has been characteristic of higher education as a whole, for which the 1947-48 figure was nearly 44 times that for 1899-1900.

The physical property of Negro colleges had a total value of $119,857,859 in 1947-48. This was 15.1 times the $7,930,949 reported by these institutions in 1899-1900. This increase is similar to that for all higher education, for which the 1947-48 figure was 15.8 times that for 1899-1900.

Analyses of current income for the various types of Negro colleges for 1947-48, by source of income, appear in Table 20. Similar analyses of current expenditures appear in Table 21. The percentages in these tables should be taken not as standards but rather as measures of common practice.

Endowment: In the summer of 1951, out of 118 Negro colleges surveyed, 46, or 38.6%, reported having endowment

TABLE 20

ANALYSIS OF CURRENT INCOME OF 103 INSTITUTIONS, 1947-48

Item	Amount	Per cent of Educational and General Income	Per cent of Total Current Income
Educational and general income:			
Students fees	$ 7,312,075	19.1	13.1
Federal Government:			
Veterans' education	6,581,892	17.2	11.8
Other purposes	4,273,509	11.2	7.6
State governments	10,881,932	28.4	19.4
Local governments	1,052,656	2.7	1.9
Endowment earnings	2,159,536	5.6	3.9
Private benefactions	3,715,734	9.7	6.6
Sales and services	1,348,906	3.5	2.4
Miscellaneous sources	992,014	2.6	1.8
Total educational and general	38,318,254	100.0	68.5
Auxiliary enterprises and activities	17,060,107	—	30.5
Other noneducational income	545,881	—	1.0
Total current income	$55,924,242	—	100.0

Source: U.S. Office of Education, Statistical Circular No. 293, April 1951.

TABLE 21

ANALYSIS OF CURRENT EXPENDITURES OF 103 INSTITUTIONS, 1947-48

Item	Amount	Per Cent of—Educational and General Expenditures		Total Current Expenditures
		Except Extension and Research	All	
Educational and general expenditures:				
Administration and general expense	$ 5,058,546	15.6	14.0	9.2
Resident instruction	18,233,634	56.2	50.3	33.2
Libraries	1,217,651	3.7	3.5	2.2
Plant operation and maintenance	6,717,785	20.7	18.5	12.3
Organized activities related to instruction	1,245,030	3.8	3.4	2.3
Subtotal	32,472,646	100.0	89.7	59.2
Organized research	1,520,915	—	4.2	2.8
Extension	2,222,358	—	6.1	4.0
Total educational and general	36,215,919	—	100.0	66.0
Auxiliary enterprises and activities	17,248,601	—	—	31.4
Other noneducational expenditures	1,432,486	—	—	2.6
Total current expenditures	$54,897,006	—	—	100.0

Source: U.S. Office of Education, *Statistical Circular No. 293*, April 1951.

funds.[1] These sums ranged from $2,232 to $10,000,000. The total endowment reported by these institutions was $59,091,395.14. See Table 22.

Negro Colleges in the U.S.

The information on Negro colleges presented in Table 23 is based on three sources: *Statistical Circular No. 293*, by Henry G. Badger, U.S. Office of Education; a survey of the colleges during the summer of 1951; and data in the Department of Records and Research, Tuskegee Institute.

Land Grant Colleges:[2] The term "land grant college or university" is applied to any institution of higher education that has been designated by the legislature of the state in which it is located as being eligible to receive the benefits of either or both of the Morrill Acts. The term originated from the wording of the first Morrill Act adopted by Congress in 1862, which provided for a grant of 30,000 acres of land or its equivalent in scrip to the several states for each representative and senator in Congress, to be used for ". . . the endowment, support, and maintenance of at least one college . . . in each State . . . where the leading object shall be, without excluding other scientific and classical studies, and including military tactics, to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts . . . in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions in life."

Land-grant-college funds are now received by all the 48 states and 3 territories for 69 institutions, 17 of which are devoted exclusively to the education of Negroes. These 17 institutions are: Alabama Agricultural and Mechanical College, Normal; Agricultural, Mechanical and Normal College, Pine Bluff, Ark.; Delaware State College, Dover; Florida Agricultural and Mechanical College, Tallahassee; Fort Valley State College, Fort Valley, Ga.; Kentucky State College, Frankfort; Southern University, Baton Rouge, La.; Maryland State College, Princess Anne; Alcorn Agricultural and Mechanical College, Alcorn, Miss.; Lincoln University, Jefferson City, Mo.; North Carolina Agricultural and Technical State College, Greensboro; Langston University, Langston, Okla.; South

[1] This is 10 more than the number reported by 108 colleges in 1950.

[2] Contributed by Pres. R. B. Atwood, Secy., Conference of Presidents of Negro Land Grant Colleges. For presidents, enrollment, and other data, see Table 23, this chapter.

Carolina State College, Orangeburg; Tennessee Agricultural and Industrial State University, Nashville; Prairie View Agricultural and Mechanical College, Prairie View, Texas; Virginia State College, Petersburg; West Virginia State College, Institute.

The 17 land-grant institutions devoted to the education of Negroes came into being as a result of the second Morrill Act passed by Congress in 1890. This Act contained a provision that "no money shall be paid under this act to any state or territory for the support and maintenance of a college where a distinction of race or color is made in the admission of students, but the establishment and maintenance of such college separately for white and colored students shall be held to be a compliance with the provisions of this act if the funds received in such State or Territory be equitably divided . . . ." The Act then gives a definition of what shall constitute an equitable division. This provision was the result of a failure on the part of many of the southern states to give adequate recognition to the Negro under the first Morrill Act.

TABLE 22

ENDOWMENT OF 46 NEGRO COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES, 1951

Institution	Amount
Atlanta University, Atlanta, Ga.	$6,635,200.00
Barber-Scotia College, Concord, N.C.	850,000.00
Benedict College, Columbia, S.C.	353,906.79
Bennett College, Greenboro, N.C.	1,050,932.00
Bethune-Cookman College, Daytona Beach, Fla.	536,060.00
Bettis Academy and Junior College, Trenton, S.C.	35,075.28
Bishop College, Marshall, Texas	22,463.33
Claflin University, Orangeburg, S.C.	180,000.00
Clark College, Atlanta, Ga.	1,007,093.91
Dillard University, New Orleans, La.	3,300,000.00
Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn.	4,485,000.00
Fort Valley State College, Fort Valley, Ga.	63,824.86
Gammon Theological Seminary, Atlanta, Ga.	607,000.00
Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va.	10,000,000.00
Howard University, Washington, D.C.	1,669,595.00
Jarvis Christian College, Hawkins, Texas	450,000.00
Johnson C. Smith University, Charlotte, N.C.	2,000,000.00
Knoxville College, Knoxville, Tenn.	536,800.00
Lane College, Jackson, Tenn.	36,667.21
Leland College, Baker, La.	109,000.00
LeMoyne College, Memphis, Tenn.	2,232.00
Lincoln University, Lincoln University, Pa.	1,012,416.00
Livingstone College, Salisbury, N.C.	75,000.00
Mississippi Vocational College, Itta Bena, Miss.	147,000.00
Morehouse College, Atlanta, Ga.	2,000,000.00
Morris Booker Memorial Baptist College, Dermott, Ark.	125,000.00
Morris Brown College, Atlanta, Ga.	18,000.00
Morristown N. and I. College, Morristown, Tenn.	82,928.12
Paine College, Augusta, Ga.	795,360.75
Philander Smith College, Little Rock, Ark.	2,500,000.00
Rust College, Holly Springs, Miss.	29,099.82
Samuel Houston College, Austin, Texas	8,943.96
Shaw University, Raleigh, N.C.	500,000.00
Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga.	3,327,563.01
St. Augustine's College, Raleigh, N.C.	213,000.00
Stillman College, Tuscaloosa, Ala.	128,935.67
Talladega College, Talladega, Ala.	3,730,000.00
Tillotson College, Austin, Texas	1,500,000.00
Tougaloo College, Tougaloo, Miss.	48,521.08
Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.	6,913,911.15
Virginia State College, Petersburg, Va.	173,000.00
Virginia Union University, Richmond, Va.	1,000,000.00
Voorhees School and Junior College, Denmark, S.C.	55,000.00
Wilberforce University, Wilberforce, Ohio	76,865.20
Wiley College, Marshall, Texas	600,000.00
Winston-Salem Teachers College, Winston-Salem, N.C.	100,000.00
TOTAL:	$59,091,393.14

The data on the allocation of Federal funds made available under the second Morrill Act in those states in which separate schools for the races are maintained indicate that this restriction has been effective. The Federal contribution to the cost of resident instruction in the 69 land grant colleges now amounts to approximately one-twenty-fifth of such cost. The remainder is provided by direct appropriation by the states and territories or through income from endowments and student payments.

However, the land grant colleges for Negroes have not developed as rapidly as those for white persons in the 17 states where separate institutions are maintained for the races. While these colleges for Negroes have received a more equitable share of Federal funds made available under the second Morrill Act, this has not been true of other Federal funds, notably funds for agricultural experiment stations made available under the Hatch Act of 1887 and funds for Cooperative Extension Service made available under the Smith-Lever Act of 1914.

In each of the 17 southern states, programs of agricultural experimentation and extension are carried on under control and direction of the white land-grant colleges and universities, with exclusion of land-grant institutions for Negroes.

For the year ending June 30, 1950, the white land-grant institutions in the 17 southern states received $43,536,688 in Federal funds; in these same 17 states and for the same year the land-grant institutions for Negroes received $2,370,915 in Federal funds. The 17 Negro institutions received approximately 5% of the Federal funds which came into the area, even though they constituted approximately 22% of the total population of the area. They should have received at least $11,000,000 instead of $2,000,000.

In 1949-50, the value of the physical plants of the 17 white institutions was $362,718,526; and in the same states the value of the physical plants of the Negro institutions was only $49,130,091. If equity had been provided, the plant value of the Negro institutions would be $90,606,695.74. This, of course, indicates discrimination against the Negro institutions at the state level, since Federal funds cannot be used for physical plants.

In 1923, the president of the land-grant colleges for Negroes organized the Conference of Presidents of Land-Grant and Associated Institutions. The associated institutions are: Atlanta University, Atlanta, Ga.; Central State College, Wilberforce, Ohio; Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va.; Howard University, Washington, D.C.; Savannah State College, Savannah, Ga.; Texas Southern University, Houston; and Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee Institute, Ala. Among other things, this body has devoted its efforts to the elimination of inequities in distribution of land-grant funds as described above. The Conference meets annually in October, usually in Washington, D.C. Its annual proceedings, available without charge to libraries, organizations, and interested individuals, may be secured from the Secretary, R. B. Atwood, Kentucky State College, Frankfort, Ky.

Professional Schools: Information on institutions in this class is shown in Tables 24 and 25. It is notably that at least 15 professions, in addition to curricula traditionally offered, are now being taught by at least 14 institutions, not including those offering theological courses. Students enrolled in professional schools and departments numbered 3,886 in 1950-51. Twenty-six institutions giving courses in theology, including theological seminaries, reported an enrollment of 700 students in the same year.

The exact number of Negro students taking professional or other courses in interracial colleges is not known, but it is considerable. Securing adequate figures from these institutions on enrollment is getting more and more difficult. Many institutions have discontinued keeping records by race. In those states with anti-discrimination laws, some institutions do not even bother to attempt an estimation of the number of Negro students in at-

(Continued on page 228)

Morris Brown College	Atlanta	1881	John H. Lewis	A–4	42	A.M.E.	378	365	743
Paine College	Augusta	1883	E. C. Peters	A–4	23	Methodist & C.M.E.	94	270	364
Savannah State College (formerly Georgia State College)	Savannah	1890	W. K. Payne	B–4	75	Non-sect.	606	521	1,127
Spelman College	Atlanta	1881	Miss Florence M. Read	A–4	39	Baptist	—	383	383
Kansas:									
Kansas City Kansas Junior College	Kansas City	1923	J. F. Wellemeyer	A–2	20	Non-sect.	170	118	388
Kentucky:									
Kentucky State College	Frankfort	1886	Rufus Ballard Atwood	A–4	46	Non-sect.	308	266	574
Louisville Municipal College[2]	Louisville	—	—	A–4	—	Non-sect.	130	114	244
Louisiana:									
Dillard University	New Orleans	1933	Albert W. Dent	A–4	46	Methodist Cong.	208	298	506
Grambling College	Grambling	1901	R. E. W. Jones	A–4	93	Non-sect.	399	730	1,129
Leland College	Baker	1870	J. M. Frazier, Sr.	–4	20	Baptist	92	224	316
Southern University and A.&M. College	Baton Rouge	1880	F. G. Clark	A–4	147	Non-sect.	952	931	1,883
Xavier University	New Orleans	1925	Mother M. Agatha	A–4	92	R.C.	586	444	1,030
Maryland:									
Carver Junior College	Rockville	1950	Parlett L. Moore	–2	9	Non-sect.	9	19	28
Coppin State Teachers College	Baltimore	1900	Miles W. Connor	–4	10	Non-sect.	17	181	198
Maryland State Teachers College at Bowie	Bowie	1866	William E. Henry	AT–4	16	Non-sect.	46	167	213
Maryland State College (division of University of Maryland)	Princess Ann	1886	John Taylor Williams	–4	44	Non-sect.	233	113	346
Morgan State College	Baltimore	1867	Martin D. Jenkins	A–4	99	Non-sect.	816	624	1,440
Mississippi:									
Alcorn A.&M. College	Alcorn	1871	J. R. D. Otis	A–4	65	Non-sect.	354	259	613
Campbell College	Jackson	1890	H. P. Wilburn	–4	—	A.M.E.	51	29	80
Jackson College	Jackson	1877	Jacob L. Reddix	A–4	37	Baptist	322	444	766
Mary Holmes Junior College	West Point	1892	Graham L. Campbell	–2	4	Presb. U.S.A.	9	31	40
Mississippi Industrial College	Holly Springs	1905	W. M. Frazier	–4	—	C.M.E.	83[3]	144[3]	227[3]
Mississippi Vocational College	Itta Bena	1950	J. H. White	–4	15	Non-sect.	4	10	14
Okolona College	Okolona	1902	W. Milan Davis	B–2	30	Prot. Epis.	21	28	49
Piney Woods School (Junior College)	Piney Woods	1910	Laurence C. Jones	–2	—	Non-sect.	9	21	30
Prentiss N.&I. Institute	Prentiss	1907	J. E. Johnson	–2	31	Non-sect.	16	33	49
Rust College	Holly Springs	1866	L. M. McCoy	A–4	32	Methodist	58	91	149
Southern Christian Insitute	Edwards	1875	John Long	B–2	18	Disciples of Christ	28	59	87
Tougaloo College	Tougaloo	1869	Harold C. Warren	A–4	29	Cong.	152	159	311
Missouri:									
Harriet Beecher Stowe Teachers College	St. Louis	1890	Dr. Ruth Miriam Harris	A–4½	39	Non-sect.	142	393	535
Lincoln Junior College	Kansas City	1936	Earl D. Thomas	A–2	4	Non-sect.	31	49	80
Lincoln University	Jefferson City	1866	Sherman D. Scruggs	A–4	75	Non-sect.	336	361	697
Western Baptist Seminary	Kansas City	1889	Maynard P. Turner, Jr.	–4	15	Baptist	(N)	(N)	(N)

TABLE 23

Enrollment in U.S. Negro Colleges and Universities for Fall 1950

States and Institutions (118)	Location	Year Founded	President or Executive Officer	Rating, Level*	No. of Teachers	Denominational Connection	Enrollment Men	Women	Total
Alabama:									
Alabama A.&M. College	Normal	1875	J. F. Drake	A–4	62	Non-sect.	446	479	925
Alabama State Teachers College	Montgomery	1874	H. Councill Trenholm	A–4	(N)	Non-sect.	835	1,768	2,603
Daniel Payne College	Birmingham	1889	J. King Chandler III	–4	21	A.M.E.	159	32	191
Lomax-Hannon College	Greenville	1893	Terry McCall Patton	–4	9	A.M.E.Z.	9	5	14
Miles College	Birmingham	1907	William A. Bell	A–4	30	C.M.E.	274	502	776
Oakwood College	Huntsville	1896	F. L. Peterson	B–4	26	Seventh Day Adv.	136	113	249
Selma University	Selma	1878	C. Lopez McAllister	–4	9	Baptist	43	84	127
Stillman College	Tuscaloosa	1876	Samuel Burney Hay	B–4	28	Presb. U.S.A.	85	170	255
Talladega College	Talladega	1867	Adam D. Beittel	A–4	35	Cong. Christian	126	188	314
Tuskegee Institute	Tuskegee Inst.	1881	F. D. Patterson	A–4	238	Non-sect.	1,414	628	2,042
Arkansas:									
A.M.&N. College	Pine Bluff	1873	Lawrence A. Davis	AT–4	85	Non-sect.	484	511	995
Arkansas Baptist College	Little Rock	1884	T. W. Coggs	–4	25	Baptist	84	120	204
Dunbar Junior College	Little Rock	1929	L. M. Christophe	–2	9	Non-sect.	115	135	250
Morris Booker Memorial Baptist College	Dermott	1934	P. L. Rowe	–2	7	Baptist	26	4	30
Philander Smith College	Little Rock	1868	M. LaFayette Harris	A–4	(N)	Methodist	287	367	654
Shorter College	N. Little Rock	1886	Robert H. Alexander	–4	18	A.M.E.	53	131	184
Delaware:									
Delaware State College	Dover	1891	M. E. Thomason, acting	–4	27	Non-sect.	134	74	208
District of Columbia:									
Howard University	Washington	1867	Mordecai W. Johnson	A–4	333	Non-sect.	2,733	1,349	4,082
Miner Teachers College	Washington	1851	Eugene A. Clark	A–4	31	Non-sect.	144	430	574
Florida:									
Bethune-Cookman College	Daytona Beach	1904	Richard Vernon Moore	A–4	47	Methodist	639	230	869
Edward Waters College	Jacksonville	1866	William B. Stewart	–2	17	A.M.E.	173	145	318
Florida A.&M. College	Tallahassee	1887	George W. Gore, Jr.	A–4	164	Non-sect.	970	1,036	2,006
Florida N.&I. Memorial College	St. Augustine	1892	R. W. Puryear	B–4	35	Baptist	90	87	177
Washington Junior College	Pensacola	1949	G. T. Wiggins	–2	9	Non-sect.	77	57	134
Georgia:									
Albany State College	Albany	1903	Aaron Brown	B–4	57	Non-sect.	100	435	535
Atlanta University[1]	Atlanta	1867	Rufus E. Clement	A	54	Non-sect.	203	191	394
Clark College	Atlanta	1869	James P. Brawley	A–4	49	Methodist	332	465	797
The Fort Valley State College	Fort Valley	1895	Cornelius V. Troup	B–4	57	Non-sect.	264	401	665
Georgia Baptist College	Macon	1899	A. J. Hill	–2	(N)	Baptist	(N)	(N)	(N)
Morehouse College	Atlanta	1867	Benjamin E. Mays	A–4	44	Baptist	607	—	607

LeMoyne College	Memphis	1870	Hollis F. Price	A–4	26	Cong. Christian A.M.A. Assn.	201	347	548
Morristown N.&I. College	Morristown	1881	Miller W. Boyd	A–2	19	Methodist	52	66	118
Swift Memorial Junior College	Rogersville	1883	Robert E. Lee	B–2	12	Presb. U.S.A.	23	30	53
Tennessee A.&I. State College (now Tennessee State University)	Nashville	1919	Walter S. Davis	A–4	(N)	Non-sect.	1,018	967	1,985
Texas:									
Bishop College	Marshall	1880	Earl L. Harrison	A–4	55	Baptist	391	303	694
Butler College	Tyler	1905	Claude Meals	–4	22	Bapt. Miss.	110	70	180
Conroe N.&I. College	Conroe	1903	W. S. Brent	–2	6	Baptist	7	3	10
Jarvis Christian College	Hawkins	1912	John Bunyan Eubanks	B–4	21	Disciples of Christ	59	70	129
Mary Allen Senior College	Crockett	1886	G. L. Prince	A–4	32	Baptist	175	229	404
Paul Quinn College	Waco	1872	Sherman L. Green, Jr.	–4	19	A.M.E.	320	201	521
Prairie View A.&M. College	Prairie View	1876	E. B. Evans	A–4	121	Non-sect.	1,073	1,223	2,296
St. Philip's Junior College	San Antonio	1898	Miss A. Bowden	–2	—	Non-sect.	339	126	465
Samuel Houston College	Austin	1876	Robert F. Harrington	B–4	28	Methodist	313	247	560
Texas College	Tyler	1894	D. R. Glass	A–4	42	C.M.E.	388	446	834
Texas State University for Negroes (now Texas Southern University)	Houston	1947	R. O'Hara Lanier	A–4	145	Non-sect.	1,125	828	1,953
Tillotson College	Austin	1877	William H. Jones	A–4	35	Cong. Christian	258	356	614
Wiley College	Marshall	1873	J. S. Scott	A–4	39	Methodist	334	319	653
Virginia:									
Hampton Institute	Hampton	1868	Alonzo G. Moron	A–4	118	Non-sect.	702	557	1,259
St. Paul's Polytechnic Institute	Lawrenceville	1888	Earl H. McClenney	B–4	39	Episcopal	225	250	475
Virginia State College:	Petersburg	1882	Robert P. Daniel	A–4	173	Non-sect.	677	779	1,456
Norfolk Division	Norfolk	—	—	A–2	—	Non-sect.	218	335	553
Virginia Theological Seminary and College	Lynchburg	1888	N. C. Allen	–4	—	Baptist	71	38	109
Virginia Union University	Richmond	1865	John Malcus Ellison	A–4	55	Baptist	474	441	915
West Virginia:									
Bluefield State College	Bluefield	1895	H. L. Dickason	A–4	31	Non-sect.	202	240	442
Storer College	Harpers Ferry	1867	Leroy D. Johnson, acting	–4	23	Baptist	41	65	106
W. Virginia State College	Institute	1891	John W. Davis	A–4	103	Non-sect.	730	540	1,270
				TOTALS:	5,180		35,552	35,448	71,000

Sources: U.S. Office of Education, *Statistical Circular No. 293*, by Henry G. Badger; and questionnaire. Figures and other data for colleges not listed in Office of Education circular were obtained from the colleges themselves. Degree students only listed; several hundred special and other students not included.

* The Association of American Universities abandoned its accrediting function in 1948. Accrediting is made by the six regional accrediting associations. The Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools dropped its "B" rating after the 1950-51 school year.

[1] Graduate work only.

[2] Closed at the end of the 1950-51 session. Students integrated into the University of Louisville during summer 1951.

[3] Estimated.

(N) No report received.

TABLE 23 *(Continued)*

States and Institutions (118)	Location	Year Founded	President or Executive Officer	Rating, Level*	No. of Teachers	Denominational Connection	Enrollment Men	Women	Total
North Carolina:									
A.&T. College of N. Carolina	Greensboro	1891	F. D. Bluford	A–4	155	Non-sect.	2,085	729	2,814
Barber-Scotia College	Concord	1867	L. S. Cozart	A–4	21	Presb. U.S.A.	—	166	166
Bennett College	Greensboro	1873	David D. Jones	A–4	38	Methodist	—	432	432
Elizabeth City State Teachers College	Elizabeth City	1891	Sidney D. Williams	A–4	33	Non-sect.	116	384	500
Fayetteville State Teachers College	Fayetteville	1887	J. Ward Seabrook	A–4	35	Non-sect.	177	441	618
Immanuel Lutheran College	Greensboro	1903	Wm. H. Kampschmidt	–2	10	Lutheran	18	19	37
Johnson C. Smith University	Charlotte	1867	Hardy Liston	A–4	42	Presb.	371	282	653
Livingstone College	Salisbury	1879	William J. Trent	A–4	30	A.M.E.Z.	157	219	376
N. Carolina College at Durham	Durham	1910	Alphonso Elder	A–4	110	Non-sect.	626	718	1,344
St. Augustine's College	Raleigh	1867	Harold L. Trigg	A–4	31	Prot. Epis.	210	232	442
Shaw University	Raleigh	1865	Wm. R. Strassner	A–4	50	Baptist	295	414	709
Winston-Salem Teachers College	Winston-Salem	1892	F. L. Atkins	A–4	33	Non-sect.	192	357	549
Ohio:									
College of Education and Industrial Arts (now Central State College)	Wilberforce	1887	Charles H. Wesley	AT–4	88	Non-sect.	517	433	950
Wilberforce University	Wilberforce	1856	Charles L. Hill	–4	40	A.M.E.	201	152	353
Oklahoma:									
Langston University	Langston	1897	G. L. Harrison	A–4	71	Non-sect.	366	341	707
Pennsylvania:									
Lincoln University	Lincoln Univ.	1854	Horace Mann Bond	A–4	27	Non-sect.	384	—	384
State Teachers College	Cheyney	1837	James H. Duckrey	T–4	27	Non-sect.	125	260	385
South Carolina:									
Allen University	Columbia	1870	Samuel R. Higgins	A–4	42	A.M.E.	310	447	757
Benedict College	Columbia	1870	J. A. Bacoats	A–4	40	Baptist	292	366	658
Bettis Academy and Junior College	Trenton	1881	A. C. Hightower	–2	19	Mt. Canaan Educ. & Miss. Assn.	15	30	45
Claflin University	Orangeburg	1869	J. J. Seabrook	A–4	19	Methodist	161	203	364
Clinton N.&I. College	Rock Hill	—	S. V. Moreland	–2	—	A.M.E.Z.	37[3]	27[3]	64[3]
Friendship Junior College	Rock Hill	1891	James H. Goudlock	–2	14	Baptist	48	66	114
Harbison Junior College	Irmo	1882	T. B. Jones	–2	18	Presb. U.S.A.	17[3]	25[3]	42[3]
Morris College	Sumter	1908	O. R. Reuben	B–4	31	Baptist	120	198	318
State A.&M. College	Orangeburg	1896	B. C. Turner	A–4	94	Non-sect.	651	543	1,194
Voorhees School and Junior College	Denmark	1897	C. D. Halliburton	A–2	22	Prot. Epis.	53	43	96
Tennessee:									
Fisk University	Nashville	1865	Charles S. Johnson	A–4	73	Non-sect.	352	446	798
Knoxville College	Knoxville	1875	James A. Colston	A–4	17	Presb.	130	137	267
Lane College	Jackson	1882	C. A. Kirkendoll	A–4	25	C.M.E.	198	246	444

tendance. With this healthy trend, figures on Negro student enrollment in these institutions in the future will be a mere guess. However, in 1951, in 95 "white" seminaries having an enrollment of 21,036 students, 205, or slightly less than 1%, were Negroes. Of these seminaries, 35 had no Negro students. Of those that had no Negro students, 21 reported that they encouraged Negroes to enroll, 6 did not encourage them, and the others were noncommittal. In the 60 seminaries which Negroes attend, the enrollment was 16,685; students enrolled in the seminaries not attended by Negroes numbered 6,351.

From 1946 to 1951, 451 Negroes, 246 of them college graduates, graduated from Negro seminaries. Records of graduates from other institutions were not available, but it is safe to say that during the past six-year period, not more than 660 Negroes, or 110 per year, graduated from all the seminaries. The demand far exceeds 100 per year. Of the 660, approximately half were college graduates.

The inadequacy in the number of persons being properly trained to enter the Christian ministry results in numbers of Negroes who have no organized spiritual guidance or are misguided by charlatanry, according to a survey and statement by R. R. Wright, Jr., Bishop of the A.M.E. Church.

TABLE 24

PROFESSIONS OFFERED BY NEGRO COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES, 1951 [1]

Professions and Institutions	Students Fall 1950–51
Anesthesia:	
Meharry Medical College (1876)	2
Chemical Laboratory Technology:	
Meharry Medical College	8
Dental Hygiene:	
Meharry Medical College	7
Dental Technology:	
Meharry Medical College	15
Dentistry:	
Howard University	203
Meharry Medical College	130
Engineering:	
A.&T. College of N. Carolina	97
Hampton Institute	33
Howard University	326
Lincoln University (Mo.)	8
Prairie View A.&M. College	213
State A.&M. College of S. Carolina	38
Tuskegee Institute	11
Journalism:	
Lincoln University (Mo.)	31
Texas Southern University	30
Law:	
Florida A.&M. College	—
Howard University	120
North Carolina at Durham	26
Lincoln University (Mo.)	30
Southern University and A.&M. Col.	14
State A.&M. College of S. Carolina	19
Texas Southern University	29
Library Science:	
Atlanta University	37
N. Carolina College at Durham	12
State A.&M. College of S. Carolina	3
Texas Southern Universlty	10
Medicine:	
Howard University	290
Meharry Medical College	251
Nurse Training:	
Florida A.&M. College	94
Hampton Institute	49
Howard University	36
Meharry Medical College	49
Prairie View A.&M. College	74
Tuskegee Institute	132
Pharmacy:	
Howard University	214
Xavier University	185
Texas Southern University	60
Social Work:	
Atlanta University	117
Howard University	117
Theology:	
(see Table 10)	700
Veterinary Medicine:	
Tuskegee Institute	35
TOTAL:	3,886

Source: Questionnaire.
[1] For location and presidents, see Table 23.

The SACSC and Negro Institutions[1]

The Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools is the accrediting agency for the majority of the Negro institutions. In 1949, the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools for Negroes made a formal request for membership in the Southern Association. In part, this request said:

> We think that the time has come when all of us engaged in the same work should share our experiences and jointly face our common problems. We request, therefore, that the separate members of the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools be considered for full membership in said Southern Association; and this Association authorizes its Liaison Committee to work toward this end without hesitation and with our complete endorsement.

[1] Sources: SACSC Proceedings of the Fifty-fifth Annual Meeting, December 1950, and *Journal of Negro Education*, pp. 1-7, Winter 1951.

After a discussion, by committees from both organizations, of possible issues involved in carrying out the request, the Southern Association's Special Committee decided to recommend the request formally to its Association, with a time schedule and general conditions under which it could be accepted. Nevertheless it made clear its conviction that present acceptance would be untimely. Emphasis was placed by the Committee on the consideration that this was a professional matter to be treated professionally.

It was recognized that many social and non-professional problems might be involved in granting full membership to Negro institutions, but the representatives of Negro institutions would have to take upon themselves the burden of seeing that difficult and embarrassing situations did not arise. [It was suggested that] further study be given to the problem, including the original problem of relationship with Negro education in the secondary and higher schools throughout the South, before final action regarding membership by the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools for Negroes is taken. Such study should include a careful analysis of the attitudes and opinions of the educational leaders within the several states.

An editorial in the Winter 1951 *Journal of Negro Education*, by Dr. Chas. H. Thompson, points out:

To put this action in its proper perspective, it should be noted that, up until 1930, the Southern Association refused to rate the Negro secondary schools and colleges in its region. However, beginning in 1930 the Association agreed to rate the Negro institutions with the specific understanding that such rating would not carry with it membership status and the privileges incident thereto....

One of the primary reasons, if not the main reason, why the Southern Association refused to rate Negro schools and colleges prior to 1930, was that the present formula had not been devised so that Negro institutions could be rated but denied membership, which carried with it the privilege of attendance and participation at meetings of the Association. For, as the Chairman of the Committee on Approval of Negro Schools noted, at the end of the eighth year of activity: The indirect result of the work of the Committee has been to cause the men of the Southern Association to change their former attitude of hostility toward Negro higher education to one of co-

TABLE 25

THEOLOGICAL SCHOOLS AND DEPARTMENTS, 1951

Institutions	Denomination	President or Head	Students Enrolled Fall 1950-51
American Baptist Theological Seminary, Nashville, Tenn.	Nat. Baptist	Ralph W. Riley	57
Benedict College, Columbia, S.C.	Baptist	J. A. Bacoats	72
Bishop College, Marshall, Texas	Nat. Baptist	Earl L. Harrison	25
Butler College, Tyler, Texas	Baptist	William Singleton	18
Campbell College, Jackson, Miss.	A.M.E.	R. R. Moran	50
Conroe N. and I. College, Conroe, Texas	Baptist	W. S. Brent	10
Daniel Payne College, Birmingham, Ala.	A.M.E.	J. King Chandler III	40
Edward Waters College, Jacksonville, Fla.	A.M.E.	J. B. Epperson	15
Gammon, Theological Seminary, Atlanta, Ga.	Methodist	Harry V. Richardson	59
Howard University, Washington, D.C.	Non-Sectarian	F. T. Wilson	40
Immanuel Lutheran College, Greensboro, N.C.	Lutheran	William H. Kampschmidt	9
Johnson C. Smith College, Charlotte, N.C.	Presbyterian	A. H. George	29
Lincoln University, Lincoln University, Pa.	Non-Denom.	Andrew Murray	13
Livingstone College, Salisbury, N.C.	A.M.E.Z.	J. H. Satterwhite	23
Lomax-Hannon College, Greenville, Ala.	A.M.E.Z.	J. Van Catledge	5
Morris Booker Memorial College, Dermott, Ark.	Baptist	P. L. Rowe	24
Natchez College, Natchez, Miss.	Baptist	W. L. Nelson	—
Paul Quinn College, Waco, Texas	A.M.E.	John B. Isaacs	25
Selma University, Selma, Ala.	Baptist	C. Lopez McAllister	47
Shaw University, Raleigh, N.C.	Nat. Baptist	Wm. R. Strassner	22
Shorter College, North Little Rock, Ark.	A.M.E.	Robert H. Alexander	(N)
Simmons University, Louisville, Ky.	Miss. Baptist	M. B. Lanier	(N)
St. Augustine's Seminary, Bay St. Louis, Miss.	R.C.	Lawrence Walsh, S.V.D.	(N)
Virginia Theological Seminary, Lynchburg, Va.	Nat. Baptist	W. H. R. Powell	(N)
Virginia Union University, Richmond, Va.	Nat. Baptist	J. Malcus Ellison	30
Wilberforce University, Wilberforce, Ohio	A.M.E.	J. H. Lewis	87
		TOTAL:	700

Source: Questionnaire.
(N) No report received.

operation.... They no longer fear that recognition of Negro colleges as honest-to-goodness educational institutions will result in any color line social complications at the meeting of the Southern Association. [The editorial concludes:] It would appear... that in 1950 not enough members of the Association had overcome their phobia of the 30's.

Interracial Honor Societies

Prior to 1951, numbers of Negroes in attendance at northern institutions had been initiated into Phi Beta Kappa, the oldest American college Greek-letter fraternity, and into other honor societies in various fields operating on a national basis. However, scholars in Negro colleges received no such recognition, except in the societies formed among the Negro institutions. The raising of the educational standards in institutions of higher learning for Negro youth in recent years, due in large measure to the more advanced training of their faculties and the improvement in facilities and instruction, is bringing these societies to the campuses of Negro colleges and universities. Military organizations are the result of war conditions.

The institutions that follow are known to have generally recognized national honorary societies on their campuses. Dates given show year founded:

A.&T. College of N. Carolina:
  Arnold Air Society
Atlanta University:
  Alpha Kappa Delta (Sociology)
Fisk University
  Alpha Kappa Delta (Sociology)
Hampton Institute:
  Scabbard and Blade (Military, 1949)
Howard University:
  Arnold Air Society
  Delta Phi Alpha (German)
  Omicron Kappa Epsilon (Dental)
  Phi Kappa Lambda (Music, 1948)
  Phi Mu Epsilon (Mathematics)
  Psi Chi (Psychology, 1947)
  Scabbard and Blade (Military)
  Sigma Pi Sigma (Physics)
  Sigma Xi (Science, 1947)
Shaw University:
  Sigma Rho Sigma (Social Science, 1947)
Tennessee A.&I. State College:
  Arnold Air Society
  Gamma Theta Upsilon (Geography, 1949)
  Kappa Delta Pi (Education, 1940)
  Pi Omega Pi (Business, 1951)
  Sigma Delta Pi (Spanish, 1951)
  Theta Alpha Phi (Drama, 1951)
Tuskegee Institute:
  Arnold Air Society (1949)
  The American Veterinary Medical Ass. (1951)
Virginia State College:
  Pershing Rifles (Military, 1949)
  Scabbard and Blade (Military, 1950)
  Sigma Pi Sigma (Physics, 1951)

REGIONAL EDUCATION

Out-of-State Scholarships

Out-of-state scholarship aid was originated by the southern states to help Negro students secure graduate and professional training not offered to them within these states. At the time of the passage of the acts granting this assistance, Negro students were not admitted to white state institutions which offered the courses they needed and these courses were not a part of the curricula of the Negro institutions. In most cases, these scholarships make up the difference between what it would cost Negro students

TABLE 26

OUT-OF-STATE SCHOLARSHIP AID BY STATES

State	Date Program Began	Negro Students Aided through 1951	Amount Appropriated 1950–51
Ala.	1945	413	$54,000
Ark.	1943	1,000	20,000
Del.[1]	—	—	—
Fla.	1945	895	10,000[2]
Ga.	1944	3,931	100,000
Ky.[3]	1936	1,200	10,000
La.	1946	1,135	75,000
Md.	1935	2,477	189,236[4]
Miss.	1948	482	24,000
N.C.	1939[5]	2,220[6]	69,337
Okla.	1935	1,495	30,000
S.C.	1946	60	25,000
Tenn.	1937	1,500	(7)
Texas	1939	3,000[8]	110,000
Va.	1936	4,163[9]	127,323.62
W. Va.	1927	67[10]	10,000

[1] Out-of-state aid has not been provided for several years.
[2] And additional funds as needed.
[3] 1951-52 is last year of this program.
[4] The amount actually used; $100,000 was appropriated.
[5] Program administered by A.&T. College, Greensboro and N. Carolina College at Durham; the program at A.&T. College began 1943.
[6] Students aided through A.&T. College not included.
[7] Unlimited appropriation.
[8] An approximation.
[9] Number for 1940-51 only.
[10] For 1940-51 only.

to study in the white institutions, and their expenses at other colleges where racial segregation is not required.

It is to be noted that all but five of the 16 states giving such aid have opened certain graduate and professional courses to Negro students when these are not offered in the Negro state institutions. At the same time, they are willing to assist students applying for out-of-state aid to go elsewhere for their training. Delaware admits Negro students to all courses. See Table 26 for states giving such assistance.

Regional Education Summary[1]

Development of a regional program for professional training in the South has proceeded and taken form in the midst of controversy which began with the earliest announcement of explorations of ways and means of implementing the idea. Of four methods of providing for professional and technical education considered, contracts on an interstate basis, at the beginning of the program, seemed the most feasible. Progress has been definite since 1945:

Chronological Review of Developments

December 7, 1945

The Southern Governors' Conference meeting at New Orleans received a comprehensive report entitled, "Concerning Regional Education," submitted by the Committee on Regional Education. The report recognized the "disparity of higher education offerings to whites and Negroes" in the conference states, referred to the common "practice of segregation" among them, offered regional education as one solution but acknowledged that:

"The Supreme Court of the United States has ruled unequivocally that every state must maintain equal educational facilities within its borders, if demanded, to all citizens who are similarly qualified. The Negro's need and eligibility for higher education are steadily growing, and we desire and must meet that need and that eligibility."

October 19-21, 1947

The Southern Governors' Conference, meeting in Asheville, N.C., came to formal agreement upon ". . . the provision, either within the several states or without, of adequate facilities for higher education for both whites and Negroes," and appointed a committee to study this question.

February 7-8, 1948

A regional compact for the consideration of the governors' meeting in Tallahassee, Fla., was presented, designed to provide "greater educational advantages and facilities for the citizens" of the region; provide for "the planning and establishment of regional educational facilities," and implement the proposal of Meharry Medical College (Nashville, Tenn.) for Negro students, that:

". . . its lands, building, equipment and the net income from its endowment be turned over to the Southern States or to an agency acting in their behalf, to be operated as a regional institution for medical, dental and nursing education upon terms and conditions to be hereafter agreed upon between the Southern States and Meharry Medical College, which proposal, because of the present financial condition of the institution, has been approved by the said States who are parties hereto . . ."[2]

The governors agreed to the compact and the proposal to present it to Congress for approval and to their respective state legislatures, the regional plan to become operative under a Board of Control for Southern Regional Education as soon as the compact should be approved by any six legislatures in the region and in the interim to be operated by a regional council for education. Within a week, the governors of 14 of the 15 interested states signed the compact, which was then immediately submitted to Congress.

February 16, 1948

House Joint Resolution 334 on the regional compact was reported favorably by the House Committee on the Judiciary without preliminary public hearings. On February 25, Senate Joint Resolution 191 was presented and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

February 1948

The Regional Council for Education was established by the Southern Governors' Conference ". . . to consist of the governor and two designees from each of the states signing this compact." The announcement received nation-wide comment that all the members were white and no Negro leader had been appointed by any state. The Council was instructed by the Southern Governors' Conference:

". . . to make a thorough-going survey of higher education in the signatory states . . . that within the overall survey the Council be instructed to direct immediate attention to the necessity for the early establishment of regional schools or institutions covering the fields which have been indicated by the subcommittee as being urgent, including the Meharry institution."

March 4, 1948

The Council convened some 350 to 400 leading educators from various parts of the nation at Gainesville, Fla., to consider regional education in detail. Minutes of the meeting show agreement to:

---

[1] Sources: American Council on Race Relations; *Journal of Negro Education*, Winter 1949; *Regional Action in Higher Education*; Records and Research Source materials.

[2] This original plan has been modified and ". . . the only proposal which the Council has agreed to with Meharry would provide for services under contract, leaving the school under private operation by its Board of Trustees."

". . . improve the economic and cultural status of the Southern States we need the best possible educational opportunities for whites and Negroes. In areas of higher and professional education in which objective studies show there is not now enough demand to justify establishing schools in each state, plans for regionally sponsored schools should be developed.

"Endorse attempts already made to get congressional approval of Interstate Compact.

". . . bring into the discussion representatives of the various groups: all planning for education of Negroes should not be done by whites only."

Following the participation of three Negro educators present, President Clement of Atlanta University, President Patterson of Tuskegee Institute, and President Trenholm of Alabama State Teachers College at Montgomery, a motion was unanimously carried "requesting the governor of each state to appoint an outstanding Negro educator from his state to compose a consultant group to work with the Council." [1]

Minutes further show that at this meeting: "In order that the Council might proceed with the necessary study of higher education," a Study Committee of the Council, to be composed of one member from each state, was authorized and the Executive Committee empowered to make the appointments.

March 8, 1948

Articles of incorporation were filed and a charter of incorporation was secured in Florida for the Regional Council for Education, Inc.

March 12-13, 1948

The Committee on the Judiciary of the U.S. Senate held hearings on Senate Joint Resolution 191 requesting the consent of Congress to the regional compact. An impressive number of southern governors, congressmen, and educators appeared before the Committee to speak in favor of the compact.

Among the agencies and organizations whose representatives appeared in opposition to the compact were: Civil Rights Division of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, Conference of Presidents of Negro Land Grant Colleges, National Alliance of Postal Employees, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses, National Constitutional Liberties Committee of the National Lawyers' Guild, National Dental Assoication, National Medical Association, National Negro Insurance Association, Negro Newspaper Publishers' Association, Washington Bureau National Fraternal Council of Negro Churches of America.

Mr. Thurgood Marshall, witness for the NAACP, reaffirmed that "there is only one sure way of equality, and that is that the two people may get the same thing at the same place at the same time," and advocated either admitting Negroes to the existing white facilities, or setting up regional schools on a non-segregated basis.

In a prepared joint statement, Mr. George M. Johnson and Mr. James M. Nabrit, Jr., representing the Conference of Presidents of Negro Land Grant Colleges, urged that the resolution not be approved, or if approved, with amendments:

"... to the effect that no regional school shall be established for Negroes except where one already exists for whites or where simultaneously one is created for whites; and providing further that the establishment of a regional school for Negroes shall in no wise be deemed to deny Negroes the right to be educated in the State of their residence in a State school of each type established and maintained in the State for whites; and, providing further that this consent of Congress shall not be interpreted or construed to constitute an approval by Congress in any manner whatsoever of the policy of segregation in education.

"We wish to make it clear to the committee that these college presidents are opposed absolutely to segregation in all forms, and certainly in education. They are presidents of institutions in a segregated system, and necessarily are working to make these institutions as efficient as possible, but in line with all other thoughtful members of the Negro people urge this Government not to lend its aid and support to segregation, either in the perpetuation of it or in the extension of it, and, therefore, urge that this resolution be not approved."

Two representatives of governmental agencies, Dr. John Dale Russell, Director of the Division of Higher Eduucation, U.S. Office of Education, FSA, and Frank Chambers, attorney, Department of Justice, gave statements neither directly supporting nor directly opposing the compact as it stood but supporting the concept of regional education.

May 4, 1948

House Joint Resolution 334 was amended in the House by adding: "This consent of the Congress of the United States of America shall not constitute nor be construed to constitute an endorsement of the principle of segregation in education" and was then approved by the House by a vote of 236 to 45.

May 13, 1948

The Senate by a margin of only one vote (38 to 37) recommitted the Resolution to the Judiciary Committee. The reasons given include: Congress should not approve or condone or in any way reinforce the segregation patterns of the South; the plan would be unconstitutional if separate facilities prove unequal; regional schools do not meet requirements that facilities offered within the state be immediately available to one race if available to the other; if the Supreme Court declares segregation unconstitutional and/or state laws requiring it are voided or repealed, the need for and the scope of regional facilities will be substantially changed; and approval by Congress may not be necessary.

August 1, 1948

Dr. John Ivey, Jr., of the University of North Carolina, was appointed Director of the Regional Council for Education. During September he secured a staff and set up a central

[1] This action did not at that time give any Negro the status of membership on the Council but only the status of consultant. The action was subsequently modified at the Dec. 13, 1948, meeting of the Regional Council for Education to provide for possible Negro membership but did not stipulate that membership must include a Negro or Negroes from each state.

office in Atlanta, Ga., to operate on a budget anticipating a $3,000 contribution from each participating state.

October 11, 1948

The Regional Council for Education met in Atlanta, Ga., and approved a number of policies for the guidance of the Board and staff. Policies 4, 5, and 6 appear to be goals of primary relevance:

"4. Adequate educational services are made available for all citizens.

"5. Insofar as possible, needed regional educational services are provided through special arrangements among existing institutions. Regional facilities are established and directed by the Board only when no existing institution can satisfactorily provide needed services under a system of regional collaboration, or when because of statutory or constitutional limitations, states cannot collaborate in supporting existing institutions.

"6. Regional services, whether developed at existing institutions or directed by the Board, are subject to applicable State and Federal laws and court decisions."

November 1948

The Regional Council for Education, Atlanta, Ga., published a pamphlet entitled, *Regional Council for Education*, in which it describes the steps taken to initiate the Council program and its approach as one of defining the problem before taking action.

December 13, 1948

The Regional Council for Education met at Savannah, Ga., and agreed that the matter of seeking congressional approval of the compact be left to the discretion of the chairman and staff. It made an amendment to the interstate compact to:

"Increase the membershlp of the Board to include the Governor and three additional citizens of each State, instead of two additional citizens of each State" as presently provided. Mr. Cecil Sims, attorney, Nashville, Tenn., explained that this amendment was recommended in order to enable those governors who wished to do so to appoint a Negro to the policy-making board without making it necessary for any present member to resign.

January 10, 1949

The Regional Council for Education stated it was continuing its efforts to secure the wholehearted collaboration of Negro educators in the South and was hopeful that some of those who had refused appointment might reconsider.[1]

June 11, 1949

At a meeting at Daytona Beach, Fla., the Regional Council for Education was superceded by the Board of Control for Southern Regional Education and the staff of the Council became the staff of the Board.

July 1949

The Director of the Board of Control stated: "The Board has never enunciated a policy which is for or against segregation. Because the program has operated wholly through existing institutions, it has considered segregation a matter which is controlled by the laws under which the institutions operate and the admission policies which they establish. The Board does not consider that its primary function is to force the modification of those policies, whether they relate to segregation or to academic prerequisites.

"Arrangements made by the Board do not crystallize segregation patterns. Contracts with institutions do not designate the kind of students to be admitted. The state of Oklahoma, for example, has approved the Compact, and at the same time, has relaxed its statutes dealing with segregation in graduate and professional schools. The decision is a state matter.

"Within its own operations, the Board has moved ahead of customary practice in the Southern States by consistently following a policy of bi-racial participation in its affairs and deliberations."

September 1949

First students began study under regional plan. Approximately 350 studied under the plan during the school term 1949-50. Schools participating: Vanderbilt University; Tuskegee Institute; Duke University; Alabama Polytechnic Institute; Meharry Medical College; Emory University; University of Georgia; Medical College of Virginia; University of Maryland.

October 10, 1949

The Board of Control for Southern Regional Education intervened in the *mandamus* hearing as friend of the court in a suit instituted by Esther McCready, 18 years old, of Baltimore, Md. Miss McCready charged that she had been refused admission to the University of Maryland's nursing school only because of her race and color. She asked a court order compelling her admission, meanwhile refusing an offer of a regional scholarship in the nursing school of Meharry Medical College, which participates in the regional program. Both sides to the suit agreed that there was only one issue: "Can an applicant be required to go out of his state for education available at home." The Court decided that the State of Maryland was not guilty of discrimination in offering Miss McCready the regional scholarship and the suit was dismissed.

The intervention of the Board of Control for Southern Regional Education stated: "It is not the board's purpose that the regional program shall serve any State as legal defense for avoiding responsibilities under the existing State and Federal laws and court decisions." Further, the director of the program said: "The program cannot and will not develop if this one issue is allowed to blight its over-all purpose."

November 27, 1949

Educators and governors meeting at Charleston, S.C., voted to begin a long-range program of joint planning and specialization by institutions.

In opposition to the Regional Education Plan, Dr. Charles H. Thompson, editor of the *Journal of Negro Education*, in the Winter 1949 issue, asks:

[1] The appointment of five Negroes to the Council (and its successor, the Board of Control) was announced by the Director in July 1949. Alabama: Dr. J. F. Drake, Pres., State A.&M. Institute, Normal; Florida: Dr. William H. Gray, Jr., Pres., Florida A.&M. College, Tallahassee; Louisiana: Dr. Ralph W. E. Jones, Pres., Grambling College, Grambling; Oklahoma: Dr. G. L. Harrison, Pres., Langston University, Langston; Tennessee: Dr. Hollis F. Price, Pres., LeMoyne College, Memphis.

"Why are Negroes opposed to segregated regional graduate and professional work? The answer briefly is that they are opposed only to the segregated aspect of it. They have no objection to and see considerable advantage in regional services which are based upon a principle which looks forward to a greater educational future for the South, rather than backward to a decade or more ago.

"More specifically, Negroes are opposed to segregated regionalism, (1) Because they are convinced that equal educational opportunity cannot be provided for Negroes under the theory of 'separate but equal,' and thus they refuse to cooperate in its very conception. (2) Negroes are convinced by recent events and the present climate of public opinion that segregated graduate and profesional work in the South is unnecessary, and constitutes a backward step in the educational progress of the South. (3) Negroes have concluded that even if 'separate but equal' educational opportunity were at all possible in theory, it would be definitely uneconomical and actually unattainable in practice. (4) Empirical evidence obtained during the past ten years has convinced Negroes that the old cliché—a half loaf is better than no bread—as far as segregated graduate and professional work is concerned, is fallacious. The extention of grossly inferior graduate and professional work, and particularly at the expense of the undergraduate program is short sighted—so much so, that no segregated gradute and professional work for the time being is better than what is contemplated."

September 4-11, 1950

At Daytona Beach, Fla., 200 educators from 45 institutions in 14 states took further steps toward (1) extending the regional program of education into the graduate fields, through "regional centers"; (2) bringing more governmental and industrial contracts for research to southern universities and colleges, by recommending that an Office fo Research Relations be created within the regional educational program; (3) refining a tentative guide for institutional self-evaluation by which graduate schools may study themselves to identify strengths and weaknesses and plan improvements.

November 21, 1950

The Regional Board agreed at its Biloxi, Miss,. meeting to: (1) Extend the contracts-for-services plan to social work education; (2) continue a study of possible regional arrangements in the field of forestry training; (3) establish regional arrangements among the compact states in nursing where desired; (4) continue "survey of graduate study in the South, recognizing the need for regional cooperation in this field."

January 5, 1951

A Committee on Defense Programs was appointed, to be "concerned with Federal projects in research and development, training, civil defense, the Point Four Program and materials priorities."

February 1951

Announcement was made that contracts for 584 students had been handled through the Regional Education program for the year 1950-51 to provide training in medicine, dentistry, and veterinary medicine at 16 colleges and universities; 13 states pay the institutions $764,625 for the training. The students pay no out-of-state fees.

"This year 402 white and 182 Negro student places were provided under regional contracts, under which the states pay $1,500 per year per student for medical and dental training; $1,000 annually for veterinary medicine."

"Most of the places under regional contracts are for medical training. Of the 242 places for this training, 134 are for White and 108 for Negro students. For veterinary medicine, 180 places—153 for White and 27 for Negroes. For dental training, 162 places—115 for White and 47 for Negroes."

Figures on the numbers of student places provided and amounts being paid institutions in the regional program are: "Emory University, 61 dentistry, 40 medical, $145,500; Loyola University, 22 dentistry, $33,000; University of Maryland, 8 dentistry, $12,000; Medical College of Virginia, 16 dentistry $33,250; Meharry Medical College, 47 dentistry, 108 medical, $220,875; University of Tennessee, 8 dentistry, 32 medical, $60,000; University of Alabama, 4 medical, $6,000; Duke University, 12 medical, $18,000; Louisiana State University, 8 medical, $12,000; Tulane University, 28 medical, $42,000; Vanderbilt University, 10 medical, $15,000; Alabana Polytechnic Institute, 79 veterinary, $76,000; University of Georgia, 59 veterinary, $58,000; Oklahoma A. and M. College, 5 veterinary, $3,750; Texas A. and M. College, 10 veterinary, $9,000; and Tuskegee Institute, 27 veterinary, $20,250."

March 20, 1951

Dr. George F. Gant, General Manager of TVA, announced his resignation to join the Southern Regional Education program to assist building graduate-program distinction in research, training, and service to the region and the nation.

March 21 and March 24, 1951

Three hundred educators participated in conferences in Atlanta, Ga., and Memphis, Tenn., at which government spokesmen outlined the needs of the defense program and how colleges and universities can servve those needs.

May 1951

Announcement was made that the Board of Control for Southern Regional Education had named a group of 11 distinguished scientists and educators to the Commission on Graduate Programs, among whom are: S. M. Nabrit, Dean of the Graduate School, Atlanta University; and Charles S. Johnson, President, Fisk University.

August 1951

Announcement was made that Texas, through its Legislature, had formally joined the regional education program.

October 1951

With 850 students enrolled under regional contracts to provide educations not available in their home state, the Board of Control announced its readiness to expand with the graduate fields.

Negro participation in 1951 was: *Board of Control Members*: Alabama—F. D. Patterson, Pres., Tuskegee Inst.; Arkansas—Lawrence A. Davis, Pres., A.M.&N. College; Florida—George W. Gore, Jr., Pres., Fla. A.&M. College: Louisiana—Ralph W. E. Jones, Pres.,

Grambling College; Maryland—Martin D. Jenkins, Pres., Morgan State College; Mississippi—J. H. White, Pres., Miss. Vocational College; North Carolina—F. D. Bluford, Pres., A.&T. College of N.C.; Oklahoma—G. L. Harrison, Pres., Langston Univ.; Tennessee—Hollis F. Price, Pres., LeMoyne College; Texas—R. O'Hara Lanier, Pres., Texas Southern Univ.; Virginia—Prof. George G. Singleton, Dept of Business Administration, Va. State College, *Commission on Graduate Programs*: Charles S. Johnson, Pres., Fisk Univ.; S. M. Nabrit, Dean, Graduate School, Atlanta Univ. *Committee on University-Agency Relations:* Russell W. Brown, Dir., Agr. Res. and Ex. Sta., Tuskegee Inst.

President's Commission on Higher Education

In July 1946, President Harry S. Truman appointed a commission of 28 outstanding citizens, headed by the late George F. Zook, President of the American Council on Education, to consider the crucial problems facing the institutions of higher education in the United States. The first report of the Commission was published in December 1947, the last in March 1948, in six volumes under the general title, *Higher Education for American Democracy.*

While the whole report is pertinent to the education of Negroes, the treatment of barriers to equal opportunities that prevent young people from obtaining all the education of which they are capable is of special interest. The Commission's discussion of this point is based on the premise that "equal educational opportunity for all persons, to the maximum of their individual abilities and without regard to economic status, race, creed, sex, national origin, or ancestry is a major goal of American democracy." John Dale Russell, Director of the Division of Higher Education, U.S. Office of Education, summarizes the Commission's discussion of these barriers in the *Journal of Educational Sociology*, April 1949:

Economic Barriers: "By allowing the opportunity for higher education to depend so largely on the individual's economic status, we are not only denying to millions of young people the chance in life to which they are entitled; we are also depriving the Nation of a vast amount of potential leadership and potential social competence which is sorely needs." Publicly controlled institutions should eliminate all fees for students through the fourteenth grade (sophomore year), and should roll back fees for other levels of higher education so that they will not be larger than they were in 1939. The hope is expressed that the private colleges will do all in their power to keep costs to students as low as possible.

A second and more general solution proposed for removing the economic barrier is ". . . as rapidly as possible, to raise economic and cultural levels in our less advanced areas, and in the meantime to provide outside assistance that will enable these areas to give their children equal educational opportunities with all others in the Nation."

One element of the financial program involves instituting a system of scholarships and fellowships financed by Federal funds. This proposal is one of the major recommendations. The suggestion is made that the number of students aided by scholarships should reach 20% of the non-veterans enrolled at any one time. An annual appropriation for scholarships is suggested, starting at $120,000,000 and increasing in subsequent years.

Discriminations in Admissions: Racial discrimination is discussed primarily with respect to the plight of Negro students. The inadequate provisions for the education of Negroes in the states maintaining segregated systems are severely criticized, and stress is laid upon the fact that Negro youth in states where segregation is not legalized also frequently lack opportunities given white students. The Commission concludes "that there will be no fundamental correction of the total condition until segregation legislation is repealed." Pending this action, the "Commission urges that the separate educational institutions for Negroes be made truly equal in facilities and quality to those for white students."

A dissenting opinion to the report on racial discrimination is entered by four members of the Commission, three of them presidents of universities in states

where segregation is the practice. It is interesting to note that two of these three presidents announced, subsequent to the publication of the Commission's report, that their own universities would admit Negro students in certain graduate fields of professional study.

Religious Barriers: Two recommendations are made on this point: (1) ". . . the removal from application forms of all questions pertaining to religion, color, and national or racial origin", and (2) ". . . that educators support in their respective States the passage of carefully drawn legislation designed to make equally applicable in all institutions of higher learning the removal of arbitrary discriminatory practices in the carrying out of admissions policies."

Arbitrary Discriminations: Other arbitrary discriminations in the admission of students condemned are those with respect to sex, geographic barriers, nonveteran status, unwarranted academic requirements, and fixed-number quotas by accrediting organizations in certain professional fields. The lack of adequate guidance is also cited as a real barrier to continued educational opportunity.

Restricted Curriculum: The Commission states: "If the colleges are to educate the great body of American youth, they must provide programs for the development of other abilities than those involved in academic aptitude, and they cannot continue to concentrate on students with one type of intelligence to the neglect of youth with other talents."

Southern Members of the Commission Dissent: The Commission's stand on segregation brought dissent from four southern members: Goodrich White, president, Emory University, Atlanta; Arthur H. Compton, chancellor, Washington University, St. Louis; Douglas S. Freeman, editor, the *Richmond News Leader*, Va.; and Lewis W. Jones, president, University of Arkansas, Fayetteville. Their statement, a footnote in Volume II, said:

> The undersigned wish to record their dissent from the Commission's pronouncements on "segregation," especially as these pronouncements are related to education in the South. We recognize that many conditions affect adversely the lives of our Negro citizens and that gross inequality of opportunity, economic and educational, is a fact. We are concerned that as rapidly as possible conditions should be improved, inequalities removed and greater opportunity provided for all people.
>
> But we believe that efforts toward these ends must, in the South, be made within the established patterns of social relationships, which require separate educational institutions for whites and Negroes. We believe that pronouncements such as those of the commission on the question of segregation jeopardize these efforts, impede progress and threaten tragedy to the people of the South, both white and Negro.
>
> We recognize the high purpose and the theoretical idealism of the commission's recommendations. But a doctrinaire position which ignores the facts of history and the realities of the present is not one that will contribute constructively to the solution of difficult problems of human relationships.

Southern Educators Oppose Commission's Report: According to the findings of Benjamin Fine, writing in the *New York Times*, Dec. 23, 1947, leading southern educators voiced their opposition to the recommendation of the President's Commission on Higher Education that the dual system of schools now in effect in 17 states, be eliminated. In agreeing with the four southern members of the Commission, the college presidents declared that the question of segregation could not be settled by any outside agency nor by a commission's report. The impetus toward a solution would have to come from the southern people.

The educators stressed that they were for an abolition to segregation and the dual system of education in theory, but that from a practical standpoint this step would be dangerous and impossible at this time. Educators expressing this point of view were: Colgate W. Darden, Jr., University of Virginia; Bennett H. Branscomb, Vanderbilt University; Isaiah Bowman, Johns Hopkins University; Hamilton Holt, Rollins College; John D. Williams, University of Mississippi; Father Patrick J. Holloran, St. Louis University; T. Rufus C. Harris, Tulane University; T. S. Painter, University of Texas; and Lewis W. Jones, University of Arkansas.

INTEGRATION IN EDUCATION

Southern states operating under the dual system of education have within the past few years admitted Negro students for the first time in their history. Although the barriers are not down everywhere, an unmistakable trends is evident.[1] Impetus for the present advance came from the decisions handed down by the U.S. Supreme Court, June 5, 1950, in the *Sweatt* and *McLaurin* cases.

The New York Times Survey

The *New York Times* made a survey in 1950 in which 100 representative southern colleges and universities and commissioners of education or state superintendents of schools in the southern states were reached. It showed that 1,000 Negroes were attending classes in white southern institutions. The various educators reached declared that the Supreme Court decision was only partly responsible for the admittance of Negro students to southern institutions. The Court's decision was applicable only to public institutions, yet a growing number of private colleges and universities are enrolling Negroes in their graduate or undergraduate divisions.

This situation would have been considered impossible ten years ago. Responsible educators had warned that any breaching of the segregation line would prove dangerous and might even lead to campus or community riots. Today, these same officials report that the Negroes have not disturbed normal collegiate life in any manner.

The picture in Arkansas is typical. Dr. A. B. Bonds, Jr., Commissioner of Education, noted that in 1949 and 1950 approximately 200 Negro students were enrolled for graduate and professional work in the state university. Four law students, two medical students and one agriculture student were in residence on the campus in 1950. Dr. Bonds gave the following description of the changes made:

"This . . . democratic procedure to modify old practices and open up better educational opportunities for Negroes . . . has come about without court suits. Acceptance of these students by faculty and student body has been much more pleasing and satisfactory than was indicated by our earlier misgivings . . ."

The University of Kansas City took the lead in that city in opening its doors to Negro students. They were first admitted in 1948. In 1950, 12 were in the day division and 42 in the evening division. Dr. Clarence R. Decker, president of the university, reported no visible evidence of prejudice. "Not only has no problem yet arisen on the campus," he said, "but the students and faculty generally are proud of themselves, of their trustees, and of their university for being the first in the State of Missouri to accept Negroes without special reservation."

Most of the educators surveyed felt that the dual system in higher education was on its way out.

The trustees of the University of Louisville voted to admit Negro students in the fall of 1950 to the graduate and professional schools of medicine, law, dentistry, social work, music and science. That year there were 40 Negroes enrolled in the graduate schools. The Louisville Municipal College (for Negroes only) is to be closed at the end of the 1950-51 academic year and qualified Negro students will be admitted to all schools of the University of Louisville at the beginning of the 1951-52 term.[2]

Student Opinion: Student opinion generally favors the admission of Negroes to the universities. The president of the University of Louisville found the greatest prejudice among the older alumni "in the top economic stratum."

Sometimes there is a show of prejudice, as at Ursuline College, with a small enrollment of 300. When three Negro students were admitted, a few freshmen from the "Deep South" were "slightly awkward in their relations with the new students." Several threatened to quit school, but only one actually left. The upperclassmen were undisturbed.

[1] Source: *New York Times*, Oct. 23, 1950, article by Benjamin Fine.

[2] This plan has been carried out.

Some Educators Voice Opposition: Not all southern educators accept the breakdown of the segregation barriers. Several warned that education generally, and their colleges in particular, would suffer. A spokesman for the University of Texas, where 14 Negroes were enrolled in 1950, asserted that the general attitude of the community and of parents of students was unfavorable.

Dr. M. D. Collins, State Superintendent of Schools in Georgia, warned that admittance of Negroes to the educational institutions in his state would have "more serious repercussions than you could possibly imagine; it would be tragic."

Dr. J. M. Tubb, Mississippi State Superintendent of Education, held that the breakdown of segregation would serve no good purpose but "would retard the fine progress we are now making in the field of Negro education." Dr. A. R. Meadows, Alabama State Superintendent of Education, voiced the same opinion.

Outspoken opposition was expressed by Dr. Perry B. James, president of Athens College, Athens, Ga. He said: "I do not foresee any possible chance of admitting Negroes to colleges and universities in the near future and the sooner we realize this, both regionally and nationally, and begin providing schools to meet the needs of the Negroes, the better off they will be and the quicker we will arrive at a sound solution to the problem."

Following the opening up of Louisiana State University to Roy S. Wilson by order of the U.S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals, six students were enrolled in the University in September 1951. In the Graduate School were: Leslie Barnum of Natchitoches, journalism; Louis L. Eames of Baton Rouge, commerce; Charles E. Harrington of New Orleans, education. Registering for law were: Robert Collins, Ernest N. Morial, and Pierre S. Charles, all of New Orleans.

White Institutions in South Admitting Negroes

Public Institutions: Table 27 shows that at least 20 public institutions in the South admit Negro students, and it gives the dates these colleges and universities were opened to them, dates they were accepted or enrolled, fields of study opened, and first Negro students to enroll, where these date were available.

Private Institutions: At least 27 southern, white, private institutions, including theological seminaries, admit Negro students. In more than half of them Negroes are able to enter without restrictions. In others, they may enter only for graduate study or in certain specified departments.

As among the public institutions, policy on the use of campus facilities varies. At some institutions Negro students live in the dormitories and eat in the dining rooms; in others, they are denied the use of these facilities.

The Catholic University of America, in Washington, D.C., which has no quotas or limitations, has admitted Negroes to all departments since it was founded in 1889. Between 200 and 300 Negro students attend the University, which keeps no nationality or racial records. All services and facilities are open to them. Approximately 500 have received degrees from this institution.

St. Louis University, Mo., another Catholic institution, also admits Negroes to all facilities. At this institution 351 Negro students were enrolled in 1950.

The majority of these colleges and theological seminaries are church-related institutions—Catholic, Presbyterian, Baptist, and Methodist. The Catholic institutions show the most liberality in their admissions and in throwing open their facilities without discrimnation.

On Oct. 24, 1951, the twenty-fourth Synod of the Episcopal Church adopted a resolution recommending that the Board of Trustees of the University of the South at Sewanee, Tenn., consider accepting Negro candidates to be trained for the ministry in its two southern seminaries not presently accepting Negro students. The vote of the delegates was 66 for and 25 against the resolution.

Table 28 gives information showing dates private institutions were opened to

TABLE 27

WHITE PUBLIC COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES IN SOUTH OFFICIALLY ADMITTING NEGROES, 1951 [1]

Institution	Date Opened to Negro Students	Date Students Accepted or Admitted	Fields of Study Opened	First Students
Arkansas:				
Univ. of Ark., Fayetteville	Jan. 30, 1948[2]	Feb. 2, 1948	Law[3,4]	Silas Hunt[5]
		1948-49	Medicine[6]	Edith May Irby
			Graduate	
Delaware:				
Univ. of Del., Newark	Jan. 31, 1948	1948	Graduate,[7] Academic Extension, Engineering (Undergraduate)	(Not given)
	Aug. 8, 1950	1950	All fields: Undergraduate[7]	Homer Minus Norman Ross Cora L. Watson
Kentucky:				
Univ. of Ky., Lexington	Mar. 30, 1949	June 19, 1949	Graduate and Professional Schools:[3,7]	
			Agricultural Education	Willie Lee Jackson
			Education	Mattie I. Ballew; Gwendolyn V. Boulden; Roberta A. Buford; Frank R. Conner; (Miss) Charles F. Chenault; Willie Ben Chenault; Anna M. Dalton; George H. Edwards; Susie J. Elster; William H. Elster; Levela L. Goodwin; George H. F. Green; Laura L. Griffin; Mildred E. Hall; Katie B. Jackson; Mattie R. Jackson; James W. Johnson; Augustus Mack; Matthew L. Mastin; Clara B. O'Neal; William M. Sanders; David A. Singleton; Katherine E. Taylor; Odie L. Walker.
			History	Lyman Tefft Johnson
			Mathematics	Eleanor Taylor Lewis
			Music Education	Ruby F. Dixon
			Sociology	Cleo R. Johnson; Joseph R. Patterson
Univ. of Louisville, Louisville	1950	Sept. 1950	Graduate, Medicine, Law, Dentistry, Social Work, Music and Sciences	Leandrew Green; Bernice Nichols[8]
		Summer 1951	All schools and divisions:	
		1951	Medicine	Joseph L. Alexander
		1951-52	All fields.[9]	All Students
Louisiana:				
La. State Univ., Baton Rouge	Fall 1950	Nov. 9, 1950	Law	Roy S. Wilson[10]
			Medicine	
		June 1951	Graduate Schools: Agriculture	Amos Lutril Payne
Maryland:				
Univ. of Md., Baltimore Branch	1935	Sept. 25, 1935	Law	Donald Gaines Marray
College Park Branch	1950	1950	Graduate: Sociology	Parren J. Mitchell
			Nursing	Esther McCready
		Fall 1951	Medicine	Donald W. Stewart; Roderick E. Charles
		1951	Undergraduate: Engineering	Hiram T. Whittle
	Apr. 27, 1951	—	All Professional Schools	—

Sources: Questionnaire; press releases.

[1] In a few cases previously, universities and colleges had admitted students unofficially.

[2] First state to voluntarily admit students without court action.

[3] On segregated basis.

[4] Some universites admitting Negro students on a segregated basis have removed these restrictions without or with court order.

[5] Born March 1, 1922, Silas Hunt died April 2, 1949, at O'Riley Veteran's Hospital, Springfield, Mo.

[6] Without segregation.

[7] For courses not available in Negro state institutions.

[8] Three others, names not given, are studying music.

[9] Louisville Municipal College for Negroes closed 1951.

[10] Withdrew on January 16, 1951, because of personal record before entering.

[11] Under contract between Texas State University, the Negro institution, and the University of Texas.

[12] St. Philip's School of Nursing was opened in 1920. "All schools and courses are open to Virginians first (or for white students) from 1951."

TABLE 27 *(Continued)*

WHITE PUBLIC COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES IN SOUTH OFFICIALLY ADMITTING NEGROES, 1951[1]

Institution	Date Opened to Negro Students	Date Students Accepted or Admitted	Fields of Study Opened	First Students
Missouri:				
Univ. of Kansas City, Kansas City	1948	1948	All Divisions:	
			Education	Clarence E. Gantt
			Law	Harold Lee Holiday
			Music	Paris M. Jones
			Psychology	Horton Wm. Dunn
Univ. of Mo., Columbia	Fall 1950	Fall 1950	Graduate:	
			Art	Grant Isiah Ridgel; Frank W. Logan
			Educational Guidance	Melbourne C. Langford
			History	Robert Lee Lilland
			Industrial Education	Samuel Jones
			Speech and Dramatics	Hazel McDaniel
			Spanish	Bettye Jean Bankston
North Carolina:				
Univ. of N. C., Chapel Hill	June 11, 1951	June 11, 1951	Law	James Lassiter; Harvey E. Beech; J. Kenneth Lee; Floyd B. McKissick, James R. Walker, Jr.
Oklahoma:				
Okla. A. & M., Col., Stillwater	Summer 1949	Summer 1949	Graduate[7]	—
Univ. of Okla., Norman	Oct. 1948	Oct. 14, 1948	Graduate:[3-4-7]	
			School Administration	G. W. McLaurin
	Feb. 1949	Feb. 1949	School of Social Work	Opherita Eugenia Daniels
	June 16, 1949	June 1949	Law[3-4]	Ada Lois Sipuel Fisher
			Nursing	—
			Medicine	—
			Pharmacy	—
Tennessee:				
Univ. of Tenn., Knoxville	Jan. 10, 1952	—	—	—
Texas:				
Howard Cty. Jr. Col., Big Spring	Sept. 1951	Sept. 17, 1951	Pre-Medical	Robert L. Brown; Gwendell White
			Pre-Nursing	Frances Louise Stewart
		Sept. 18, 1951	Education	Jessie Mae Davis
		Sept. 21, 1951	Business Administration	Ervin D. Butler, Jr.
Univ. Texas, Austin	1949	1949	Medicine:[3-11]	Herman A. Barnett
	Dec. 31, 1949	Feb. 6, 1950	Law[3]	W. Astor
	June 5, 1950	June 6, 1950	Graduate and Professional:[4-6-7]	
			Architecture	John Saunders Chase
			Government	Horace L. Heath
		June 1950	Mathematics	Walter D. McClennon
		July 1950	Education	Mrs. Emma L. Harrison
			English	L. June Brewer
		Sept. 18, 1950	Law	Heman Marion Sweatt
Virginia:				
Col. of William and Mary, Williamsburg	1951	Summer 1951	Physical Education	Hulon LaVon
		1951-52	Civil Law (Undergraduate)	Edward Augustus Travis
Med. Col. of Va.,[12] Richmond	1920	1920	Nursing	—
	Jan. 12, 1951	Sept. 1951	Medicine	Jean L. Harris
			Medical Technology	Vela Taylor
			Physical Therapy	Marjorie Louise Vaughan; Henderson A. Johnson, III
			Chemistry (Pharmacy School)	Linwood M. Mosby
Richmond Professional Inst., Richmond	1951	1951	Extension	—
Univ. of Va., Charlottesville	Sept. 5, 1950	Sept. 5, 1951	Graduate and Professional:	
			Law[7]	Gregory H. Swanson
			Extension courses in Education for Ph. D.	Walter N. Ridley
Va. Polytechnic Inst., Blacksburg	—	Aug. 8-25, 1951	Specialized intensified statistical course	Dr. Harry W. Roberts
West Virginia:				
Univ. of W. Va., Morgantown	June 6, 1940	June 6, 1940	Graduate[7]	Willis Wilbur Jones
		Jan. 29, 1946	Law	James Alexander Creasey
		Sept. 15, 1947	Engineering	Thomas Jefferson Matterson
		Sept. 13, 1948	Mines	Alphonso Carlton, Jr.
		Sept. 18, 1950	Journalism	Jackson Lee Hodge

Negro students, dates students were accepted or enrolled, fields of study opened, and first students, where these data were available.

Table 28 also indicates the increasing liberalization of segregation policies. Nevertheless, non-discrimination is the exception in the South, not the rule.

TABLE 28

WHITE PRIVATE EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN THE SOUTH OFFICIALLY ADMITTING NEGROES, 1951

Institution	Date Opened to Negro Students	Date Students Accepted, Admitted or Enrolled	Fields of Study Opened	First Students
District of Columbia:				
American Univ., Washington	(No report)	(No report)	(No report)	(No report)
The Catholic Univ. of America, Washington	1889	1889	No restrictions	No race or creed records kept
Dunbarton College of Holy Cross (Women's), Washington	1835	1947	Liberal Arts: English	Patricia Goins
Georgia:				
Columbia Theological Seminary (Presbyterian), Decatur	1948	Sept. 1948	Theology	E. E. Newberry
Kentucky:				
Bellarmine College, Louisville	Oct. 1950	Oct. 1950	No restrictions:	
			Business Administration	Theodore Wade
			Pre-Medical	Robert L. Robinson
			Lib. Arts	Joseph Mill
Berea College[1], Berea	Sept. 1950	Sept. 1950	No restrictions	William R. Ballew, Mary E. Ballard
Louisville Presbyterian Theological Seminary, Louisville	May 1950	Sept. 1950	Theology	Snowden I. McKinnon
Nazareth Women's College, Louisville	June 1950	June 1950	No restrictions:	
			Elementary Education	Mrs. Sadie P. Gulley
				Mrs. Helena V. Lawson
			Nursing	Mrs. Elenora Higgins
			Library Science	Mrs. Barbara Miller
Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, Louisville	Sept. 10, 1951	Sept. 10, 1951	No restrictions	B. J. Miller; Claude Taylor; W. L. Holmes; J. V. Bottoms[2]
Ursuline College (Women's), Louisville	Sept. 1950	Fall 1951	Lib. Arts:	
			Business (Special)	Mrs. Dollye Cunningham
			Education (Special)	Jessie Camp; Ethel Kilgore
Louisiana:[3]				
New Orleans Baptist Theological Seminary, New Orleans	Sept. 4, 1951	(None to date)	Graduate	(No report)
Maryland:				
Johns Hopkins Univ., Baltimore	1946	(No report)	Undergraduate and Graduate	(No report)
Loyola College Eve. Sch. and Graduate Div., Baltimore	1943	1947	Lib. Arts and Graduate	Joseph Richardson
Saint John's College, Annapolis	Sept. 1948	Sept. 24, 1948	Undergraduate	Martin A. Dyer, Jr.
Missouri:				
Conservatory of Music, Kansas City	1945	Not given	No restrictions: Piano	Mrs. Desdemona Davis
Kansas City Art Inst. and Sch. of Design, Kansas City	1884	Not known	No restrictions	Not known
Park College, Parkville	June 5, 1950	Sept. 1950	College of Lib. Arts: English	Lawrence Weaver Marvin Brooks
Rockhurst College[4], Kansas City	June 6, 1949	June 6, 1949	No restrictions: Liberal Arts	Barbara Jean Armstrong; Robert L. Bennett; Monroe L. Burrows; Effie Geraldine Irvin; Alma Ruth King

Sources: Questionnaire; *The New South*, Aug.-Sept. 1951, published by the Southern Regional Council, Atlanta, Ga.; press releases.

[1] Berea College admitted Negroes 1866 to 1904, when it was prohibited by the Kentucky "Day Law." After law was amended in Spring 1950, Trustees voted to admit them again.

[2] Previously enrolled in Extension Department. Three will receive degrees in May 1952.

[3] Another college in Louisiana admits a limited number of Negro students but does not wish publicity.

[4] William Louis Blake, Liberty, Mo., enrolled September 19, 1949, as transfer student; received B.S. degree, with education as major, Aug. 31, 1951.

TABLE 28 *(Continued)*

Institution	Date Opened to Negro Students	Date Students Accepted, Admitted or Enrolled	Fields of Study Opened	First Students
Missouri (*cont.*):				
St. Louis Univ., St. Louis	(No report)	(No report)	(No report)	(No report)
Washington Univ., St. Louis	June 11, 1947	June 1947	Medicine	James W. Nofles
			Graduate:	
		Spring 1948	Social Work	Leona Evans
		Summer 1948	Arts and Sciences	Raymond R. Palmer
		Fall 1949	Business and P.A.	N. F. Davis
		Fall 1949	Law	George L. Vaughn
		Fall 1950	Engineering	Ulysses Donaldson
Webster College (Women's), St. Louis	(No report)	(No report)	University College Evening Division	(No report)
Texas:				
Amarillo College, Amarillo	Oct. 1, 1951	Oct. 3, 1951	Pre-Medical	Celia Ann Bennett
			Pre-Nursing	Johnnie Mae Cartez
			Home Economics	Dorothy Reese
Austin Theological Seminary (Presbyterian), Austin	Sept. 1950	Sept. 1950	Theology	Daniel Clark
Southwestern Baptist Seminary, Fort Worth	May 25, 1951	May 25, 1951 Sept. 10, 1951	No restrictions	Chester Brookings; S. M. Lockeridge; Getral Wright
Southern Methodist Univ., Dallas	1950	(No report)	Graduate: Theology	(No report)
Wayland College, Plainview	June 5, 1951	June 5, 1951	No restrictions: Education	Mrs. Bessie Williams; Mrs. Annie Taylor; Ernest Dykes; Mrs. Ernest Dykes
West Virginia:				
Wesleyan College, Buckhannon	June 1, 1949	Sept. 1949	No restrictions:	
			Education	Charles W. Johnson
			Pre-Engineering	John S. Chic
			Pre-Medical	Wm. Cornor Thomas, II
			Secretarial Studies	Bernadine Hutchison

Negro Teachers in White Institutions[1]

Historically, Negroes have maintained connections with white colleges even in the South, but such connections have been unofficial. George Moses Horton's relationship with the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill may be cited as an example. Born a slave about 1797, his master permitted him to hire his service to the president of the university, who taught him to read and write. He possessed a gift for poetry and soon was composing love poems "for the local gallants," and it is said he often helped students who needed assistance with their lessons.

Another pioneer in the education of white youth, although not a member of a college staff, was John Chavis. After securing his freedom, he attended Washington Academy (now Washington and Lee University), Lexington, Va. He opened a school for both white and Negro children in Raleigh, N.C., in 1808 but soon closed it because of the objection of white patrons. He opened another for Negro children only. However, many prominent families in the state sent their sons to him for instruction.

Charles L. Reason was probably the first Negro to be appointed to regular teaching duties in a white college. In 1849, he was "called to the professorship of mathematics and belles-lettres" by New York Central College at McGrawville. This institution, established by abolitionists, employed two other Negroes, William G. Allen and George B. Vashon. Vashon served as a professor of classics.

Another college of liberal abolitionist sentiment, Oberlin, at Oberlin, Ohio, had admitted Negro students before the Civil War. During the five years she was there,

[1] Source: Taylor, Ivan E., "Negro Teachers in White Colleges," *School and Society*, Vol. 65, No. 1691, May 24, 1947; and press releases.

1860-65, although not a regular member of the faculty, Fanny Jackson (Coppin) tutored a class of freedmen and taught a group of whites in the preparatory department of the college.

Richard T. Greener, the first Negro graduate of Harvard College, served for a time as a professor at the University of South Carolina during the period of Reconstruction. A graduate of the law school of the university, he was appointed professor of Latin and Greek. During his tenure, he catalogued the 30,000 volumes in the university library. W. E. B. DuBois was appointed assistant instructor at the University of Pennsylvania in 1896 for one year but taught no classes.

For over 50 years, appointments to significant posts on the faculties of white institutions were closed as far as the Negro scholar was concerned, but it was not unusual for Negroes to be invited to lecture or to conduct regular classes for credit during the period prior to World War II. The late Hubert Harrison and James Weldon Johnson were among those who served at New York University and Columbia University. Walter White was frequently invited to lecture at Teachers College, Columbia University. The College of the City of New York has for a long period welcomed Negro lecturers.

Role of Educational Funds: The General Education Board, a Foundation located in New York City, in 1945 made a grant of $18,000 to New York University for the support of a visiting professorship in Negro Culture and Education for a three-year period. Ira De A. Reid, professor of sociology at Atlanta University, received the appointment.

William C. Haygood, director of fellowships for the Julius Rosenwald Fund, said:

> The Foundation has tried in all possible ways to urge and promote the appointment of qualified Negro scholars to white faculties. One device we have used is to send out, periodically, lists to college presidents, calling their attention to the availability of such scholars. We have in certain cases, in order to secure important appointments, provided funds to supplement instructors' salaries for a period of time. This was notably true in the appointments of Allison Davis at the University of Chicago and of Hale Woodruff at New York University....

The American Friends Service Committee makes a more leisurely but nonetheless effective approach to achieve the same ends. It has organized a Visiting Lectureship for Schools and Colleges which is designed to introduce the Negro scholar to the white college. Each visiting lecturer, for a week or more, lives on the campus, conducts classes, speaks at chapel exercises, and participates in the life of the community.

Universities Take Initiative: With motives of their own and without assistance or subsidy from the philanthropic organizations, individual colleges have appointed Negro scholars to their faculties. A unique institution in the latter category is Black Mountain College in North Carolina. This school has engaged at one time or another several outstanding artists and scholars. The colleges employing Negro scholars are among the best and, in some instances, the most conservative in America. The Negro scholars invited to their campuses stand high in American education and have made splendid records as teachers. Almost without exception they have made scholarly contributions.

White Colleges and Universities Employing Negroes:[1] During the period 1947-51, at least 106 white universities employed Negroes in a professional capacity. Their rank ranged from teaching fellows, lectures, or instructors to visiting professors and full professors. Some were employed as librarians, assistant librarians, or research workers in various fields. In addition, there were medical personnel in several cases. Many were temporarily employed. Others have attained permanent tenure. Universities employing these workers, with names of persons employed and dates of employment, are given in Table 29.

[1] For universities and colleges employing Negro professional workers before 1947 see *Negro Year Book 1947* and the *Journal of Negro Education*, Vol. 18, pp. 559-567, Fall 1949.

TABLE 29

Employment Negro Teachers by White Colleges and Universities, 1947-1951 [1]

Institution	Name	Field of Instruction or Specialization [2]	Teachers Serving 1947-1951 [3]
Antioch Col., Yellow Springs, O.	Walter F. Anderson	Music	1946-
	Dean Yarborough	Sociology	1948-49
Aquinas Col., Grand Rapids, Mich.	Elizabeth G. Hightower	Library Science	1947
Barnard Col., New York City	William M. Boyd	Political Science	1949
Bennington Col., Bennington, Vt.	John Caswell Smith, Jr.	Sociology	1947-
Bloomfield Col. and Seminary, Bloomfield, N.J.	Elder Hawkins	Sociology	1948-
Boston Univ., Boston, Mass.	Charles W. Anderson	Law	1948
	Roland Hayes	Music	1950
	Bill Simms	Public Relations	1948
Bradley Univ., Peoria, Ill.	Romeo Garret	Sociology	1947-
Brandeis Univ., Waltham, Mass.	Robert A. Thornton	Physics	1950
Brooklyn Col., Brooklyn, N.Y.	Marguerite D. Cartwright	Education	1948-50
	Marian Cuthbert	Sociology	1946-
	Maurice Eastmond	English	Feb. 1949-
	William Henry Grayson	Education	Feb. 1950-
	Charles R. Lawrence	Sociology	1948-
	Mark Parks	Biology	1946-
	Danetta Marie Sanders	Education	April 1951-
	Marion Watson Starling	English	1946-
	Mrs. Mabel M. Snythe	Economics	Feb.-June 1947
Brown Univ., Providence, R.I.	J. Saunders Redding	English	1949-50
Catholic Teachers Col. of New Mexico, [4] Alburquerque, N.M.	Mary Louise Young	Education	1947-50
Catholic Univ., Washington, D.C.	Ira L. Gibbons	Sociology	Summer 1951
Chapman Col., Los Angeles, Cal.	Lionel L. Hoffman	Romance Language	1946-48
Chicago Col. of Optometry, Chicago, Ill.	Junius P. Brodnax	Optometry	1948-
	Clayborne Tartt	Optometry	1947-48
Chicago Medical Col., Chicago, Ill.	Clarence E. Mansfield	Medicine	1948
	H. H. Morrison	Medicine	1948
Chicago Teachers Col., Chicago, Ill.	Mrs. Henrietta H. McMillan	English	1947-
City Col. of N.Y., New York City	Joseph A. Borome	History	1950-
	Thomas H. Bembry	Chemistry	1947-
	Warren Brown	Sociology	1948-
	Mrs. Marian Palmer Capps	Education	1950-
	Kenneth B. Clark	Psychology	1947-
	Evan Gordon	Geology	(5)
	Gerald Greenidge	Electrical Engrg. (Tutor) [6]	1947
	Alain L. Locke	Philosophy	1948-49
	Maynor Payne	Electrical Engrg. (Tutor) [6]	1947
	Lawrence D. Reddick	History	1947-51
	Staunton L. Wormley	Romance Languages	Summer 1948
Columbia Univ., New York City	Joseph A. Borome	Librarian, Burgess Library	1942-50
	Kenneth A. McClane	Medicine	1949-
Columbia Univ., Teachers Col., New York City	Ruth Johnson	Nursing Education	1951-
	Robert E. Weaver	Economics	Summer 1947,48
Connecticut Col., New London, Conn.	Helen F. Chisholm	Chemistry	1947-
Cornell Univ., Ithaca, N.Y.	Carrell Peterson	Sociology and Anthropology	1949-50
Des Moines Still Col. of Osteopathy & Surgery, Des Moines, Iowa	Stanley Griffin	Pharmacology	1949-
	Leon S. Jones	Physiology	1947-49
	William J. Reese	Biochemistry	1946-47
Drew Univ., Madison, N.J.	George D. Kelsey	Christian Ethics	1951-
Fenn Col., Cleveland, Ohio	Clifford L. Graves	—	1947
	Mrs. Sammie Lee Harris	—	1947
	Sarah M. Pereira	Romance Languages	

[1] The term "teachers" is used for all professionals employed.
[2] Subject taught, given when field of specialization not known.
[3] A hyphen after the year indicates teacher is still in service.
[4] Now known as The College of St. Joseph on the Rio Grande.
[5] Indicates date of appointment, served, or serving, not available.
[6] A tutor at City College of N. Y. is much like an assistant instructor.
[7] Appointed to a professorship in government Jan. 16, 1950; confirmed by Board of Overseers in April 1950; to begin duties when his active service with United Nations is terminated.
[8] Has been in charge of laboratory at Harvard Medical School. Tufts College, Mass., appointed him instructor in Medicine 1941-42, but this was cancelled at his request. Has longest experience of working in white institution of higher learning. Retired by Harvard, 1950.
[9] This college has been closed.
[10] Has Faculty status but does not teach.
[11] On leave with Atomic Energy Commission, 1951.
[12] Offered position Sept. 1951; called to Army with rank of Captain.
[13] No response received to questionnaire. Data not verified.
[14] On leave for military duty.

TABLE 29 *(Continued)*

Institution	Name	Field of Instruction or Specialization[2]	Teachers Serving 1947-1951[3]
Fordham Univ., New York City	Dennis Glennan Baron	Economics	1950-
	Corinne Freeman	Library Science (Librarian)	1951
Garrett Biblical Inst., Evanston, Ill.	Ira De A. Reid	Sociology	Summer 1948
George Williams Col., Chicago, Ill.	Mrs. Sybil Jones	Library Science	1946-48
	Blanche Leatherman	Library Science	1948-51
Harvard Univ., Cambridge, Mass.	Ralphe Bunche[7]	Government	1950
	William A. Hinton[8]	Medicine (Bacteriology and Immunology)	1923-50
Haverford Col., Haverford, Pa.	Ira De A. Reid	Sociology	1946
Hunter Col., New York City	Edith Audain	Elementary School	Sept. 1950
	Warren Brown	Sociology and Anthropology	1944-48
	Marguerite D. Cartwright	Sociology, Anthropology, Education	1948-
	Mary Huff Diggs	Sociology and Anthropology	1946-
	Katherine Ward Hinton	Music	Sept. 1951-
	Marie Johnson	Mathematics	1945-47
	Alfred E. Martin	Physics and Astronomy	1944
Illinois Inst. of Tech., Chicago, Ill.	Frank Crossley	Engineering (Metallurgical)	1947-49
	Robert A. Eubanks	Assistant Research Engineer	1951-
Iowa State Col. of Agr. & Mech. Arts, Ames, Iowa	Frederick M. Graham	Engineering	1949-50
	Armesia C. Harper	Home Economics	1949
John Marshall Law Sch., Chicago, Ill.	Wendell E. Green	Law	1951
	James Benton Parson	Law	1948
Juilliard School of Music, New York City	Dean Dixon	Music	1948-49
	Theodore (Teddy) Wilson	Music	Summer 1946-50
Kent State Univ., Kent, Ohio	Oscar W. Ritchie	Sociology	1946-48; 1949-
Long Beach City Col., Long Beach, Cal.	Edwin Jackson Wilson	Education	Sept. 1946-Mar. 1948
Long Island Univ., Brooklyn, N.Y.	Richard S. Grossley	Education	June 1948-
	Mary Helen Harden	Speech	Sept. 1949
Loras Inst. of Liturgical Music, Dubuque, Iowa	Rev. Bartholomew Sayles	Music	1949
Los Angeles City Col., Los Angeles, Cal.	Samuel R. Browne	Music	1947
	John C. Long	English	1947-51
	John M. May	English	1947-50
Los Angeles State Col. of App. Arts Sciences, Los Angeles, Cal.	James C. Williamson	Psychology	1948-
Loyola Univ. of L. A., Los Angeles, Cal.	A. Charles Duval	Physical Education	1948
	James Hobart Kirk	Sociology	1951
Mass. Inst. of Tech., Cambridge, Mass.	James B. Ames	Engineering (Research Assistant)	([5])
The Metropolitan Music School, Inc., New York City	Edgar R. Clark	Music	1947
	Alain L. Locke	Philosophy	1947
	Theodore (Teddy) Wilson	Music	1947
Michigan State Col., East Lansing, Mich.	David W. Dickson	English	1948
Mohawk College,[9] Utica, N.Y.	Ernest F. Stevenson	Chemistry	1947
New School for Social Research, New York City	Robert Blackburn	Art	Spring 1951
	Sterling Brown	English	Spring 1947
	Edgar R. Clark	Music	Spring 1946-47
	Kenneth B. Clark	Social Psychology	Spring 1951
	Arthur P. Davis	English	Spring 1947
	W. E. B. DuBois	Sociology	Fall 1948
	E. Franklin Frazier	Sociology	1947
	Alain L. Locke	Philosophy	Spring 1947
	Lawrence D. Reddick	History	Spring 1947
	Francis Smith	Library Science	1947
	Robert C. Weaver	Housing	Summer 1949 (in Europe)
N. Y. School of Social Work, New York City	E. Franklin Frazier	Sociology	1947
	Mrs. Alvin J. Martin	Social Work, Field Work	1949-
New York Univ., New York City	Anna A. Campbell	English	1946-48
	Mrs. Hortense S. Cochrane	Education	Summer 1949
	E. Franklin Frazier	Sociology	1947-50
	Alphonse Heningburg	Educational Sociology	1944-48
	Mrs. Estelle M. Osborne	Nursing Education	Summer 1945; 1950-
	Jewel Plummer	Biology	1945-50
	Ira De A. Reid	Education	1946-47
	Gerald A. Spencer	Dermatology and Syphilogy	1948-
	Nathaniel P. Tillman	English Education	Summer 1950
	Mrs. Sadie G. Washington	Teaching Fellow in Home Economics	1949-51
	Robert Weaver	Education	1945-51
	Matthew J. Whitehead	Education	1945-51
	Hale A. Woodruff	Art Education	Sept. 1946-49
Northwestern Univ., Evanston, Ill.	Edward Beasley	Pedriatrics	1937-
Notre Dame Col., South Euclid, Ohio	Bettye Brown	Art	Jan. 1947-51
Nursery Trg. School of Boston, Boston, Mass.	George Lythcott	Medicine	1947-51

TABLE 29 *(Continued)*

Institution	Name	Field of Instruction or Specialization[2]	Teachers Serving 1947-1951[3]
Oberlin Col., Oberlin, Ohio	Wade A. Ellis	Mathematics	1948
Ohio State Univ., Columbus, Ohio	John A. Davis	Political Science	1950-51
Olivet Col., Olivet, Mich.	Catherine Cater	English	1947-49
	Cornelius L. Golightly	Philosophy	1945-49
Pasadena City Col., Pasadena, Cal.	Jesse Moses	Social Science	1951
Phila. Divinity Sch., Philadelphia, Pa.	Rev. Edgar Charles Young	Old Testament Literature	1949
Queens Col., Flushing, N.Y.	Kenneth B. Clark	Psychology	1945-Jan. 1948
	Deborah C. Partridge	Education	1951-
Roosevelt Col., Chicago, Ill.	Thelma W. Brown	Music (Voice)	Sept. 1946-
	Edward Chandler	Chemistry	1945-
	St. Clair Drake	Sociology	1947-
	Alyce Graham	Psychology	1947
	Valarie F. Hill	Education	1948-
	Everett F. Mapp	Biology	1947
	Lewis A. McGee	Philosophy	1948
	Mrs. Charlemae Rollins	Library Science	1946-
	Harriet Trimmingham	Library Science[10]	1946-
	Edwin W. Turner	Physical Education	1947-
	Mrs. Gladys W. Turner	Library Science[10]	(8)
	Lorenzo D. Turner	English	1946-
	Harry Walker	Sociology	1948-
	Louis Washington	Sociology	1949-
Rutgers Univ., New Brunswick, N.J.	Aldrich B. Cooper	Microbiology	1942-
	Clyde Winkfield	Music (Piano)	1947-
St. John's Univ., Collegeville, Minn.	Frater Bernadine Patterson, O. S. B.	Classics	1950-
	Rev. Bartholomew Sayles, O. S. B.	Music	1947-
St. Louis Univ., St. Louis, Mo.	Mrs. Ray Douglas DuValle	Library Science	1950
	Merle B. Herriford	Medicine (Urology)	1950
	James Hobart Kirk	Sociology	June 1951-
	August T. Piper	Pediatrics	1951 51
	Alvin Walcott Rose	Sociology	1951
	Alvin Clifton Stewart[11]	Chemistry	1950
	A. N. Vaughn	Medicine (Surgery)	1949-
	H. H. Weathers	Medicine (Surgery)	1948
	Walter A. Younge	Medicine	1948
Sampson Col.[9] Geneva, N.Y.	Charles A. H. Benjamin	Romance Languages	1947
	Shelby T. Freeman, Jr.	Mathematics	1947
	Lestine Grant	—	1947
San Diego State Col., San Diego, Cal.	Leslie Pinkney Hill	Consultant Inter-Cultural Relations	1947
	Wendell R. Lipscomb	Biology	Feb.-June 1947
San Fran. State Col., San Francisco, Cal.	Katherine Flippin	Child Care Center	1949-
	Helen Hatchett	Child Care Center	1947-
	Paul F. Lawrence[12]	Educational Sociology	Feb. 1, 1952
	Seaton W. Manning	Social Science	Spring 1949-50; 1951-52
	Gloria Romine	Asst. Music Librarian	1950-
Schauffler Col. of Religion & Social Work, Cleveland, Ohio	Alice Rose	Physical Education	1947-49
Sch. of Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, Mass.	John Wilson	Oil Painting	Sept. 1949-June 1950
Seton Hall Col., South Orange, N.J.	Marco A. Baeza	Marketing	1951-
	Francis M. Hammond	Philosophy	1946-
Sheil Sch. of Social Studies, Chicago, Ill.	Dora B. Somerville	Education	1950
Simmons Col., Boston, Mass.	William A. Hinton	Medicine	1920-
	Mrs. Mary Parker Johnson	Biology	1948-
Smith Col., Northampton, Mass.	Adelaide C. Hill	Sociology	1945-47
Springfield Col., Springfield, Mass.	Harold Amos	Biology	1947-48
Stanford Univ., Stanford, Cal.	David Blackwell	Mathematics	Sept. 1950-Aug. 1951
State Teachers Col. of N.J., Trenton, N.J.	Beatrice H. Daniels	Testing and Remedial Instruction Demonstration School	1948-49
State Univ. of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa	Phillip G. Hubbard	Engineering (Electronics)	Feb. 1946-
	George R. Ragland, Jr.	Social Science	1951-
	Howard Thurman	Religion	1946; 1947; 1948 (8)
Syracuse Univ., Syracuse, N.Y.	James Burney	Zoology	1948
	Gladys Edna Cooper	Home Economics	(4)
	William Countryman	Remedial Reading	1950
	Julius Horace Hughes	Education	1950
	Charles Vert Willie	Sociology	1945-
Teachers Col. of City of Boston, Boston, Mass.	Emma Taylor	—	1949-
Tufts Col., Medford, Mass.	Charles D. Bonner	Medicine	1951-
	Ronald Lovell	Oral Pediatric	1947
Univ. of Akron, Akron, Ohio	Raymond K. Brown	Sociology	1945-
Univ. of Bridgeport, Bridgeport, Conn.	William B. Pratt	Romance Languages	1949-51
	Arthur D. Wright	Sociology	

TABLE 29 *(Continued)*

Institution	Name	Field of Instruction or Specialization[2]	Teachers Serving 1947-1951[3]
Univ. of California, Berkeley, Cal.	Joseph T. Gier	Electrical Engineering	1946-
Univ. of Chicago,[13] Chicago, Ill.	Nathaniel O. Calloway	Medicine (Pharmacology)	([5])
	Allison Davis	Education	1942-
	Abram L. Harris	Economics	1946-
	Langston Hughes	Literature (Resident Poet)	1949
	William M. Jones	Medicine (Surgery)	1946-
	Julian H. Lewis	Medicine	—
	W. Robert Ming, Jr.	Law	1946-
	Robert Thornton	Physics	1948
Univ. of Connecticut, Storrs, Conn.	Virginia C. Davison	Physics	Sept. 1951-
	Sara M. Kiston	Home Economics	Aug. 1944-June 1948
Univ. of Denver, Denver, Colo.	W. Miller Barbour	Sociology	1948-
Univ. of Illinois, Urbana and Chicago, Ill.	Paul P. Boswell	Medicine (Dermatology)	1944-
	Roosevelt Brooks	Medicine (Ophthalmology)	1933-
	Nathaniel O. Calloway[14]	Medicine (Internal)	1945-
	Earl W. Renfroe	Dentistry (Orhtodontia)	1946-
	Helen R. Rhetta	Medicine (Clinical)	1944-
	Ralph Scull	Medicine (Dermatology)	1947-49
	Theodore R. Sherrod	Pharmacology	1941-
	J. D. Solomon	Biochemistry	1947-48
	Harold W. Woodson	Biochemistry	1942-49
	Ruth Ellen Yancey	Staff Nurse	1944-
Univ. of Massachusetts, Amherst, Mass.	Edwin D. Driver	Sociology	1948
Univ. of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.	Edward J. Anderson	Dental Surgery	1950-
	Charles J. (Baker) Botero	Shop Technician	1948-
	Marjorie Lee Browne	Teaching Fellow	1947-49
	Broadus N. Butler	Philosophy	1949-50
	Robert H. Davage	Psychology	1949-
	Allison Davis	Sociology	1949-50
	John D. D. Agyeman Dickson	Geography	1949-
	Hazel Garrison	Botany	1950-51
	Ralph M. Gibson	Psychology	1946-1947; 1951-
	Charles B. Lee	Zoology	1948-51
	Raleigh Morgan, Jr.	French	1950-51
	Paul Poston	Business	1947-48
	James A. Randall	Sociology	1951
	Alfred Stevenson	Speech	1948
	David L. Stratmon	Research Assistant	1951
Univ. of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn.	Jean Turner Goins	Student Counselor	1949-50
	Ruby B. Pernell	Sociology	1948-
	Forrest O. Wiggins	Philosophy	1946-
Univ. of Nebraska, Lincoln, Neb.	Whitney Young	Social Work	Summer 1951-
Univ. of Notre Dame, South Bend, Ind.	Lois G. Dozier	Librarian	1947-
Univ. of Penn., Philadelphia, Pa.	William F. Fontaine	Philosophy	1947-
	Mrs. Laure Drake Nichols	Social Casework	1950-
	Arthur Thomas	Medicine	1946
	Marechal-Neil E. Young	Social Casework	1949-51
Univ. of Southern Cal., Los Angeles, Cal.	E. Franklin Frazier	Sociology	Summer 1948
Univ. of Toledo, Toledo, Ohio	Constance Heslip	Social Science	1931-
	Richard Huston	Athletics	1950-
	Garfield E. Weathers	Sociology	1948
Univ. of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.	Mrs. Pauline R. Coggs	Sociology	1945-47
	Mrs. Maggie B. Daniels	English	1946-47
	Betty Hinkson	Romance Language	1948-49
Utah State Agricultural Col., Logan, Utah	Miss Rhoda Jordan	Drama	1951
Vanport Col., Portland, Ore.	Edwin C. Berry	Sociology (Extension Center)	1947-
Walter Hervey Jr. Col., New York, N.Y.	Mark Thaxton	Science	1947-51
Washington Univ., St. Louis, Mo.	Julian Blache	Pathology	1949-
	Arthur C. Cary	Physics	1951-
	Conrad H. Cheek	Chemistry	1949-51
	G. A. Gaikins	Surgery (Clinical)	1949-
	Charles W. Hargrave	Chemistry	1949-
	Ruth Harris	Education	Summer 1950, 51
	Helen Nash	Pediatrics (Clinical)	1949-
	Ernest Simms	Surgery	1949-
	William H. Sinkler	Surgery (Clinical)	1950-
	William L. Smiley	Obstetrics and Gynecology (Clinical)	1950-
	Preston T. Talbert	Chemistry	1951-
	Edward B. Williams	Medicine (Clinical)	1949-
Wayne Univ., Detroit, Mich.	Esther H. Benjamin	Nursing	1951-
	Charles W. Buggs	Bacteriology	1943-49
	Sylvia Massenburg	Chemistry	1946-49
	Paul L. Posten	Mathematics	1949-
	Beulah T. Whitby	Social Work	1938-

TABLE 29 *(Continued)*

Institution	Name	Field of Instruction or Specialization[1]	Teachers Serving 1947-1951[1]
Wellesley Col., Wellesley, Mass.	William Cousins	Sociology	1949-
Western Michigan Col. of Educ., Kalamazoo, Mich.	T. C. Gothran	Sociology	Summer 1950
Western Reserve Univ., Cleveland, Ohio	Stanley E. Brown	Medicine (Otolaryngology)	1947-
	Armen G. Evans	Medicine (Pediatrics)	1947-
	Charles H. Garvin	Medicine (Genito-Urinary Surgery)	1947-
	Middleton H. Lambright	Medicine (Surgery)	1947-
William Penn Col., Oskaloosa, Iowa	Mrs. Madeline C. Foreman	Biology	1945-48
	Roland Sorenson	History	1948
Willimantic State Teachers Col., Willimantic, Conn.	Cora Moore	Education	Sept. 1950-May 1951
	Juliette V. Phifer	Education	1948-
Wilson Jr. Col., Chicago, Ill.	Cecil Lewis	English	1950-
	Sylvesta C. Scales	Adult Education	1951
	Melvin Sikes	Counseling	1949
Women's Medical Col. of Penn., Philadelphia, Pa.	Mildred Mitchell (Bateman)	Medicine	Oct. 1948
Yeshiva Univ., New York City	Alphonse Heningburg	Education	1949

AGENCIES AND FOUNDATIONS

National Scholarship Service and Fund for Negro Students (1947):[1] 31 West 110 St., New York 26, N. Y. Harry J. Carman, Chairman; Rev. James H. Robinson, Secy.-Treas.; Richard L. Plaut, Exec. Vice-Chairman. A social welfare agency, supported by grants from foundations, allocations from college campus chest drives, and individual contributions, it was organized by seven college presidents for the broad purpose of increasing opportunities for qualified Negroes to obtain higher education in interracial colleges. At the present time, there are 165 college presidents who serve on its advisory board.

Its purpose is to help academically qualified Negro students obtain admission and scholarship assistance at institutions of their choice and to help them make that choice. The Service brings together the large group of colleges who welcome Negro applicants and the thousands of Negro students who need to know how to avail themselves of existing opportunities. The need for this kind of service program lies in the appallingly low percentage of Negro students at nonsegregated colleges. They comprise less than 1% of the total enrollment, although over 10% of the national population is Negro.

Some reasons for this condition are: (1) Two-thirds of all Negro Americans who live in the South receive a poor to mediocre elementary and secondary education; (2) most Negro students in the South and North alike lack the money for a college education; (3) many academically qualified Negroes do not know that both the administrations and the student bodies of several hundred nonsegregated colleges in the North, Middle-West, and West welcome their applications; (4) they do not know that these colleges and universities award over $14,000,000 worth of scholarships annually, for most of which Negroes are equally eligible with all other; (5) many students lack the know-how and where-and-when of making application for admission for scholarships.

The state of Negro education in the South is a deep-seated national problem far beyond the capacity of any private organization to resolve. The agency is concerned with the last four factors.

A Counseling and Referral Service leading towards admission to, and scholarship aid at, the colleges and universities in the nonsegregated states is the basic tool of the agency. The Negro student is offered general orientation and advice on choosing and gaining admission, with special attention to whether the college chosen or some other source awards suffi-

[1] Source: National Scholarship Service and Fund for Negro Students.

ciently large scholarships for which he is qualified and eligible. The agency works with more than 12,000 high schools throughout the country. Information about admission and scholarship opportunities at more than 200 interracial institutions is made available to their students.

A Supplementary Scholarship Fund has been established to supplement college scholarships, which are often awarded in amounts insufficient to meet the total financial needs of students. Supplementary scholarships are awarded to selected southern students who must go the farthest from home at the greatest expense to attend nonsegregated colleges. Some funds are also available to meet the needs of students from the North attending specified colleges where expenses are unusually high. Many such students are unable to take advantage of admission and scholarship opportunities which they have won, for the lack of a few hundred dollars. An average of $400 per student per year can make the difference. This the agency provides whenever possible.

The Field Service is carried out by the agency's representatives, who visit college campuses all over the country. Staff visits are also made to high schools, first, to explain the service more fully, to encourage the cooperation of guidance counselors, and to recruit applicants, and, later, to work with individual students.

The Private School Program is a limited attempt to help some of the large numbers of Negro students in the South who would otherwise reach their senior year in high school with inadequate preparation for college. To attack this problem the agency has enlisted the cooperation of over 40 leading preparatory schools. These accept applications from qualified Negroes on an equal basis with all others and offer, within the school's means, full or partial scholarships to those whom they accept for admission, making it possible for some outstanding students from the South to receive better secondary-school preparation.

The United Negro College Fund (1943): 22 E. 54th St., New York 22, N.Y. F. D. Patterson, Pres.; George H. Burchum, Treas.; W. J. Trent, Jr., Exec. Dir.[1] As the nation's only organization of its kind to date, the United Negro College Fund has won a distinctive place for itself. It has earned widespread recognition, not only for having introduced an entirely new formula for the financing of private higher education, but for having demonstrated in the relatively short period of its existence the soundness of its unique cooperative plan.

Chartered in 1944, the Fund is a kind of educational community chest. It has a participating membership of 32 private accredited colleges and universities located in 12 states, ranging from Pennsylvania to Texas, which serve an average of 25,000 students annually. Through the Fund, these 32 institutions make one united appeal each year for public support of their operating expenses. The amount sought nationally represents approximately 10% of their budgets, and since its first campaign the Fund has raised over $8,000,000 for its members.

The idea originated with Dr. F. D. Patterson, President of Tuskegee Institute, in 1943. At that time, all privately supported institutions of higher learning were feeling the pinch of rising costs and declining income. For the Negro colleges of small endowment the situation was particularly grave. In his concern for their future, Dr. Patterson called publicly for group action, in a newspaper article which appeared in the Jan. 30, 1943, *Pittsburgh Courier* (Pa.). Written as an open letter to other Negro college presidents, this article stressed the importance of insuring the survival of these colleges, pointing out that they had "carried the brunt of our educational effort for the better part of this experience," and adding that they were "still educating nearly half of those who received college training." He proposed that these institutions "pool their small monies . . . and make a united appeal to the national conscience."

[1] Source: W. J. Trent, Jr., Executive Director, The United Negro College Fund.

The interest created by the article resulted in a series of meetings of college presidents, foundation directors, and other educatonal authorities, and finally in the organization of the United Negro College Fund in October 1943.

There were those, however, who wondered at the audacity of the venture, even while they applauded its enterprising spirit. For not only was the idea of seeking financial support from the general public for private education wholly new and untried, but the nation then still at war. America's response to the first appeal of the 27 colleges and universities that made up the Fund in 1944 more than justified the vision and faith of Dr. Patterson and the other presidents. Contributions came from individuals in every part of the country, from philanthropic foundations, business firms and corporations both large and small, from church groups and labor organizations, and even from members of the armed forces abroad. That first effort resulted in $765,567.63. Each year since, over one-million dollars has been raised through the Fund's nation-wide campaigns, now conducted in more than 70 cities and towns.

Since its beginning, the United Negro College Fund has had the approval and active support of such distinguished Americans as John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Thomas A. Morgan, Winthrop W. Aldrich, Claude A. Barnett, Jesse Jones, Dr. Peter Marshall Murray, Harvey S. Firestone, Jr., William Green, Phillip Murray, C. C. Spaulding, William Dean Embree, W. C. Buford, T. S. Peterson, Mrs. Chauncey L. Waddell, Dr. Channing H. Tobias, and many other leaders in our national life.

Some measure of the effectiveness of the Fund's financial aid may be taken from the fact that nine of the original member colleges which came into the Fund with a "B" rating are now rated as class "A" institutions. The money, used for such items as scholarship aid, faculty salaries, teaching, and laboratory and library equipment, not only helps the colleges meet their annual operating expenses but enables them to improve and expand their educational services. By helping to train more sound Negro leadership and by bringing together Negroes and whites, northerners and southerners, to work harmoniously toward a common goal, the Fund is making a positive contribution to greater interracial understanding.

In its capacity as an agency of public information, the Fund has served to focus national attention on the importance of the work now being done by the private Negro colleges and their potential for the future. Thus it paved the way for a new and vital part of its program for strengthening its member colleges, the recently launched five-year Capital Funds effort.

Opened officially on March 5, 1951, with the announcement of a $5,000,000 gift presented by John D. Rockefeller, Jr., the Capital Funds campaign will seek $25,000,000 to be used for building purposes by the 32 united colleges and universities. Commenting on this second important step taken by the member colleges under the leadership of the Fund's founder and president, the *New York Times* stated in its editorial columns that the first gift of $5,000,000 by Mr. Rockefeller to this important venture was not notable for the sum alone, but that "in a time when the role of freedom's champion has been given to the United States, the gift is a moving example of faith in American democracy, whose precept is equality of opportunity for all."

Bill Robinson Foundation (1951): home Office, 313-A N. 2nd St., Richmond, Va. A nonprofit organization to perpetuate the memory of Bill "Bojangles" Robinson. It proposes to improve "the social and living conditions of minors, and to promote the well-being of minors mentally, morally and socially."

Bureau for Intercultural Education (1939): 1697 Broadway, N.Y. 19, N.Y. Types of services include: Service to public schools (from 1936 to 1943 in-service courses were given to 1500 teachers in the N.Y. public schools alone in the techniques of intercultural education); development of techniques through experiments in selected schools, making lessons learned available through the Bureau's publications; and summer workshops in intercultural education sponsored and directed at a number of colleges and universities.

Carnegie Corp. of N.Y. (1911): original endowment $125,000,000; 522 Fifth Ave.,

N.Y. 18, N.Y. Established by Andrew Carnegie to advance and diffuse knowledge and understanding among the people of the U.S. and the British Dominions and colonies. Recent grants have been chiefly to library service, the arts, and educational and scientific research. It operates through colleges, universities, national organizations, and professional and learned societies.

Carnegie Foundation for Advancement of Teaching (1905): original endowment $10,000,000; 522 Fifth Ave., N.Y. 18, N.Y. It provides "retiring pensions without regard to race, sex, creed or color, for teachers of universities, colleges and technical schools in the United States and Canada" and aims "in general to do and perform all things necessary to encourage, uphold, and dignify the profession of the teacher and the cause of higher education." During the period 1947-51, the Foundation set aside $235,000 toward setting up a five-year experimental cooperative grant-in-aid program for teachers in a selected group of Negro colleges in the Southeastern states, plus expenditures to programs of other Negro organizations and educational institutions.

Florina Lasker Fellowship Fund (1951): original endowment $25,000; The United Negro College Fund, 22 E. 54 St., N.Y. 22, N.Y. This Fund was set up by Miss Loula D. Lasker with a grant of $25,000 from a special trust designated in her late sister's will for social, civic, scientific and educational purposes. Annual fellowships of $2,000 and $1,000 are awarded to two women graduates from among the graduates of the 32 private, accredited colleges of the United Negro College Fund.

Ford Foundation (1936): endowment (Dec. 31, 1949) $232,000,000; Buhl Bldg., Detroit 21, Mich. The purpose is "to receive and administer funds for scientific, educational and charitable purposes." Five general areas are defined: (1) activities that promise significant contributions to world peace; (2) those that safeguard American freedoms in all fields; (3) those that seek to advance the economic well-being of people everywhere; (4) education, including a much-needed aim to improve the quality and quantity of teachers and to develop generally educated students; (5) to increase the knowledge of factors which influence or determine human behavior, emotionally, technologically, psychologically, and medically. It began to function in 1950 after 14 years' existence.

General Education Board (1902): original grant $129,209,117; 49 W. 49 St., N.Y. 19, N.Y. By its generous contributions to Negro education, and more recently to programs looking toward the improvement of race relations and the lifting of the general level of life in the southern states, the General Education Board is an important factor in the field of race relations. It was endowed by John D. Rockefeller with the stated object of "promoting education within the United States without distinction of race, sex or creed." Its present program concentrates especially on graduate work and aid to a few strong educational centers. It emphasizes instruction in fields related to economic development of the South; aids research in the social and natural sciences, humanities, and agriculture, and promotes training of personnel and improvement of library service. The Board "aids development of undergraduate schools and helps reinforce teaching and personnel in public schools."

Houston Endowment, Inc. (1937): Box 1414, Houston 1, Texas. Organized under the laws of Texas and endowed by Jesse H. Jones, former Secy. of Commerce, and Mrs. Jones. It purposes to support charitable, educational, and religious undertakings. Scholarships are administered and the grants are known as the "Jesse H. Jones Scholarships."

John Hay Whitney Foundation (1946): 30 Rockefeller Plaza, N.Y. 20, N.Y. Purposes: "(1) to promote the development of knowledge and the application thereof to the improvement of social welfare, and to that end to conduct and to assist investigation, study, research, experiment and the dissemination of information in the fields of medical science, social science and social welfare, and (2) to give aid and assistance to organizations and institutions which are organized and operate exclusively for religious, charitable, scientific, literary, educational or other benevolent purposes and are exempt from taxation." In 1949 this Foundation announced Opportunity Fellowships for Young Americans whose racial or cultural backgrounds have hampered their opportunity for personal advancement, with Dr. Robert C. Weaver as director.

John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation (1925): original endowment $3,000,000; 551 Fifth Ave., N.Y. 17, N.Y. Fellowships are granted to citizens and permanent residents of the U.S. to assist research in any field of knowledge and creative work in any of the fine arts. Fellows must have demonstrated unusual capacity for productive scholarship or unusual creative ability in the fine arts. The grants are made for varying periods, depending on the time needed by Fellows. The sum of $3,000 a year is usual. A limited number of fellowships are also offered to some foreign students for work in the U.S.

Juilliard Musical Foundation (1920): original endowment $12,000,000; 31 Nassau St., N.Y. 5, N.Y. Maintains the Julliard School of Music, aids worthy students to complete their education, and provides entertainment for the general public.

Kresge Foundation (1924): original endowment $1,557,376; 2727 Second Ave., Detroit 32, Mich. Created for "the promotion of eleemosynary, philanthropic, and charitable means of any or all of the means of human progress."

Milbank Memorial Fund (1905): original endowment $3,000,000; 40 Wall St., N.Y. 5, N.Y. Established by Mrs. Elizabeth Milbank Anderson as a memorial to her parents. Purpose: To improve the physical, mental, and moral condition of humanity and generally to advance charitable and benevolent objectives; to assist and promote agencies in the field of public health and medicine, education, social welfare, and research, with emphasis on preventive activities. With additional gifts, Mrs. Anderson had increased the original endowment to $9,315,175 in 1921, the year of her death.

National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis (1938): 120 Broadway, N.Y. 5, N.Y. Founded by President Franklin D. Roosevelt to fight infantile paralysis. Funds are obtained through voluntary contributions to the annual "March

of Dimes" drive held during last two weeks in January. Of funds thus raised, half goes to the National Foundation and half to local chapters for care and treatment of polio patients and for aid during epidemics. Foundation does its work through institutions throughout the country, with grants for investigations on the cause, prevention, and cure of polio.

National Phyllis Wheatley Foundation, Inc. (1950): original endowment $25,000; The Phyllis Wheatley Home, 4450 Cedar Ave., Cleveland Ohio. The Foundation has established two $5,000 scholarships named in memory of Lida Russell Hunter of Lexington, Ky., and the late Robert A. Penn, Cleveland, Ohio. Objective is to advance training in vocational education, with emphasis on home economics, cosmetology, nurse training, commercial education, and music. Raised to $30,122.12 in 1951, Miss Jane E. Hunter, founder, announced scholarships would be issued in 1954.

Phelps-Stokes Fund (1911): original endowment $936,000; 101 Park Ave., N.Y. 17, N.Y. The Fund has devoted its major attention to Negro education and race relations in the U.S. and Africa, and the improvement of housing conditions in New York City. It has sponsored the University Commission on Race Relations; the Commision on Interracial Cooperation; the Committee on Negro Americans in Defense Industries; the Committee on Africa, the War, and Peace Aims; and various interracial institutes. The Fund is now especially concerned with advancing projects in the interest of improving training of Negro ministers, in promoting mutually sympathetic race relations through education, and in the work of advancing education in Liberia.

The Rockefeller Foundation (1913): original endowment $182,814,000; 49 W. 49 St., N.Y. 20, N.Y. Purpose: to promote the well-being of mankind throughout the world, through the advancement of knowledge in specific fields, especially the medical sciences, the natural sciences, public health, social sciences, and the humanities. Its activities are mainly confined to the support of other agencies and to the training, through post-doctoral fellowships, of competent personnel.

Rosenwald Fund (Julius Rosenwald) (1917): original endowment $20,000,000; Chicago, Ill. Ceased operation June 30, 1948. In operation 31 years, this Fund expended some $22,500,000 on varied projects, ranging from rural schools for Negroes, to coveted fellowships for writers, artists, musicians, scientists, and educators of all races. The money came from the capital and interest on the original endowment made of 227,784 shares of Sears, Roebuck & Company stock. Rosenwald specified that returns from the funds set aside for this purpose be spent within 25 years after his death. Negro colleges, especially Howard, Dillard, and Fisk Universities and the six schools of the Atlanta Federation of Colleges received $5,000,000 of this sum. Another $5,184,381 went to stimulate the establishment of 5,357 Negro public and rural schools in 15 southern states. In fellowships, $2,000,000 has benefited 600 Negroes and 250 Whites.

Russell Sage Foundation (1907): original endowment $15,000,000; 130 E. 22 St., N.Y. 10, N.Y. Purpose: To promote the improvement of social and living conditions in the U.S. by studying social conditions and methods of social work; interpreting the findings; making available the information through publications, conferences, and other means; and seeking to stimulate action for social betterment.

Sidney Hillman Foundation (1948); original endowment $1,000,000; 15 Union Square, N.Y. 3, N.Y. Created in memory of the late president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, CIO. Awards will be distributed yearly for 25 years to schools motivated by the aims of the late union leader and humanitarian, who died in 1946. It allocates funds for scholarships, grants-in-aid, merit awards, and other prizes. It seeks out excellence and encourages it in the fields of enlightened labor-management relations, race relations, and world peace, including achievement or efforts in related educational, economic, and political fields.

Sigmund Livingston Memorial Fund (1947); 212 Fifth Ave., N.Y. 10, N.Y. Maintained by voluntary contributions. Allocates fellowships to selected universities having graduate social science departments. The universities appoint the Fellows.

Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc. (1946); 822 Perdido St., New Orleans 12, La. Through its organ, *The Southern Patriot*, conferences, surveys, etc., this Fund keeps the public informed on current trends in education, race relations, and other social and economic problems, in order to eliminate racial discrimination by educational methods.

The Southern Education Foundation, Inc. (1937); original endowment $2,310,728; 913 Cypress St., N.E., Atlanta 5, Ga. This Foundation is composed of four funds as follows: The John F. Slater Fund (1882); The George Peabody Fund (1918); The Anna T. Jeanes Fund (1907); The Virginia Randolph Fund (1943). The purpose of all is to improve the educational and living conditions of the Negro race. At present, the chief activity is aid in support of some 506 supervisors of Negro rural schools.

W. C. Handy Foundation for the Blind, Inc.; established 1949 (reorganized 1950); 112 E. 19 St., N.Y. 3, N.Y. A nation-wide agency to aid the blind and particularly the Negro blind, established by William C. Handy, composer. Supported by contributions. Hon. Miles A. Paige, Exec. Secy.

17
The Church and Religious Work

DENOMINATIONAL organizations among Negroes started because Negroes desired larger participation than the organized Churches once allowed them. The first local churches were formed in the latter half of the eighteenth century in Virginia, Pennsylvania, Georgia, New York, and Maryland. In 1816, the African Methodist Episcopal Church was established and elected its first bishop to preside over the denomination. In 1820, the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church was established. Both patterned their organizations after the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which they had formerly been members.

No religious denomination is designated "The Negro Church." Denominations are called "Baptist," "Methodist," "African," "Primitive," "Holiness," and the like. Nor are local churches, so far as is known, called "Negro." The term "Negro Church" is simply a convenient way to designate that segment of the Christian Church set apart by the slowly vanishing American pattern of racial segregation, emphasizing the racial rather than the historical and theological backgrounds of denominations.

Transplanted from Europe, many denominations have a history of bitterness, misunderstanding, persecution, and hair-splitting biblical interpretations in which Negroes had no part. As a matter of fact, Negroes do not have the bitterness against Jews which many white Christians have, both in Europe and America. The African Negro was never involved in the economic battles fought in Europe against Jews. On the contrary, mutual experience of mistreatment as minorities in America has brought Negroes and Jews into close fellowship, notwithstanding theological differences. Negro Protestants do not have the suspicion and hatred against Catholics held by many other churchmen. There are no wars of Reformation or Inquisition in their racial memory. Tirades against Jews or Catholics are seldom heard in Negro churches.

Three main purposes for which all Negro denominations work bring Negroes together: (1) they worship God in their own way, a God who is the Father of Negroes also; (2) they encourage and inspire Negroes to live the good life, which includes improvement in morals, social life, education, health, housing, politics, business, and recreation, as well as worship (in this task, the dynamic idea of "getting to heaven," has undoubtedly been the greatest motivating force for better living on earth); (3) the "Negro Church" preaches practical Christian brotherhood and strives to have the Negro included in that brotherhood. Regardless of theoretical differences, all Negro Churches easily unite to urge American acceptance of the Negro as a Christian brother through economic, political, civic, and social justice. Thus the "Negro Church" has laid the spiritual foundation for many fraternal, business, civic, and political movements. Strange as it may seem, the "Negro Church" is founded more largely on a sociological than on a theological basis.

STATISTICS ON NEGRO CHURCHES

There are no complete statistics on Negro churches because most of them do not keep accurate records. Churches required to make a per capita financial report to a central authority with power to remove the pastor are apt to report the minimum number of members, while those churches which have no such responsibilitiy may

report maximum membership. The U.S. Census is therefore the best authority.[1]

The reports of the Census show that in 1906, 36,563 Negro churches were reported; in 1916, 39,592; in 1926, 42,585; and in 1936, 38,303. In 1936, there were 256 religious bodies in the United States: 59 were demonimations having Negro churches; 33 were exclusively Negro, that is, had no churches except Negro churches, and 26 had one or more Negro churches among so-called white religious bodies.

The Census of 1936 showed that at least 7,000,000 Negroes did not belong to any church. The largest membership of Negro Churches is found in the South. By size of state membership they are: Georgia, Alabama, Texas, North Carolina, Mississippi, Louisiana, South Carolina, Virginia, and Arkansas. The following northern and southern States have over 100,000 Negro members each: Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Florida, New York, Illinois, and Ohio. However, in the states of Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, South Carolina, Arkansas, Kentucky, and Tennessee, Negro church membership is less than half the total Negro population, as is the case in all northern states. In Ohio, Church membership is about 40% of the Negro population; in Illinois and New York, approximately 25%.

Denominations Belonging to the "Negro Church"

Information concerning denominations of the "Negro Church" is taken from the Bureau of the Census, *Religious Bodies—1936*, published in 1941; the *Year Book of American Churches* for 1951, edited by George F. Ketcham, and latest published reports and information furnished by executives of the several denominations and other religious organizations:

The African Methodist Episcopal Church

This church started in Philadelphia, Pa. in 1787. The denomination was formed in Philadelphia in 1816 and extended throughout the North before the Civil War, after which it made great progress in the South. Since 1887, it has also operated in Africa. In 1950 it had 7,265 churches; inclusive membership, 1,166,301. Membership 13 years of age and over, 867,035; African and foreign membership, 100,000. Estimated total membership, 1,166,301. General Conference, quadrennial.

OFFICERS: Chairman, Bishops' Council, Bishop John A. Gregg, 1150 Washington Blvd., Kansas City, Kans.; Secy., Bishops' Council, Bishop Sherman L. Greene, 1212 Fountain Drive, Atlanta, Ga.: Chief Secy. of Gen'l. Conference, Rev. Russell Brown, 4000 Cook Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

BISHOPS: Dist. 1, D. Ward Nichols, 209 Edgecomb Ave., New York, N.Y.; Dist. 2, L. H. Hemmingway, 1620 15 St., N.W., Washington, D.C.; Dist. 3, A. J. Allen, 2193 E. 89 St., Cleveland, Ohio; Dist. 4, George W. Baber, 110 E. Boston Blvd., Detroit, Mich.; Dist. 5, D. O. Walker, Wilberforce, Ohio; Dist. 6, S. L. Greene, Morris Brown Col., Atlanta, Ga.; Dist. 7, F. M. Reid, Allen Univ., Columbia, S.C.; Dist. 8, M. H. Davis, 1226 Druid Hill Ave., Baltimore, Md.; Dist. 9, W. A. Fountain, 242 Blvd., N.E., Atlanta, Ga.; Dist. 10, Joseph Gomez, Paul Quinn Col., Waco, Texas; Dist. 11, J. A. Gregg, Edward Waters Col., Jacksonville, Fla.; Dist. 12, Richard R. Wright, Jr., 2118 Cross St., Little Rock, Ark.; Dist. 13, J. H. Clayborn, 1800 Marshall St., Little Rock, Ark.; Dist. 14, Carey A. Gibbs, Monrovia, Liberia, W. Africa; Dist. 15, I. H. Bonner, 28 Walmer Road, Woodstock, Capetown, S. Africa; Dist. 16, W. R. Wilkes, Atlanta, Ga.; Dist. 17, I. H. Bonner; Reverdy C. Ransom, Director, Bureau of Research and History; Noah W. Williams (Retired).

GENERAL OFFICERS: Business Manager, A.M.E. Book Concern, Rev. P. C. Williams, 716 S. 19th St., Philadelphia, Pa.; Ed., *Christian Recorder* and *Western Christian Recorder*, Rev. Fred Hughes, 716 S. 19 St., Philadelphia, Pa.; Secy.-Treas., Dept. of Missions, Rev. L. L. Berry, 112 W. 120 St., New York, N.Y.; Secy.-Treas., Dept. of Finance, Dr. A. S. Jackson, 1541 14 St., N.W., Washington, D.C.; Secy.-Treas., Dept. of Educ., Dr. E. A. Adams, 2113 Lady St., Columbia, S.C.; Ed., *A.M.E. Church Review*, Dr. J. S. Brookens, 509 Weinacker Ave., Mobile, Ala.; Dept. of Religious Educ., Dr. S. S. Morris, Direc., 414 8th Ave., S., Nashville, Tenn.; Secy.-Treas., Sunday School Union, Dr. E. A. Selby, 414 8th Ave., S., Nashville, Tenn.; Secy., Dept. of Religious Educ., Dr. C. W. Abington, 414 8th Ave., S., Nashville, Tenn.; Dept. of Church Extension, Dr. P. W. Rogers, 1535 14 St., N.W. Washington, D.C.; Ed., *Southern Christian Recorder*, Dr. E. C. Hatcher, 414 8th Ave., S., Nashville, Tenn.; Secy.-Treas., Dept. of Pensions, Dr. J. E. Beard, 414 8th Ave., S., Nashville, Tenn.; American Bible Society, Rev. V. C. Hodges, 1373 E. Blvd., Cleveland 4, Ohio; Connectional Woman's Missionary Society, Pres., Mrs. Anne E. Heath, Treas., Mrs. Nora W. Link, 716 S. 19 St., Philadelphia, Pa.; Ed., *Woman's Missionary Recorder*, Mrs. A. B.

[1] *The United States Census of Religious Bodies—1936*, contains the latest Government figures on churches in the U.S. See The *Negro Year Book 1947* for 1936 figures.

Williams, Jacksonville, Fla.; Dept. of Evangelism, Direc., Dr. E. J. Odom, 716 S. 19 St., Philadelphia, Pa.; Supt. of Young People's Dept., Missionary Society, Mrs. Alma A. Polk, 3103 Center Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church

This Church was started in New York at "Mother Zion Church" in 1796. The New York and several other Churches broke away from the Methodist Episcopal Church and organized in 1821, setting up their own first conference in Philadelphia.

Church membership 758,158; number of churches 3,060; number of ordained Elders, 3,500. Gen'l. Secy. R. Farley Fisher writes: "During this quadrennium. we have carried on an extensive building program . . . costing more than $3,000,000. To standardize some of our schools on the Foreign Field, East and West Gold Coast Conferences, Africa, we have raised more than $53,000. Church property is valued at more than $22,000,000. In the field of education, we have contributed more than $5,000,000. The director of the Bureau of Evangelism is doing much constructive work with the ministers of the church." This shows the progress which can be made.

BISHOPS: Dist. 1, Benjamin G. Shaw,[1] 1210 N. Charles St., Birmingham, Ala.; Dist. 2, William Jacob Walls, 4736 S. Parkway, Chicago, Ill.; Dist. 3, John W. Martin, 4550 S. Michigan Blvd., Chicago, Ill.; Dist. 4, Cameron C. Alleyne, 5861 Haverford Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.; Dist. 5, William C. Brown, 527 W. Jefferson Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.; Dist. 6, William W. Slade, 410 E. First St., Charlotte, N.C.; Dist. 7, Buford F. Gordon, 527 Carmel St. Charlotte, N.C.; Dist. 8, Frank W. Alstork,[1] 622 Keefer Place, N.W., Washington, D.C.; Dist. 9, Edgar B. Watson,[1] 515 Bennett St., Greensboro, N.C.; Dist. 10, James Clair Taylor, 353 Boyd St. ,Memphis, Tenn.; Dist. 11, Raymond L. Jones, 916 W. Horah St., Salisbury, N.C.; Dist. 12, Hampton T. Medford, 715 Randolph St., N.W., Washington, D.C.

GENERAL OFFICERS: Gen'l. Secy.-Auditor, Rev. R. Farley Fisher; Financial Secy., Rev. George F. Hall; Mgr. of the Publication House, Rev. William A. Blackwell, III; Ed., *Star of Zion*, Rev. Walter R. Lovell; Ed., *Quarterly Review*, Rev. David H. Bradley; Secy., Brotherhood Pension, Home Missions & Relief, Rev. Herbert B. Shaw; Secy. Christian Educ., Dr. James W. Eichelberger; Secy. Church Extension, Mr. Daniel W. Andrews; Direc. of Evangelism, Rev. W. S. Dacon; Secy.-Treas., Foreign Missions, Rev. Daniel C. Pope; Pres. of Livingstone Col., Dr. W. J. Trent; Ed., Church School Literature, Dr. J. S. Nathaniel Tross.

OFFICERS: WOMEN'S HOME AND FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY: Pres., Mrs. Rosa L. Weller; Vice-Pres., Missouri A. Moore; Exec. Secy., Emma B. Watson; Recording Secy., Cynthia G. Waff; Treas., Julia Baum Shaw; Secy., Young Women, Willie M. Bascom; Supt., Buds of Promise, Edra Mae Hilliard; Secy., Bur. of Supplies, Martha B. Francis; Chairman, Life Members Council, Daisy E. Rudd; Ed., Woman's Section, *Missionary Seer*, Miss Eula M. Brown.

[1] Deceased.

African Orthodox Church

This religious organization was organized in 1921 by George Alexander McGuire, a former priest in the Protestant Episcopal Church with orders through Archbishop Vilatte of the Assyrian Jacobite Apostolic Church. This body is autonomous and independent but was associated in the beginning with the Marcus Garvey Movement. Churches, 30; inclusive membership, 6,021 (1950). OFFICERS: Patriarch, Archbishop William E. Robertson (James I), 122 W. 129 St., New York, N.Y.; Primate Western Province, Archbishop Richard G. Robinson, 132 N. 57 St., Philadelphia, Pa.; Chancellor, Rev. Fr. R. G. Robinson, Jr., 132 N. 57 St., Philadelphia, Pa.; Secy., Rev. Fr. A. C. Perry-Thompson, 73 West 115 St., New York, N.Y.; Financial Secy. and Treas., W. Selkridge, 122 W. 129 St., New York, N.Y.

The African Union First Colored Methodist Protestant Church, U.S.A. and Canada

A Negro body formed in 1805 out of the Methodist Episcopal Church. It became a denomination in 1813. Churches, 36; inclusive membership, 2,597 (1944). Estimated membership 13 years of age and over, 2,454. Conference, annual. Hq.: 702 Poplar St., Wilmington, Del. OFFICERS: Gen'l. Pres., Rev. J. W. Brown, Secy.-Supvr., Rev. T. E. Bolden, 808 Tatnal St., Wilmington, Del.

The Apostolic Methodist Church

Organized in 1932, with the polity of federated congregationalism, and the Bible as the pure and complete work of God. Churches, 2; inclusive membership, 31 (1936). Membership 13 years of age and over, 27. OFFICERS: Pastor Elder, E. H. Crowson, Laughman, Fla.; Lay Elder, F. B. Amer, Zepher Hills, Fla.

The Apostolic Overcoming Holy Church of God

Organized in Alabama in 1916. Evangelistic in purpose. Churches, 200; inclusive membership, 8,000 (1942). Estimated membership 13 years of age and over, 7,200. OFFICER: Bishop W. T. Phillips, 1070 Congress St., Mobile, Ala.

Christ's Sanctified Holy Church

Organized in 1903 at West Lake, La., from among members of a Negro Methodist Church. Churches, 28; inclusive estimated membership, 1500 (1948). Membership 13 years of age and over, 831. Conference, annual. Headquarters: S. Cutting Ave. and E. Spencer St., Jennings, La. OFFICERS: Pres., Elder J. A. Rigmaiden, Rt. 1, Box 288, West Lake, La.; Vice-Pres., Rev. C. C. Bolden, Crowley, La.; Exec. Secy., Mrs. Mary A. Paul, 714 Orange St., Box 555, Jennings, La.; Dist. Treas., Elder J. Strong, Glenmore, La.

Church of Christ, Holiness, U.S.A.

This body was organized by a colored Baptist preacher as a holiness group in 1894. Churches, 139; inclusive membership, 7,882 (1950). Estimated membership 13 years of age

and over, 7,000. OFFICERS: Senior Bishop M. R. Conic, 329 E. Monument St., Jackson, Miss. National Convention, annual. Hg.: Jackson, Miss.

Church of God and Saints of Christ

A Negro body organized in Kansas by William S. Crowdy, who taught that the Negro People are descendants of the ten lost tribes of Israel. His followers consequently observe the Old Testament feast days, use Hebrew names for the months, and are sometimes called "Black Jews." Churches, 189; inclusive membership, 34,045 (1946). Membership 13 years of age and over, 26,711. OFFICERS: Bishop H. Z. Plummer, Belleville, Va. Operates Belleville Industrial School and Widows and Orphans Home, Inc., P.O. Box 187, Portsmouth, Va. General Conference, quadrennial.

Church of God in Christ

"Believes in baptism of the Holy Ghost and speaking in new tongues." Organized in 1907 by Elders C. H. Mason and O. J. Young, at Memphis, Tenn. Membership approx. 600,000 (1951). Main achievement, building of Mason's Temple in Memphis, seating 5,000, furnishing a permanent meeting place for the annual assemblies. Hq.: 953 S. 5 St., Memphis, Tenn.

OFFICERS: Bishop C. H. Mason, Senior Bishop, 1121 Mississippi Ave., Memphis, Tenn.; Bishop W. M. Roberts, 5858 Indiana Ave., Chicago, Ill.; Bishop O. T. Jones, 5617 Girard Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.; Bishop R. F. Williams, 1061 E. 97 St., Cleveland, Ohio; Bishop A. B. McEwen, (Foreign Fields), 1365 S. Parkway E., Memphis, Tenn.; Bishop Samuel Crouch, 1397 E. 33 St., Los Angeles, Calif.; Bishop C. L. Morton, Canada.

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS: Bishop R. F. Williams, Nat'l. Chairman, 1051 E. 97 St., Cleveland, Ohio; Elder U. E. Miller, Gen'l. Secy., 1092 E. 98 St., Cleveland, Ohio; Elder A. M. Cohen, Treas., 1931 N.W. 5th Court, Miami, Fla.; Bishop O. T. Jones, Ed., *Y.O.W.W. Topics*, 57 W. Girard St., Philadelphia, Pa.; Elder C. O. Brown, Secy.-Treas., Home and Foreign Missions, 2027 Park Ave., Kansas City, Mo.; Elder F. C. Christmas, Gen'l. Supt., Sunday School, 569 E. Georgia St., Memphis, Tenn.; Elder E. C. Patrick, Ass. Supt., Sunday School, 237 King St., Detroit, Mich.; Elder S. Lazrd, Nat'l. Registrar of Deeds, Amite, La.; Elder C. A. Ashworth, Nat'l. Statistician, 739 Rhodes Ave., Akron, Ohio; Elder James Feltus, Treas., Nat'l. Convocations, 2619 Galvez Ave., New Orleans, La.; Elder C. E. Bennett, Chairman, Nat'l. Finance Comm., 2520 Jefferson St., Gary, Indiana; Elder J. E. Bryant, Nat'l. Field Secy., 1635 Berger St., Brooklyn, N.Y.; Mrs. Lizzie Robinson, Gen'l. Supvr., Women's Work, 2723 N. 28 St., Omaha, Neb.; Mrs. Lillian Brooks Coffey, Nat'l. Finance Secy. and Ass. Supvr.. (Gen'l.), Women's Work, 429 E. 44 St., Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. Annie L. Bailey, Nat'l Secy., Women's Work, 4629 Vinewood Ave.; Detroit, Mich.; Mrs. Anna Smith, Nat'l. Recording Secy., 2455 Brooklyn Ave., Kansas City, Kans.; Mrs. Ella V. Parks, Ed., *Whole Truth*, 820 Montgomery St., Memphis, Tenn.; Mrs. D. J. Young, Publisher Sunday School Literature, 1958 N. 6 St., Kansas City, Kans.; Mrs. E. Brooks, Ed., *Sunshine Topics*, 254 Warren Blvd., Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. Reubell Scott, Nat'l. Transportation Comm., 1308 Barnett St., Kansas City, Kans.; Miss Arenia C. Mallory, Pres., Saint's Industrial School, Lexington, Miss.

Church of the Living God (Christian Workers for Fellowship)

A body founded by William Christian, at Wrightsville, Ark., in 1889. Its distinctive characteristics are believers' baptism by immersion, foot-washing, and the use of water in the sacrament. It is organized along fraternal order lines. Churches, 6; inclusive membership, 120 (1944). Membership 13 years of age and over, 120. OFFICERS: Chief, John W. Christian, 1050 Woodlawn St., Memphis, Tenn.; Ass. Chief, Walter Christian, same address. General Assembly, quadrennial.

Church of the Living God, Pillar and Ground of the Truth

Churches, 121; estimated, inclusive membership, 8,000 (1950). Membership 13 years of age and over, 4,460. OFFICERS: Bishop A. W. White, 741 N. 48 St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Churches of God, Holiness

A body organized by K. H. Burrus, in Georgia, in 1914 in the interest of Holiness doctrines. Churches, 35; inclusive membership, 5,872 (1936). Membership 13 of age and over, 4,377. Hq.: 170 Ashby St., N.W., Atlanta, Ga. OFFICERS: Bishop K. H. Burrus; corresponding secy., B. M. Andrews.

Colored Cumberland Presbyterian Church

In 1869 the Negro churches of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church were set apart by the General Assembly with their own ecclesiastical organization. Churches, 121; inclusive membership, 30,000 (1944). Membership 13 years of age and over, 20,000. OFFICERS: Moderator, Rev. O. F. Bishop, Lewisburg, Tenn.; Statistical Clerk, J. I. Hill, P.O. Box 595, Mt. Enterprise, Tex.

The Colored Methodist Episcopal Church

In 1870 the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, approved the request of its colored membership for the formation of their conference into a separate ecclesiastical body. Churches, 4,300; inclusive membership, 392,167 (1951). Ministers, 1,872. Membership 13 years of age and over, 321,000. Gen'l. Conference, quadrennial. Significant work during past five years was building programs at Texas Col. and Mississippi Industrial Col.

BISHOPS: C. H. Phillips,[1] Emeritus, 10828 Drexel Ave., Cleveland, Ohio; R. A. Carter, 4408 Vincennes Ave., Chicago 15, Ill.; J. Arthur Hamlett, 2112 N. 5 St., Kansas City, Kans.; H. P. Porter, 817 W. Chestnut St., Louisville 3, Ky.; J. H. More,[1] 1382 S. Parkway, E., Memphis, Tenn.; W. Y. Bell, RFD 1, Box 195 South Boston, Va.; Luther Stewart,

[1] Deceased.

Box 375, Hopkinsville, Ky.; F. L. Lewis, 108 Leroy St., Shreveport, La.; Bertram W. Doyle, 1702 Heiman St., Nashville, Tenn.; A. W. Womack, 1926 N. Capitol St., Indianapolis.

GENERAL OFFICERS: Rev. E. P. Murchison, Ed., *Christian Index*, P.O. Box 269, Jackson, Tenn.; Rev. G. H. Carter, Publishing Agent, 109-11 Shannon St., Jackson, Tenn.; Prof. F. T. Jeans, Financial Secy., Box 229, Jackson, Tenn.; Rev. B. J. Smith, Gen'l. Secy. of S.P.W.&O. Dept., 1486 Felix St., Memphis, Tenn.; Rev. J. C. Allen, Gen'l. Secy., Kingdon Extension, 2533 Washington St., Gary, Ind.; Rev. J. L. Tolbert, Gen'l. Secy. of Evangelism, 270 Bankhead St., New Albany, Miss.; Mr. W. L. Graham, Gen'l. Secy. of Lay Activities, Paine Col., Augusta, Ga.; Rev. E. T. Woods, Ed., *Eastern Index*, 1124 E. 14 St., Winston Salem, N.C.; Dr. W. S. Martin, Supt., Collins Chapel Hospital, 416 Ashland St., Memphis, Tenn.; Mrs. R. T. Hollis, Rt. 1, Box 97B, Spencer, Okla.; Mr. James A. Hamlett, Jr., Ed., *Western Index*, 1612 N. 5 St., Kansas City, Kans.; Mr. W. A. Bell, Secretary, 141½ Auburn Ave., Atlanta, Ga.

Colored Methodist Protestant Church

See African Union First Colored Methodist Protestant Church.

Colored Primitive Baptist

Now National Primitive Baptist.

Fire Baptized Holiness Church

Organized 1898 in Atlanta, Ga., as a Holiness association. Churches, 300; inclusive membership, 6,000 (1940). Estimated membership 13 years of age and over, 5,838. Gen'l. Council, annual. Hq.: 556 Houston St., Atlanta, Ga. OFFICERS: Bishop W. E. Fuller; Gen'l. Secy., Rev. E. Y. Bowman.

Free Christian Zion Church of Christ

Organized 1905, at Redemption, Ark., by a company of Negro ministers associated with various denominations, with polity in general accord with that of Methodist bodies. Churches, 37; inclusive membership, 2,478 (1944). Membership 13 of age and over, 2,286.

The House of God, The Holy Church of The Living God, The Pillar and Ground of Truth, House of Prayer For All People

A group organized by R. A. R. Johnson in 1918. Churches, 4; inclusive membership, 200 (1936). Estimated membership 13 years of age and over, 75.

The House of the Lord

Organized in 1925 in Detroit, Mich., by W. H. Johnson. Churches, 4; inclusive membership, 302 (1936). Estimated membership 13 years of age and over, 302.

The Independent A.M.E. Denomination

Organized in Jacksonville, Fla., 1907, by twelve elders who withdrew from the A.M.E. Church. Churches, 12; inclusive membership, 1,000 (1940). Estimated membership 13 years of age and over, 905. Conference, annual. Hq.: Valdosta, Ga. OFFICERS: Financial Secy., Dr. J. P. Green, 77 S. Concord St., Charleston, S.C.: Gen'l. Missionary Secy., Dr. G. W. Jones, R.F.D. 3, Box 56, Live Oak, Fla.

Kodesh Church of Immanuel

Founded by Rev. Frank Russell Killingsworth in 1929 from among a group withdrawing from the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church. Churches, 9; inclusive membership, 562 (1936). Membership 13 years of age and over, 354. Gen'l. Assembly, quadrennial; also, Annual Assembly. OFFICERS: Supervising Elders, Rev. R. F. Killingsworth, 1509 S. St., N.W., Washington, D.C.; Rev. J. W. Harty, 24 Bluffington Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Latter House of the Lord Apostolic Faith

Organized, 1936 in Georgia, basically Calvinistic. Churches, 2; inclusive membership, 29 (1936). Membership 13 years of age and over, 26.

National Baptist Convention of America

This body of Baptists, sometimes called "Boyd Baptists," withdrew from the National Baptist Convention, U.S.A., under the leadership of Dr. R. F. Boyd of Nashville, Tenn., in 1916. Churches, 10,851; inclusive membership, 2,645,789 (1950). Estimated membership 13 years of age and over, 2,117,091.

OFFICERS: Pres. G. L. Prince, 2610 Ave. L, Galveston, Tex.; 1st Vice-Pres., Rev. C. D. Pettaway, 714 W. 10 St., Little Rock, Ark.; 2nd Vice-Pres., Rev. S. A. Pleasants, Jr., 2803 Live Oak St., Houston, Tex.; Recording Secy., Rev. G. Goings Daniels, 1215 Church St., Georgetown, S.C.; 1st Ass. Recording Secy., Mr. A. W. Jackson, P.O. Box 849, Rosenberg, Tex.; 2nd Ass. Recording Secy., Rev. D. C. Cooksey, 564 N. 5 St., Muskogee, Okla.; 3rd Ass. Recording Secy., Rev. R. W. Woullard, P.O. Box 1294 Hattisburg, Miss.; Corresponding Secy., Rev. William Grimble, Alexandria, La.; 4th Ass. Recording Secy., Rev. A. J. Bebelle, New Orleans, La.; Field Secy., Rev. A. L. Roach, 1062 Parkside Road, N.E., Cleveland, Ohio; Official Reporter, Rev. William Downs, 2272 E. 103 St., Cleveland, Ohio; Treas., Rev. A. A. Lucas, 5169 Farmer St. Houston, Tex.; Auditor, Rev. M. C. Allen, Va. Seminary & College, Lynchburg, Va.; Statistician, Rev. L. B. Tolson, 3215 Berry St., Houston, Tex.

OFFICERS OF WOMAN'S AUXILIARY: Pres., Mrs. M. A. Fuller; Vice-Pres., Anna Washington; Recording Secy., J. L. Harding; Treas., Rebecca F. Smith; Parliamentarian, E. J. Toomer; Statistician, Jessie Mae Hicks.

PRESIDENTS OF STATES: ALA., Rev. L. S. Thomas, 2428 26 Ave., N., Birmingham; ARIZ., Rev. T. D. West, Mesa; ARK., Rev. C. D. Petaway; CALIF., Union General, Rev. Ben F. Floyd, Los Angeles, Baptist State Convention, Rev. B. O. Byrd, Los Angeles; COL., S. M. Mitchell; FLA., Rev. W. J. Johnson, Rev. C. J. Smith; CANADA, Rev. Melvin Singleton, Winnipeg; GA., Rev. George J. Owens, Albany; IND., Rev. C. Henry Bell, Indianapolis; ILL., Dr. J. H. L. Smith, Chicago; KY., Rev. A. C. Goodlow, Box 33, Crab Orchard; LA., Dr. C. Chas. Taylor, New Orleans, Home and Foreign Mission Convention, Dr. William Grimble; MISS., (South) Rev. R. W. Woullard, Hattisburg, (Progressive) Rev. J. A. Parsons, Tupelo; MICH., Rev. B. A. Roberson, Kalamazoo; MO., Rev. John W. Williams, Kansas City, Kans.; MD., Rev. J. R. Butler,

Baltimore; N.C., Rev. W. H. Davidson, Charlotte; N.Y., Rev. A. T. Williams, 796 E. 168 St., Bronx; OHIO, R. D. Wess, Cincinnati, Rev. A. L. Roach, Cleveland; OKLA., Dr. J. H. Winn, Oklahoma City; ORE., Rev. O. B. Williams, 2821 N. Van Ave., Portland; S.C., Rev. G. G. Daniels, 1215 Church St., Georgetown; TENN., Rev. W. T. Speed, 1319 Cheatham St., Springfield; TEXAS, (Gen'l. Baptist) Rev. S. R. Prince, Fort Worth (State Baptist) Dr. P. S. Wilkinson, San Antonio; VA., Dr. E. C. Smith, 2528 R St., N.W., Washington, D.C.; WASH., Rev. D. H. Griggs, 211 E. 4th Ave., Spokane.

National Baptists Convention, U.S.A. Inc.

The National Baptist Convention was organized in 1880 at Montgomery, Ala. The Convention meets annually in September. Churches, 25,350; inclusive membership 4,445,605 (1950). Membership 13 years of age and over, 3,776,764.

OFFICERS: Pres., Dr. D. V. Jemison, 1605 Lapsley St., Selma, Ala.; Vice-Pres. at Large, Rev. E. W. Perry, 511 E. Third St., Oklahoma City, Okla.; Regional Vice-Pres., Rev. W. D. Archer, 855 Manzanita Ave., Pasadena, Calif., Rev. T. S. Harten, 433 Franklin St., Brooklyn, N.Y., Rev. J. H. Jackson, 3103 S. Parkway, Chicago, Ill.; Secy., Rev. U. J. Robinson, 256 N. Franklin St., Mobile, Ala.; Ass. Secs., Rev. W. B. Whitfield, 709 Poindexter St., Jackson, Miss., Rev. G. W. Lucas, 401 Summit St., S. Dayton, Ohio, Rev. O. T. Moore King, 156 Joliet St., Joliet, Ill., Rev. M. K. Curry, 600 Sullivan St., Wichita Falls, Tex.; Secy. of Publicity, Rev. W. P. Offutt, 2300 W. Chestnut St., Louisville, Ky.; Statistician, Rev. Roland Smith, 239 Auburn Ave., N.E., Atlanta, Ga.; Historiographer, Rev. T. S. Boone, 59 E. Boston Blvd., Detroit, Mich.; Ed., *Voice*, Rev. J. Pius Barbour, 1614 W. Second St., Chester, Pa.; Treas., Rev. B. J. Perkins, 7803 Cedar St., Cleveland, Ohio; Attorneys, Mr. A. T. Walden, 239 Auburn Ave., N.E., Atlanta Ga., Mr. C. L. Ennix, Masonic Temple Building, 4th Ave., N., Nashville, Tenn.

VICE-PRESIDENTS: ALA., J. C. Cunningham, 1414 20 St., Ensley, G. H. Hogue, Box 384, Dora; ARIZ., R. N. Holt, 41 N. 11 St., Phoenix; ARK., Fred T. Guy, 1900 Ringo St., Little Rock, J. R. Jamison, 110 Cherokee St., Morrilton; CALIF., W. P. Carter, 1907 20 St., Santa Monica, L. B. Moss, 2775 11 St., Riverside; COL., A. C. Dones, 2520 Emerson St., Denver; CONN., F. W. Jacobs, 26 Buckingham Pl., Bridgeport; DIST. OF COLUMBIA, Augustus Lewis, 2466 Ontario Road, N.W., Washington; FLA., J. A. Finlayson, 3339 Charles Ave., Miami; GA., L. A. Pinkston, 973 Mayson Turner, N.W., Atlanta, W. H. Borders, 14 Younge St., Atlanta; ILL., J. C. Austin, 3301 Indiana Ave., Chicago, J. L. Horace, 632 Oakwood Blvd., Chicago; IND., D. G. Lewis, 1610 Monroe St., Gary, G. E. Johnson, 1004 Walnut St., Evansville, A. D. Banks, 2833 E. 25 St., Indianapoils; IOWA, NEB., S. DAK., J. H. Reynolds, 2810 Seward St., Omaha, Neb.; KANS., J. W. Hayer, 805 Mathewson St., Wichita; KY., William H. Ballew, 2222 W. Chestnut St., Louisville; LA., E. D. Billoups, Box 1252, Baton Rouge; MD., Simon Williamson, 1220 N. Carolina St., Baltimore; MASS., Rev. A. J. Spratley, Boston; MICH., J. S. Williams, 5600 Chene St., Detroit, Elbert L. Todd, 4174 11 St., Ecourse; MINN., Floyd Massie, Jr., 719 St. Anthony St., St. Paul; MISS., M. M. Morris, 216 N. Edison St., Greenville, H. H. Humes, 534 E. Alexander St., Greenville, R. B. Ooten, R. 1, Box 59, Lawrence, E. M. Wicks, 311A N. Washington St., Starkville; Mo., R. C. Clopton, 2951 Dayton St., St. Louis; N.J., J. H. Ashby, 125 Union Ave., Asbury Park; N. MEX., A. W. Willis, 416 W. Second St., Clovis; N.Y., G. H. Sims, 131 W. 131st St., New York City; N.C., (State) Rev. J. M. Newkirk, Rose Hill, P. A. Bishop, Ricksgrove; OHIO, J. Franklin Walker, 3240 Beresford St., Cincinnati, C. H. Crable, 2223 E. 43 St., Cleveland; OKLA., Theodore Rowland, 2607 N. Peoria St., Tulsa; PENNA., Rev. W. B. Toland, 631 Harris St., Harrisburg; S.C., W. L. Wilson, 164 Freemont St., Spartanburg; TENN., S. A. Owen, 761 Walker Ave., Memphis, J. L. Campbell, 1287 S. Parkway, Memphis; TEXAS, T. M. Chambers, 902 Goode St., Dallas ,S. T. Alexander, 2713 Flora St., Dallas; VA., E. C. Smith, 2801 13 St., N.W., Washington, C. C. Scott, 1003 N. 4 St., Richmond; WASH., Emmett B. Reed, E. 207 Third Ave., Spokane; W. VA., S. S. Abram, 111 Deegin Ave., E. Beckley; WIS., J. L. Williams, 1633 N. 9 St., Milwaukee.

National Baptist Evangelical Life and Soul Saving Assembly of U.S.A.

Organized in 1921 by A. A. Banks as a charitable, educational and evangelical organization. Churches, 644; inclusive membership, 70,843 (1945). Membership 13 years of age and over, 48,136. Assembly, annual. Hq.: 124 Broadway, Boise, Idaho. OFFICERS: Exec. Captain, Rev. A. A. Banks, Sr., 124 Broadway, Boise, Idaho; Gen'l. Secy., A. A. Banks, Jr., 2116 Pennsylvania Ave., Detroit, Mich.

National David Spiritual Temple of Christ Church Union (Inc.) U.S.A.

Founded in 1921 by the Most Rev. David William Short, who was originally a Baptist minister. Proclaims the "orthodox Christian spiritual faith." Churches, 56; inclusive membership, 40,565 (1950). Hq.: 1729 E. Walder St., Des Moines, Iowa. OFFICERS: Archbishop David William Short, Primate, Pres. and Founder; 2nd Vice-Pres., Rev. Miss Edith Miller, 4723 S. Prairie Ave., Chicago 15, Ill.; 3rd Vice-Pres., Rev. G. H. Watkins, 2319 Campbell St., Kansas City 8, Mo.; Exec. Secy.-Treas., Rev. Miss Nancy B. Bryant, 2702 Erskine St., Omaha, Neb.; Recording Secy., Missionary-Sister Goldie Sampson, 1905 E. 16 St., Kansas City, Mo.; Overseer, Rev. J. W. Sampson, 1905 E. 16 St., Kansas City, Mo.; Overseer, Bishop S. C. Slaughter; Missionary-Sister Bettie Wright (white) 2106 Locust, Omaha, Neb.; Missionary-Sister Laura Sparks (white), 1422½ E. 18 St., Kansas City, Mo.; Nat'l. Evangelist, Rev. Mrs. Vivian Maxine Daugherty (white) 1621 N. 19 St., Omaha, Neb.; Corresponding Secy., Rev. Mrs. Bertha H. Riley, 813 Osage St., Leavenworth, Kan.

National Primitive Baptist Convention of the U.S.A.

Formerly Colored Primitive Baptist. This group of Negro Baptists is opposed to

all forms of church organization; therefore, it has no general organization. Churches, 1,000; estimated, inclusive membership, 72,000 (1950). Estimated membership 13 years of age and over, 42,135. Hq.: 834 W. Clinton St., Huntsville, Ala. STATISTICAL OFFICER: Rev. W. M. Scott, 2712 22nd Ave., Tampa, Fla.

Reformed Methodist Union Episcopal Church

Organized in 1885 at Charleston, S.C., among persons withdrawing from the African Methodist Episcopal Church. The doctrines were generally those of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Churches, 43; inclusive membership, 3,000 (1942). Membership 13 years of age and over, 3,000. Gen'l. Conference, annual. Hq.: Charleston, S.C. OFFICER: Bishop J. R. Prilou, 45 Kenny St., Charleston, S.C.

Reformed Zion Union Apostolic Church

Organized in 1869 at Boydton, Va., by Elder James R. Howell of New York, a minister of the A.M.E. Zion Church, following doctrines of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Churches, 55; inclusive membership, 12,000 (1950). Membership 13 years of age and over, 2,000. OFFICERS: Bishop of 1st District,, Rt. Rev. G. W. Taylor, South Hill, Va.; Bishop of 2nd District, Rt. Rev. R. H. Jones; Recording Secy., Mr. D. T. Jones, Boydton, Va.

Triumph the Church and Kingdom of God in Christ

Organized in 1902 in Georgia by Elder E. D. Smith, emphasizing sanctification and the second coming of Christ. Churches, 1,500; inclusive membership, 20,000 (1950). International Religious congress, quadrennial. Hq.: 4212 3rd Ave., N. Birmingham, Ala. OFFICERS: Bishop C. C. Coleman, 808 Elmer St., Biloxi, Miss., Bishop D. H. Harris, 532 Francis St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Union American Methodist Episcopal Church

In 1813 a Union Church of Africans, made up of Negro members of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Wilmington, was incorporated in Delaware. In 1850 a division occurred, and the main body changed its name in 1852 as indicated above. Churches, 71; inclusive membership, 9,365 (1936). Estimated membership 13 years of age and over, 7,919. OFFICERS: Bishop P. A. Bouldin, 1928 Federal St., Philadelphia, Pa.; Bishop B. M. Ferandez, New Haven, Conn.

United American Free Will Baptist Church

A body which set up its organization in 1901. Though ecclesiastically distinct, it maintains close relations with the Free Will Baptists. Churches, 350; inclusive membership, 75,000 (1944). Membership 13 years of age and over, 66,000. Gen'l. Conference, triennial. Hq.: 215 E. North St., Kinston, N.C. OFFICERS: Moderator, Rev. E. M. Hill, Lagrange, N.C.; Gen'l. Financial Secy., Mr. H. R. Reeves, Ayden, N.C.

United Holy Church of America, Inc.

Organized in 1886 at Method, N.C. Ordinances of Baptism by immersion and the Lord's Supper are observed. Churches, 339; inclusive membership, 13,381 (1950). Estimated membership 13 years of age and over, 24,000. Convocation, quadrennial. Hq.: 31 Miami Ave., Columbus, Ohio. Bishop H. H. Hairston, 31 Miami Ave., Columbus, Ohio.

Denominations Having White and Negro Membership

Most denominations of Negro churches are outgrowths of the larger denominations. Many churches are still a part of the mother denominations, although the Negro membership may be served in separate local churches by Negro pastors. According to the U.S. Census of 1936, there were 26 denominations not exclusively Negro but having Negro churches and Negro members. Statistics of the Negroes who belong to local churches which have both Negro and whites in their membership are not readily available. There are a few such churches in large cities and many in rural communities and small towns where the Negro population is very small—too small to form a special group church. Some denominations of mixed membership follow:

American Church Institute for Negroes

This corporation was authorized in 1906 by the Board of Missions "to promote the cause of education of Negroes in the Southern States." It is a general Church institution, and although it operates in the field of Domestic Missions, it is not administered through that department but enjoys the status of "a separate body to report directly to the Presiding Bishop and Council." It also makes its report at one of the mass meetings arranged by the National Council during the triennial sessions of General Convention. Congregations, including missions, 668; number of communicants, 64,000. Hq.: 82 Devonshire St., Boston, Mass. OFFICERS: Presiding Bishop, Treas., and Act. Direc., Louis J. Hunter. Direc., Rev. Cyril E. Bentley. Secy. and Ass. Direc., M. M. Millikan.

Congregational Christian Churches

Made up of the Congregational Churches, which date back to the Pilgrim Fathers and early settlers of New England and the Christian Churches which united in 1931. Churches, 5,651 (1950); members, 1,227,527. Estimated Negro membership, 21,181. Moderator, The General Council of Congregational Christian Churches, (1950) Rev. Vere V. Loper; Ass. Moderators, Rev. Archie H. Hook, Mr. Ronald Bridges, Rev. William E. McCormack, Rev. Vaughan Dabney, Mrs. Walter C. Giersbach, Rev. Alfred W. Swan.

Evangelical and Reformed Church, Board of National Missions

There are some congregations with Negro members, but no statistics for them. The Rev. Jefferson P. Rogers, 2959 W. 25 St., Cleveland, Ohio, Secy. of Race Relations, is the only Negro on the general staff. "His work is largely a program of education and promotion towards the ideal of a nonsegregated church in a nonsegregated society. Special emphasis is placed upon securing suitable Negro students for enrollment in . . . church colleges, and upon the problems faced by local congregations in communities where there are Negroes residing, and upon support of a program of civil rights."

The Evangelical United Brethren Church

Founded in 1946 from the merger of The Church of the United Brethren, founded 1800, and the Evangelical Church. Total membership in the U.S., 730,123. No Negro members in America, but in Africa, 6,332 missionary members, and native African superintendents. Hq.: 1602 Grand Ave., Dayton, Ohio.

Lutheran Synodical Conference

Hq.: Missionary Board, 210 N. Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.; Dr. Karl Kurth, Exec. Secy. In a few isolated cases Negroes are members of white churches. There is, however, a special Negro Synod in which are 108 congregations and preaching stations in 25 states and the District of Columbia. The largest number (34) is in Alabama; there are 14 in North Carolina, 10 in Louisiana, 8 in Missouri, 5 in Illinois, and in the other states less than 5. They are served by 72 pastors. They have a membership of 16,579 (1950), with 9,266 communicant members. There are 9 missionary districts in Nigeria.

The Methodist Church

The largest number of Negroes found outside of an exclusively Negro denomination is in the Methodist Church. Among the first American converts of John Wesley were Negroes, some of whom spread the Wesleyan Movement among Negroes in the West Indies and on the mainland. The Methodist Church was formed by the merger of The Methodist Episcopal Church, Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and the Methodist Protestant Church in Kansas City, Mo., in 1939. The organized Negro conferences, 19 in number, constitute the Central Jurisdiction, one of the six Jurisdictions of the new Church. Negro members outside the Central Jurisdiction are reported as 19,000. The Methodist Church was reported to have 40,158 churches in 1950. Its membership 13 years of age and over is 8,935,647. The total Negro membership in the whole Church is 368,945.

The Bishops in The Methodist Church are elected by Jurisdictional Conferences, in which they become the College of Bishops, with all Bishops constituting the Council of Bishops. There is no discrimination on account of race regarding the salaries of Bishops or representatives in the General Conference or on the General Board of the Church. There are separate schools for Negro members, but many Negroes attend Northwestern, Drew, and Boston Universities.

BISHOPS OF THE CENTRAL JURISDICTION: Baltimore Area, A. P. Shaw, 1206 Etting St., Baltimore, Md.; Atlantic Coast Area, J. W. E. Bowen, 250 Auburn Ave., N.E., Atlanta, Ga.; New Orleans Area, R. N. Brooks, 631 Baronne St., New Orleans, La.; St. Louis Area, E. W. Kelly, 2731 Pine St., St. Louis, Mo.; Liberia, W. Africa, Willis J. King; Robert E. Jones (retired), Waveland, Miss.

CONNECTIONAL STAFF OF THE CENTRAL JURISDICTION: M. S. Davage, Secy. for Negro Institutions, Bd. of Educ., 810 Broadway, Nashville, Tenn.; J. A. Green, Assoc. Secy., Bd. of Educ., 810 Broadway, Nashville, Tenn.; J. H. Touchstone, Assoc. Secy., Bd. of Lay Activities, 740 Rush St., Chicago, Ill.; J. W. Golden, Assoc. Secy., Bd. of Evangelism, 810 Broadway, Nashville, Tenn.; A. R. Howard and C. H. Dubra, Field Workers, Bd. of Temperance, 100 Maryland Ave., Washington, D.C.; T. B. Echols, Assoc. Secy., Bd. of Pensions and Relief, 740 Rush St., Chicago, Ill.; Theressa Hoover, Field Worker, Woman's Div. of Christian Service, Bd. of Missions and Church Extension, 150 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y.; Edgar A. Love, Supt. and Charles F. Golden, Direc. of Field Service, Dept. of Negro Work, Bd. of Missions and Church Extension, 150 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y.; Dennis R. Fletcher, Field Worker, Bd. of Missions and Church Extension, 1701 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.; John W. Haywood, Assoc. Secy., Commission on World Peace, 740 Rush St., Chicago, Ill.

Area Evangelistic Missions have been held successfully in each of the four areas of the Central Jurisdiction in 1950-51. Thirty-six new church organizations have been started since 1946; 8 of which are located in California and Arizona. In 1948, Attorney J. Ernest Wilkins was elected to the Judicial Council, the Supreme Court of the Methodist Church. This is the first time a Negro has been elected to this body. His term expires in 1956. In 1951, Bishop Alexander Preston Shaw of the Baltimore Area was invited to preside over the Southern California-Arizona Conference of the Western Jurisdiction and over the New York Conference in the Northeastern Jurisdiction. This marks the first time that a Negro bishop has been the presiding bishop over conferences outside the Central Jurisdiction. Dr. Edgar Love was assigned by the Council of Secretaries as the representative of the World Service and General Benevolencies in the Denver Area of the Western Jurisdiction for the quadrennium 1948-1952. This area includes the Colorado, Montana, and Wyoming State Conferences, Glen R. Phillips, Resident Bishop.

NEGROES ON LISTED COMMISSIONS AND COMMITTEES OF THE GENERAL CHURCH: Commission On Rules of the Gen'l. Conference, David D. Jones, Bennett Col., Greensboro, N.C.; Commission on Entertainment of the Gen'l. Conference, R. G. Morris, 362 E. 70 Place, Chicago, Ill., M. W. Boyd, Morristown Col., Morristown, Tenn.; the Methodist Publishing House, Ed., *The Central Christian Advocate*, Prince A. Taylor, 631 Baronne St., New Orleans, La.; Bd. of Publication, A. R. Howard, 100 Maryland Ave., Washington, D.C., M. S. Davage, 740 Rush St., Chicago,

Ill.; Bd. of Missions and Church Extension, Central Jurisdiction, Charles J. Booker, Alonzo W. Harley, Samuel L. Brown, William A. Love, H. Caldwell, Mrs. Robert K. Gordon, Mrs. J. W. Jewett, Mrs. W. L. Turner; Bd. of Educ., M. K. Harris, T. B. Echols, D. D. Jones, Mrs. P. D. Johnson; Youth Member, T. P. Grissom, Jr.; Commission on Ministerial Training, M. W. Clark, Bishop Willis J. King; Association of Methodist Theological Schools, Harry V. Richardson; University Senate, J. P. Brawley; Bd. of Hospitals and Homes, Bishop J. W. E. Bowen, Leon S. Moore, G. D. Rawlins, Mrs. R. K. Gordon; Bd. of Pensions, Richard H. Johnson, T. L. Miller; Bd. of Temperance, Bishop Alexander P. Shaw, Edgar A. Love, Mrs. Francis N. Grant, Henrietta Jackson; Bd. of Lay Activities, Bishop R. N. Brooks, J. E. Brower, Hally P. Johns, Charles W. Caldwell; Bd. of Evangelism, Evan M. Hurley, Andrew J. Newton, O. V. Cooper, Mrs. Jennie R. Crump; American Bible Society, Daniel H. Stanton; Commission on World Peace, Bishop Alexander P. Shaw, G. W. Carter, V. W. Hodges; Commission On World Service and Finance, G. M. Phelps, I. B. Loud, A. M. Carter, Frank L. Lane; Commission On The Structure of Methodism Overseas, W. L. Turner; Committee For Overseas Relief, Mrs. Samuel D. Bankston, E. L. Lofton; Commission on Public Info., Daniel L. Ridout; Commission on Worship, Edgar A. Love, C. W. Caldwell; Commission on Church Union, Bishop Alexander P. Shaw, L. M. Harris, M. S. Davage; Ecumenical Methodist Council, M. W. Clair, M. S. Davage; Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America (merged into National Council of the Churches of Christ in U.S.A.), Bishop Alexander P. Shaw, Bishop R. N. Brooks, Bishop Willis J. King, Bishop E. W. Kelly, Robert Harrington, W. T. Handy, Hally P. Johns, Mrs. L. C. Thomas, Robert K. Gordon, O. B. Quick, Edgar Love; Methodist Delegates to Assembly of the World Council of Churches, Bishop Alexander P. Shaw; Commission on Chaplains, Edgar A. Love, Hally P. Johns; Church Survey Commission, E. M. Hurley, T. R. W. Harris, V. W. Hodges, Mrs. Mary T. McKenzie; Comm. to Study Relation of Editorial Div. of Bd. of Educ. to Bd. of Publications, C. H. Bubra; Commission to Study the Ministry, J. S. Scott; Comm. to Study Support of Methodist Theological Schools, Willis J. King, David D. Jones; The Advance for Christ and His Church, Bishop R. N. Brooks, S. M. Riley, H. L. Dickason; Inter-Agency Comm. on Social Actions, William A. Love; Negro Missionaries, (Home Field), Sallie Chrenshaw, Florence Wheeler, Giles C. Brown, Rev. and Mrs. Randle, Isaac Pittman, Dorothy Barnette, Richard W. Calvin, (Foreign Field) India, Ellen Barnett, Pearl Bellinger, Julius Scott, Tunnie Martin; Liberia, Mr. and Mrs. Ulysses S. Gray, Carrie Peat; Cuba, Mattie Thomason; Borneo, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas A. Harris; Brazil, Mr. and Mrs. Emmett Steele.

The Presbyterian Church in the U.S.

One of the Synods of the General Assembly (Snedecor Memorial) is composed entirely of Negroes. Gen'l. Assembly, annual. Bd. of Church Extension, 712 Henry Grady Bldg., Atlanta, Ga. Div. of Negro Work, Rev. Alexander R. Batchelor, Secy. Number of Negro members, 3,231; Negro churches, 57; Negro ministers, 45.

NEGROES ON CHURCH BOARDS: Rev. L. W. Bottoms, Asst. Secy., Div. of Negro Work, 712 Henry Grady Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; Gen'l Council, Rev. C. H. Williams, 1509 36th Ave., Tuscaloosa, Ala.; Bd. of Church Extension, Rev. Moses E. James, 2540 Horne Dr., Charlotte, N.C.; Perm. Comm. on Cooperation and Union, Rev. G. W. Gideon, 931 Coleman St., S.W., Atlanta, Ga.; Stillman Col. Bd., Rev. L. W. Bottoms; Rev. W. J. Gipson, 2407 Morton Ave., Jackson, Miss.; Rev. F. H. M. Williams, 816 37th Ave., Tuscaloosa, Ala.; Dr. A. B. McKenzie, 2534 11 St., Tuscaloosa, Ala.; Dr. Carl M. Hill, Tenn. State Univ., Nashville, Tenn. Representative to "World Alliance of Reformed Churches" throughout the world holding the Presbyterian System, Rev. W. J. Gipson, 2407 Morton Ave., Jackson, Miss.

The Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A.

In 1938 the Negro work in the Presbyterian Church, U.S.A., secured its first Negro secretary in the person of Rev. A. B. McCoy, with headquarters in Atlanta, Ga. Rev. McCoy died in September 1951. There are (1951) 487 missionary enterprises, including 284 churches and preaching stations; 17 parishes and 4 community centers; 3 day schools; 20 summer conferences; 165 community Sunday Schools; 14 Presbyterian Leagues; 1 annual Workers' Conference; and 1 publication. The staff includes 112 pastors receiving mission aid, 8 Sunday School missionaries, 25 community workers, and 40 others (lay workers and teachers). Average congregational membership is 69, the largest is 700.

NEGRO MEMBERS OF NATIONAL BOARD OF MISSIONS: Jesse B. Barber, Secy. of Negro Work, Lincoln Univ., Chester County, Pa.; Rev. Hapley B. Taylor, 1715 1st St., N.W. Washington, D.C. NEGRO MEMBERS OF FIELD STAFFS: Rev. Frank C. Shirley, 522 Beatty Ford Road, Charlotte, N.C.; Rev. G. Lake Imes, 1940 Druid Hill Ave., Baltimore, Md.; Rev. C. W. Talley, 1213 Market St., Cheraw, S.C.; Rev. H. R. Pinkney, 595 Dudley St., Memphis, Tenn. There are approximately 300 Negro missionaries.

The Protestant Episcopal Church

Originally the Church of England, the American churches withdrew from the English Church during the Revolutionary War and became the Protestant Episcopal Church in 1789. Churches, 7,784; inclusive membership, 2,540,584 (1950). Membership 13 years of age and over, 1,501,777. Negro churches, 708 (this includes rural and urban congregations, independent parishes, and missions). Negro members, 64,000 (1945). The work of the Church among Negroes in the United States is different in the North and South with regard to the ratio of Negroes touched. Some parishes in the northern cities have more Negroes than all the Negro Episcopal churches in four or five of the southern dioceses put together. In 1951 in St. Philip's

Church, New York City, for instance, there were 3,707 communicants, making it the largest Protestant Episcopal congregation worshipping in a single edifice in New York City; while in 1946 in the dioceses of Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, South Carolina, and western North Carolina combined, there were 2,707 Negro communicants. In October 1942, the National Council instituted a new approach to the promotion of Negro work by the appointment of a Bi-racial Sub-committee on Negro Work, to be set up in the Division of Domestic Missions and to function as a board of strategy. The Rev. Bravid W. Harris, then Archdeacon in the diocese of southern Virginia, was appointed as the first Secretary for Negro Work on July 1, 1943. On June 1, 1945, the Rev. Tollie L. Caution succeeded the Rev. Harris, who was elevated to the bishopric. The first job of the Secretary for Negro Work was to survey the present work and study the needs, encouraging a sound financial program through budget and "Every Member Canvass Method," and to assist churches in securing more adequate facilities to do an effective job. Recruiting young people for the work of the Church is done through the Life and Work Conference, held each spring at Fort Valley College Center, Fort Valley, Ga. The National Council in 1943 adopted a statement of principles of fellowship covering all their work with Negroes.

The Roman Catholic Church

The Secretary of the Commission for Catholic Missions Among Colored People and Indians is the Rev. J. B. Tennelly, 2021 H. Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. The interest of the Catholic Church in the spiritual and temporal welfare of the Negro in this country goes back to colonial times and was manifested in Maryland and Louisiana, the only colonies in which Catholics were allowed the free exercise of their religion. This interest has broadened as the Church itself has gradually expanded and gained strength in the United States. During the past half-century particularly, a steadily increasing number of schools and churches have been provided for the instruction and religious care of Negroes. Activities of this kind as well as activities designed to promote the welfare of the Negro are now being carried on in 38 states. Approximately 400,000 Negroes are Catholics (statistics of the Commission indicate 398,111 in 1950). Two-thirds of these are members of Negro congregations; the others attend churches with predominantly white congregations.

While appreciable groups of Catholic Negroes are to be found in the large industrial cities of the northern and western states, slightly more than half of this membership resides in the southern states. Churches maintained for the special benefit of Catholic Negroes or as centers of evangelization number 445, of which 296 are in the South. Schools with an enrollment of 69,604 Negro pupils are attached to 321 of these churches. Large numbers of Negro children also attend other Catholic schools. The Church maintains exclusively for Negroes 80 high schools, 12 boarding schools, a college, one theological seminary, and 22 institutions for industrial training and the care of orphan and delinquent children. Ten hospitals and 20 medical clinics are operated for the exclusive benefit of colored members. There are two homes for the aged and one for incurables, and 22 social welfare centers carry on organized activities, such as day nurseries, recreational projects, libraries, and adult education. Negroes also enjoy the services of many other Catholic hospitals and other welfare institutions which have a general clientele. Although the facilities of schools, hospitals, and other welfare institutions are intended primarily for Catholic Negroes, they are extended to others whenever possible. The personnel engaged in these various activities consists of 624 priests, 65 lay brothers, more than 2,000 nuns, and many volunteer and salaried lay workers.[1]

The Salvation Army

The Salvation Army operates in 89 territories of the world, preaching in 81 languages, and ministering in practical ways to emergency needs of humans. These services include industrial homes where men can rebuild their characters, hospitals for unmarried mothers, free or low cost lodging houses, nurseries for working mothers, fresh-air camps and boys clubs. Negro Salvationists have their own local groups, directed by Negro Salvation Army Officers. Clubs for Negro servicemen are now being re-opened throughout the country during the present crisis. The Red Shield Club Hotel in Harlem, New York City, outstanding during World War II, has become a Day Care Center for people over 60 years of age, sponsoring parties, trips, discussion groups, arts and craft classes, adult education classes, projects such as making surgical dressings, and religious services. It has a membership of 1,400, averaging 125 daily. Recently special work has been opened up in the South for Negroes, and Negroes are being specially trained. Hq.: 120-130 W. 14 St., New York, N.Y.

The Seventh-day Adventist

Hq.: Takoma Park, Washington, D.C. The General Conference of Seventh-Day Adventists was organized May 21, 1863. In 1894, Seventh-day Adventists opened a mission in Matabeleland, South Africa. Mission work was started in the West Indies in 1891. This denomination now operates in 193 countries and island groups. World membership (Dec. 31, 1950) 756,712; North America membership (Dec. 31, 1950) 250,939; Negro membership in North America, 26,526; Negro membership in Africa and West Indies, approx. 120,000. Negro churches in North America, 328, and Negro ministers, 173.

General Officers (Negro): Elder George E. Peters, Secy. of the North American Colored Dept., Takoma Park, Washington, D.C.; Calvin C. Moseley, Jr., Assoc. Secy. of Colored Dept., Takoma Park, Washington, D.C.; L. H. Bland, Pres., Northeastern Conference, 560 W. 150 St., New York City; J. H. Wag-

[1] Sources: "Catholic Negro Missions in The United States," article in The National Almanac for 1951; Gillard, John T. *Colored Catholics in The United States*, Baltimore, 1941.

ner, Pres., Allegheny Conference, P.O. Box, 21, Pine Forge, Pa.; H. W. Kibble, Pres., Lake Region Conference, 619 Woodland Park, Chicago, Ill.; F. L. Bland, Pres., Central States Mission, 2528 Benton Blvd., Kansas City, Mo.; H. R. Murphy, Pres., South Central Conference, 1914 Charlotte Ave., Nashville, Tenn.; H. D. Singleton, Pres., South Atlantic Conference, 886 Simpson St., N.W., Atlanta, Ga.; W. W. Fordham, Pres., Southwest Region Conference, 3711 Oakland Ave., Dallas, Texas; O. A. Troy, Departmental Secy., Pacific Union, 1545 N. Verdugo Road, Glendale, Calif.; L. B. Reynolds, Ed., *The Message Magazine*, Nashville, Tenn.; F. L. Peterson, Pres., Oakwood Col., Huntsville, Ala.; C. A. Dent, M.D., Direc., Riverside Sanitarium & Hospital, 800 Young's Lane, Nashville, Tenn.; E. I. Watson, Principal, Pine Forge Academy, Pine Forge, Pa.; J. L. Moran, Principal, Northeastern Academy, Bronx, N. Y.; J. F. Dent, Principal, Los Angeles Academy, Los Angeles, Calif.

United Presbyterian Church

Hq.: Pittsburgh, Pa. Negro church officials (denominational), none. Ministers, 13; Elders, 94; Congregations, 14; Communicants, 1,200. Foreign missionaries are being sought for the Sudan. Rev. Suder Q. Mitchell of Philadelphia is a member of the Board elected by the General Assembly. Bd. of Christian Educ. member, Dr. Frank T. Wilson, Lincoln Univ., Chester County, Pa.; Field Direc., Rev. Shirley, Rev. Imes, Rev. Talley, and Rev. Pinkney, who also serve on the Bd. of Christian Educ. They have a joint responsibility to the two Boards.

Negroes Connected with Auxiliary Church Organizations

American Baptist Convention

The American Baptist Convention has taken the place of the Northern Baptist Convention. One Negro is on the Board of Managers for the Board of Education publication, Rev. C. E. Boddie, 137 Adams St., Rochester, N.Y.

The American Bible Society

Organized in 1816. Hq.: Bible House, 450 Park Ave., New York, N.Y. Daniel Burke, Pres. GENERAL SECRETARIES: Rev. Eric M. North, Rev. Frederick W. Cropp, Frank H. Mann, Rev. Robert T. Taylor; Gilbert Darlington, Treas. The purpose of this organization is the distribution of the Bible in the Americas. Millions have been distributed. Work began among colored people in 1860. A Special Agency among Colored People of the South was started in 1901 with the Rev. John P. Wragg, D.D., of Atlanta, Ga., as Agency Secretary. In 1920 the work of this agency was broadened to include all Negroes in the United States. Sub-agencies were established at Atlanta, Ga., Charlotte, N.C., Cleveland, Ohio, Memphis, Tenn., and Houston, Texas. In 1945 the office at Charlotte was moved to Richmond. In 1929, by request of Dr. Wragg, in connection with an annuity endowment gift, the Agency for the Colored People of the United States was named the William Ingraham Haven Memorial Agency Among the Colored People of the United States. Negroes on the Board of the American Bible Society are: Justice Francis E. Rivers, Old County Court Bldg., New York, N.Y.; Dr. Channing H. Tobias, 101 Park Ave., New York, N.Y.; C. C. Spaulding, Pres., N. Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Co., Durham, N.C.

The William I. Haven Memorial Agency includes: Atlanta Haven, Rev. D. H. Stanton, Secy., 56 Gammon Ave., S.E., Atlanta, Ga.; Cleveland Haven, Rev. V. C. Hodges, 1373 E. Blvd., Cleveland, Ohio; Dallas Haven, Rev. H. Leonarde Thompson, 2516 Thomas Ave., Dallas, Texas; Richmond Haven, Rev. Kacem Brazil, 902 St. James St., Richmond, Va. While there is no record of American Negroes doing any work of Bible translation, there have been hundreds of African natives who have given valuable assistance in translating the Bible into their languages.

The American Sunday School Union

The field work of this society has for its purpose "to establish and maintain Sunday Schools." The work among Negroes is carried on in the South Atlantic District, comprising South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Florida. There is one missionary each in Alabama, Georgia, and Mississippi, who are, in order: W. P. Jackson, T. W. Patterson, and T. J. Crawford. OFFICERS: Belding B. Slifer, Pres.; John H. Talley, Recording Secy. and Treas.; Elliot D. Parkhill, Secy. of Missions, 1816 Chestnut St., Philadelphia 3, Pa.

Baptist World Alliance

The Baptist World Alliance is an organization for fellowship, inspiration, and information among Baptists throughout the world. The last meeting was held in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1950. A large delegation of American Negroes attended. Rev. B. E. Mays is a vice-president. The next meeting will be held in 1955 in London. NEGRO MEMBERS ON EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE: Rev. J. T. Ayorinde, P.O. Box 497, Lagos, Nigeria, West Africa; Dr. W. H. Jernagin, 1341 3rd St., N.W., Washington D.C.; Rev. A. A. Lucas, 5109 Farmer St., Houston, Tex.; Miss Nannie Burroughs, Lincoln Heights, Washington, D.C.; Rev. P. S. Wilkinson, 826 Nebraska St., San Antonio, Tex.

The Ecumenical Methodist Conference

A meeting for information and inspiration of Methodists throughout the world, it was first held in London in 1881, and every ten years thereafter, except that the 1941 meeting was held in 1947. The last meeting was held at Oxford, England, in September 1951. OFFICERS: Joint Pres., Bishop Ivan Lee Holt, St. Louis, Mo., Rev. W. F. Howard, F.B.A., Cambridge, England. NEGRO OFFICERS: Dr. M. S. Davage, Nashville, Tenn., Treas. Negro delegates from Methodist Church: Bishop Willis J. King, J. P. Brawley, Matthew W. Clair, M. S. Davage, D. D. Jones. Delegates from A.M.E. Church: Bishops John A. Gregg, S. L. Greene, D. Ward Nicols, F. M. Reid, A. J. Allen, G. W. Baber, J. H. Clayborn, L. H. Hemmingway, J. Gomez; Drs. R. W. Mance, O. N. Smith, H. T. Primm, A. Wayman Ward, A. S. Jackson, L. A. Long,

H. R. Hughes, A. G. Gaston, F. D. Jordan, F. R. Veal, F. A. Hughes. Delegates from A.M.E. Zion Church: Dr. R. E. Clement, Bishops J. W. Martin, C. C. Alleyne, B. F. Gordon, W. W. Slade, W. J. Walls, H. T. Medford, Mr. J. E. Eichelberger, Rev. W. O. Carrington, Rev. W. R. Lowell. Delegates from C.M.E. Church: Bishops B. W. Doyle, A. W. Womach; Rev. J. M. Pettigrew; J. A. Johnson, M. L. Breedking, N. S. Curry, L. H. Pitts, Mr. F. T. Jeans, Dr. W. A. Bell.

General Commission on Chaplains for U.S. Armed Services

Hq.: 122 Maryland Ave., N.E., Washington, D.C.; Mr. T. A. Rymer, Direc. Spiritual welfare of Protestant chaplains in the U.S. armed services is the chief concern of this commission, on which most Protestant denominations have membership. REPRESENTATIVES FROM NEGRO CHURCHES: Natl. Baptist Convention of America, Rev. J. R. Butler, Rev. A. T. Williams; Natl. Baptist Convention, U.S.A., Dr. W. H. Jernagin, Rev. C. T. Murray, Rev. E. C. Smith; A.M.E. Church, Bishop R. R. Wright, Chairman, Bishop D. Ward Nichols, Bishop Noah W. Williams, Rev. L. L. Berry; A.M.E. Zion Church, Bishop Buford F. Gordon, Chairman, Rev. S. Spottswood, Rev. Herbert B. Shaw; Methodist, Bishop R. A. Carter, Chairman; Methodist, Primitive, Dr. Wesley Boyd, Chairman.

National Council of the Churches of Christ in the United States of America

Hq.: 297 Fourth Ave., New York 10, N.Y. The National Council was formed on Nov. 29, 1950, by the merger of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America and several other inter-denominational agencies. Negro denominations affiliated with the National Council are: Nat'l. Baptist Convention, U.S.A., Inc.; Nat'l. Baptist Convention of America; A.M.E. Church; A.M.E. Zion Church, Colored Methodist Episcopal Church. OFFICERS: Pres., Rt. Rev. Henry Knox Sherrill; Vice-Pres., Mrs. Douglas Horton, Mrs. Abbie Clement Jackson, of the A.M.E. Zion Church, Harold E. Stassen, M. E. Sadler; Gen'l. Secy., Rev. Samuel McCrea Cavert; Assoc. Gen'l. Secy., Charles S. Wilson.

Joint Commission On Missionary Education

Formerly Missionary Education Movement of the U.S. and Canada. Hq.: 156 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y.; Rev. Roy G. Ross, Exec. Secy. NEGRO MEMBERS OF BOARD OF MANAGERS: Mrs. Beulah A. Berry and Miss Mary E. Frizzell of the A.M.E. Church; Mrs. Abbie C. Jackson and Mrs. B. F. Gordon of the A.M.E. Zion Church; Mrs. Edna Bronson, Nat'l. Baptist Convention, U.S.A., Inc.; Miss Louise E. Jefferson, Staff Artist.

Division of Christian Education

Formerly the International Council of Religious Education. Negro denominations affiliated: A.M.E. Church; A.M.E. Zion Church; Church of Christ (Holiness); Colored Methodist Episcopal Church; Nat'l. Baptists Convention of America; Nat'l Baptist Convention U.S.A., Inc. Hq.: 73 E. Adams St., corner Michigan Ave., Chicago 3, Ill.

Department of Racial and Cultural Relations

Formerly The Department of Race Relations of the Federal Council of Churches. Hq.: 297 Fourth Ave., New York, N.Y. The staff includes Dr. J. Oscar Lee, Exec. Direc.; Dr. Thomas C. Allen, Direc.; Rev. Alfred S. Kramer, Admin. Asst.; Mrs. Sadie Young and Miss Geneva R. Jones, office secretaries. New York Co-Chairmen, John H. Ives and Bishop James Clair Taylor, A.M.E. Zion Church. Significant accomplishments in the Department since 1945: (1) Conducting of Interracial Clinics (community self-surveys) in 27 cities, (2) adoption of "The Church and Race Relations" in 1946, (3) adoption of "The Churches and Human Rights" in 1948, (4) filing a brief *amicus curiae* in the U.S. Supreme Court in October 1949 in the case of *Heman Marion Sweatt* v. *the University of Texas*, (5) development of Institutes on Racial and Cultural Relations, which are held annually at Lincoln University, Pa.; Eden Seminary, Webster Groves, Mo.; and Nenucha Conference Grounds, Corbett, Ore.

United Stewardship Council

Organized 1920, now the Joint Department of Stewardship and Benevolence. Hq.: 297 Fourth Ave., New York, N.Y.; Rev. T. K. Thompson, Exec. Direc. NEGRO MEMBERS: Rev. Roscoe M. Mitchell, 138 Main St., Tarrytown, N.Y.; Rev. W. H. Jernigan, 1341 3rd St., Washington, D.C.; Rev. D. V. Jemison; Mr. James E. Gayle, 310 S. Saratoga St., New Orleans, La.; Mr. J. C. McClandon, 182 Roosevelt St., Jackson, Miss.; Mr. J. H. Touchstone, 740 Rush St., Chicago, Ill.

National Fraternal Council of Negro Churches of U.S.A.

This organization was founded in 1934 as a clearing house for the activities of the Negro churches for the improvement of civil, economic, industrial, and general social conditions in America, particularly as they affect the Negroes, and for the promotion of world-wide brotherhood. It is interdenominational and non-partisan. Hq.: Washington, D.C. OFFICERS: Pres., Bishop W. J. Walls; Vice-Pres., Bishop A. J. Allen; Exec. Secy., Rev. G. W. Lucas; Treas., Rev. J. H. Peters.

National Religion and Labor Foundation

Organized to bring better understanding between labor and religious forces in America, it is definitely interracial as well as inter-faith and interunion. It will not hold any conference in a hotel where segregation is practiced. "In our publications and public addresses we are constantly pleading and fighting for elimination of all discrimination and segregation of Negroes in the democracy of America." NEGROES ON GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD: Rev. William Holmes Borders, D.D., minister, Wheat Street Baptist Church, Atlanta, Ga.; Dr. W. J. Faulkner, Dean, Fisk Univ., Nashville, Tenn.; Mr. A. Philip Randolph, Pres., Brotherhood of Railway Porters, New York, N.Y.; Bishop R. R. Wright, Jr., Ph.D., Twelfth Episcopal District, A.M.E.

Church, Little Rock, Ark. Hq.: 40 Pryor St., S.W., Atlanta, Ga.

World Council of Churches (Conference of U.S.A. Member Churches)

Hq.: 156 Fifth Ave., New York 10, N.Y.; Henry Smith Leiper, Gen'l Secy. NEGRO MEMBERS: Nat'l. Baptist Convention, U.S.A., Dr. W. H. Borders, Atlanta, Ga., Dr. J. M. Bracy, St. Louis, Mo., Dr. R. W. Coleman, New Orleans, La., Dr. J. H. Jackson Chicago, Ill., Dr. W. H. Jernigan, Washington, D.C., Dr. Benjamin E. Mays Atlanta, Ga., Dr. Calvin K. Stalnaker Tulsa, Okla. A.M.E. Church: Bishop A. J. Allen, Cleveland, Ohio, Rev. G. W. Blakely, Little Rock, Ark., Bisho S. L. Greene, Atlanta, Ga., Dr. A. S. Jackso Washington, D.C., Rev. M. E. Jackson, New ark, N.J., Bishop D. W. Nichols, New York, N.Y. A.M.E. Zion Church: Rev. George F. Hall, Greensboro, N.C., Bishop R. L. Jones, Salisbury, N.C., Bishop B. G Shaw, Birmingham, Ala., Bishop W. J. Walls, Chicago, Ill. C.M.E. Church: Bishop J. Arthur Hamlett, Kansas City, Kans., Mrs. Lena A. Hamlett, Kansas City, Kans., Dr. E. P. Murchison, Chicago, Ill., Dr. B. Julian Smith, Chicago, Ill. Of these members the following serve on the Executive Committee: Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, Bishop S. L. Greene, Bishop W. J. Walls, Bishop J. Arthur Hamlett.

World Council of Christian Education and Sunday School Association

Hq.: 156 Fifth Ave., New York 10, N.Y.; Annandale, North End Road, London, N.W. 11, England. OFFICERS: Pres., Lord Mackintosh of Halifax, London, England; Chairman, Luther A. Weigle, New Haven, Conn.; Gen'l. Secy., Forrest L. Knapp, New York, N.Y.; Treas., Paul Sturtevant, New York, N.Y. NEGRO MEMBERS: S. S. Morris, A. M. Townsend, J. W. Eichelberger, Jr., William Walls, Chester Kirkendall.

World's Young Women's Christian Association

Hq.: 37 Quai Wilson, Geneva, Switzerland. Mrs. Robert W. Claytor of Grand Rapids, Mich., a Negro, is one of the twelve U.S. World's Y.W.C.A. Council Members.

Young Men's Christian Association

Hq.: 347 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. Operates in 77 countries on an international, interracial, intercultural, and inter-religious basis. The first YMCA for Negroes was organized in Washington, D.C., in 1853, two years after the founding of the first North American Associations in Montreal and Boston. A second followed in Charleston, S.C., in 1866, and a third in New York City in 1867. The first student Association among colored men was established at Howard University in 1869. The appointment of William A. Hunton, for two years the first paid colored YMCA Secretary at Norfolk, Va., as the first national leader for colored work marked the beginning for national organization and advance. In 1898, Jesse E. Moorland joined the International Committee staff to organize colored Associations in the cities, and was succeeded by Dr. Channing H. Tobias in 1923. Interest in the expansion of YMCA services for Negroes was heightened by notable gifts from white philanthropists. Among these were George Foster Peabody and John D. Rockefeller, Sr. Julius Rosenwald, in 1910, offered $25,000 to any city that would raise an additional $75,000 for a YMCA building for Negroes. In all, 25 cities availed themselves of this offer, and buildings were dedicated between 1912 and 1933 amounting to a total cost of $5,815,969; $612,000 from Rosenwald, $472,558 from local Negroes, and $4,731,411 from other sources. The YMCA assisted in the organization of the Interracial Commission at the close of World War I.

A growing conviction among the leaders of the movement that the YMCA should re-examine its practices in regard to Negroes was expressed in a resolution passed at the Twentieth World Conference of YMCA's, meeting in Cleveland in 1931, which emphasized the "practice of understanding, justice, g od-will and cooperation . . ." In 1946 at the International Convention and National Council meeting held in Atlantic City, N.J., the following resolution was passed: "That we go on record as urging all Associations to take definite steps toward the goal of making possible full participation in the Association program without discrimination as to race, color or nationality." Following this significant convention action, the National Council in 1947 eliminated from its by-laws the definition of Colored Associations and all reference to Colored Associations as such. National direction as now related to Negro members is administered through the regular channels of the National Board staff without regard to color or religion. A portfolio for interracial and intercultural services was established in the Program department to deal with the over-all problems of human relations.

Another significant development of this period was the establishment of the World Youth Fund for the general purpose of rehabilitating and re-establishing the work of the YMCA in war-ravaged countries abroad. However, under national pressures arising from war-created problems at home, more than $100,000 was allocated from the World Youth Fund to be used in meeting the post-war problems of Negroes in 32 communities throughout the nation. In addition to this World Youth Fund aid, 32 communities have raised $4,000,000 locally since 1944 to rehabilitate, modernize, and construct new buildings for enlarged and more effective service to its Negro constituents. Many of these existing organizations had been reorganized on an inclusive basis and are open to members without regard to race or religion.

In 1950 a Commission on Interracial Practices was set up to guide adjustment. Though at work for less than two years, there are quite hopeful signs that its efforts are already bearing fruit. As of early 1951, it was estimated that 922 Associations had some form of interracial practice. Finally, the YMCA, like other organizations, draws its membership from the local citizenry and thus reflects to considerable degree the local conception

of relationships, including those between racial groups. As a democratic organization, it operates through consent and the slowly gathering consensus, not by mandates from above. As a Christian organization, it seeks to bear in mind and embody that respect for human personality that derives from the Christian imperative. As a practical body, it seeks through timely steps, such as are described above, to express its good faith and its desire to secure, with minimum delay, adjustments in keeping with its own objectives.

The Young Women's Christian Association of the U.S.A.

Hq.: 600 Lexington Ave., New York, N.Y. NEGRO MEMBERS OF NATIONAL BOARD: Mrs. Lorraine Beale, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. Lisle C. Carter, New York, N.Y.; Mrs. Robert W. Claytor, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Mrs. A. Maurice Curtis, Paterson, N.J.; Mrs. William M. Cuthbert, Verona, Pa.; Mrs. Nathaniel Dillard, Richmond, Va.; Dr. Dorothy B. Ferebee, Washington, D.C.; Mrs. Richard L. Martin, Jersey City, N.J.; Miss Leonora E. Pritchett, New York, N.Y.; and Mrs. Carter Wesley, Houston, Texas. Five members of the National Professional staff are: Miss Mamie E. Davis, Miss Dorothy Height, Miss Odile Sweeney, Miss Doris V. Wilson, Mrs. Sara-Alyce Wright. Three members of the USO-YWCA staff in the field are: Miss Sylvia Coleman, Mrs. Mildred Williams Newton, and Miss Pansy Pendergrass.

The YWCA adopted a 35 point program recommending the inclusion of Negro women in the "main stream of the association life" and calling for an end of racial separation in the community YWCA's throughout the country at its 17th National Convention in Atlantic City in 1946. Since that time, Associations have been working on this 35-point plan. At present, many of the former 85 Negro branches have both white and Negro participants in program and direction. In some Associations the branches have been retained, with the participants taking part in the program in the central Association as well as in the branch; in other cases, the branch has been closed and its members taken into the activities of the total Association.

NEGRO CHAPLAINS

Negro chaplains have a long history in the U.S. Army, beginning with the Civil War, during which the following were appointed: Henry M. Turner (comm. Nov. 16, 1863) 1st Inf. Reg. (U.S. Colored Troops); William Hunter (comm. Oct. 10, 1863) 4th Inf. Reg. (USCT); James Underdue (comm. June 22, 1864) 39th Inf. Reg. (USCT); William Warring (no date given for comm., res. May 20, 1865) 102nd Inf. Reg. (USCT); Samuel Hamson (comm. Sept. 8, 1863, res. March 14, 1864) 54th Mass. Inf. Reg. (colored); William Jackson (comm. July 10, 1863, res. Jan. 14, 1865) 55th Mass. Inf. Reg. (colored); John R. Bowles (no date given for comm., res. June 12, 1865) 55th Mass. Inf. Reg. (colored).[1] Another reference is to Samuel Hamson of Pittsfield, Mass.: "He was refused pay as chaplain, because of his color."[2]

Also found in the *History of the Fifty-fourth Regiment* by Emilio is the statement: "At a meeting of the officers on the 24th October, 1864, the Rev. James Lynch, a colored man, was elected chaplain of the Fifty-fourth. He was subsequently commissioned but not mustered."

For Negro chaplains in World Wars I and II see *Negro Year Book 1947.*

Chaplains on Active Duty United States Army, July 1, 1951

African Methodist Episcopal	
Charles C. Blake	Captain
Reuben T. Bussey	Captain
Lee A. Cousins	Captain
John A. Deveaux	Lt. Col.
John W. Downs	Captain
De Deleon Felder	1st Lt.
Charles S. H. J. Hunter	Captain
Andrew L. Johnson	Major
Hubert C. Terrell	Captain
James A. Walker	Captain
Sullus B. Washington	Captain
Walter S. White	Captain
African Methodist Episcopal Zion	
Walter D. S. Barrett	Captain
Rufus A. Cooper	Captain
Cajus B. Howell	Captain
Theodore R. Owens	Captain
Raymond E. Stephens, Jr.	1st Lt.
James E. W. Stewart	Captain
Church of God, Indiana	
Cauthion T. Boyd, Jr.	Captain
Congregational Christian	
Louis J. Beasley	Lt. Col.
James A. Eaton	1st Lt.
Charles Fisher	Major
Mitchell C. Johnson	1st Lt.
Lutheran	
Samuel A. Lewis	Captain
Methodist	
Elmer P. Gibson	Lt. Col.
Oscar M. Graham	1st Lt.
John W. Handy, Jr.	Major
David S. Harkness	Captain

[1] Source: Williams, George W., *A History of the Negro Troops in the War of the Rebellion, 1861-65*, pp. 104. New York: Harper & Bros.

[2] Source: Emilio, Louis F., *History of the Fifty-fourth Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry 1863-65*, 2nd ed., pp. 149-50, Boston: Boston Book Co.

Ernest L. Harrison	Captain
Pliny W. Jenkins	Major
Norman G. Long	Major
Ernest N. Mattison	Captain
Grandison M. Phelps, Jr.	1st Lt.
Augustus G. Spears	Captain
George W. Williams	Captain
Methodist Episcopal, Colored	
Millard F. Jefferson	Major
Elisha B. McNair	Captain
Henry Y. Sideboard	Major
National Baptist Convention of America	
Roosevelt A. Baker	Captain
Cassius M. C. Ellis	Captain
Theodore P. Ford	Captain
Robert J. Saunders	Captain
National Baptist Convention, U.S.A.	
Ernest W. Armstrong, Sr.	Captain
Ginis H. Austin	Captain
Ralph E. Austin	Captain
David L. Brewer	Captain
Robert A. Bryant	Lt. Col.
Robert Crawford, Jr.	Captain
William B. Crocker	Major
Lewis M. Durden	Major
Russell A. Ferry	Captain
Chalmers F. Gaithers	Captain
James L. Green	1st Lt.
Douglas F. Hall	Captain
Rufus L. Hill	1st Lt.
Brannon J. Hopson	Major
Joseph D. Pruden	Captain
Osborne E. Scott	Major
Albert J. Tibbs	Captain
Presbyterian, U.S.A.	
Linson L. Blackeney	Captain
Leonard A. Ellis	Captain
Gray G. Johnson	Captain
Cordell H. Kennedy	Captain
Alexander L. Lewis	Captain
Clarence H. Richmond	Captain
Albert L. Smith	Major
James H. Stokes	Captain
Beverly M. Ward	Captain
Protestant Episcopal	
James A. Eden	Major
James H. Murray, Jr.	Captain
Maxwell S. Whittington	Major

United States Navy

Edward J. Odom	Lieutenant, A.M.E.
Thomas D. Parham	Lieutenant, Presbyterian, U.S.A.

United States Air Force

African Methodist Episcopal	
Leonard L. Bruce	Captain
Julius C. Carter	Captain
Warren J. Jenkins	Major
Simeon T. Johnson	Captain
Alfred E. McWilliams	Major
Methodist	
Frank A. Blackwell	Captain
Alphonse Maxwell	Captain
Presbyterian, U.S.A.	
Booker T. Davis	Captain
Simon H. Scott, Jr.	1st Lt.
National Baptist Convention, U.S.A.	
Drue C. Ford	Captain
William R. Gray	Major
James C. Griffin	Lt. Col.
Elijah H. Hankerson	Captain
William J. King	1st Lt.
William M. Perkins	Captain
Theodore R. Smith	Major
Frank L. White	Major
Protestant Episcopal	
James A. Mayo	Major

THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH AND INTEGRATION

Integration of Negroes into American churches has made progress during the past five years, but the door to labor and labor union membership, to university matriculation, to Democratic and Republican party membership, to government employment, is open wider to Negroes than the door to church membership. Integration in the church has been chiefly at the top. In the recent organization of the National Council of Churches of Christ in the U.S.A., which comprises 29 denominations, five Negro churches hold membership on a basis of equality. Negro churchmen are in all the departments, on nearly all committees, and on the staff of national officers, not as Negroes but as members of Christian Church denominations. In the "World" organizations the same is true. Among Roman Catholics, where there are few Negro organizations, integration on the higher level is not so evident. In 1951, some white and Negro Community Churches united into one fellowship. In some smaller denominations there has always been integration. It is on the local level that integration is slowest.

In the North, most church doors are open, though welcome has often been cold. But since World War II, this attitude has been noticeably thawing; in some cases it is warm, in a few cases the color line has been dropped. Churches like the Riverside Drive Church, Marble Collegiate, and others in New York City, and in some of the larger cities across the country, have welcomed Negroes. In some, as in the Riverside Drive Church, Negroes sing in the choir and hold office. In many small towns this is also the case. In Staffordville, Conn., the Reverend Roland T. Heacock, a Negro minister, is

pastor of an all-white congregation. In a few cases white and Negro ministers are co-pastoring predominantly white congregations. But Negro pastors of white churches are as scarce as are white pastors of Negro churches. Much has been written during the past five years about "Interracial Churches." Rev. Harold M. Kingsley, pastor of one of these, writes, "'Interracial Church' is a misnomer . . . 'Inclusive' is better. . . . All churches should have, as most of our colored churches have, open membership. The net gain of the so-called interracial church movement is to witness, to challenge, to open up the doors of the Church of God."

In some of the smaller denominations racial lines have been almost obliterated without any fanfare or even discussion. Integration, however, is making almost no headway in the South, where the great majority of people seem to take for granted that separation is the divine arrangement. While a few denominations have passed strong non-segregation resolutions, one hears frequently on the radio such announcements as: "Arrangements have been made at the meeting for our colored brethren." A Negro went to a revival meeting in Atlanta, Ga., and sat in the wrong seat, and police were called to take him out.

A Methodist bishop asked the members of his Annual Conference the following questions: "How many of you have ever been invited to preach in a white church?" Out of 60 preachers only one had been invited in a life time. "How many of you have ever invited a white man to preach in your church?" Only six said they had. Asked why, most of the 54 said, "I knew the white preacher would not come." The opinions did not represent hostility but rather the fact that very few make any effort to change the pattern. "How many of you have a local ministers' meeting in your community for discussing community problems by both white and Negro ministers?" No one had ever heard of such an organization. One or two had talked about it, but it was thought that "the time is not ripe" for Negro and white Christian ministers of the local community to get together like that.

It is a happy fact, however, that an increasing number of communities are having profitable meetings of Negro and white ministers. Headway is also being made in integration in southern theological seminaries. For instance, the 24th Synod of Sewanee Province of the Episcopal Church voted to admit Negro ministerial students for study in their seminaries at Sewanee, Tenn., and Lexington, Ky.

18
Crime and Violence

THE INCIDENCE of crime among Negroes is much debated; the validity of the statistical record is seriously questioned. As indicated in the *Negro Year Book 1947*, complicating the comparative study of crime are such variable factors as: differences in the character and efficiency of police, community and temporal differences in public attitudes, differences in caliber of the prosecution, differences in judicial interpretation by the courts, differences in bias of judges, differences in the economic status of offenders, and differences in record-keeping. All these factors and many more make it difficult to differentiate real from apparent criminality.

Arrests

In 1949 and in 1950 one-fourth of those arrested for suspicion of crime in the United States were Negroes. The number of arrests is not a valid index to crime because of the practice of arresting many suspects for a single crime. In addition to this general practice is the other of careless and indiscriminate arresting of Negroes on suspicion of crime.

Table 1 gives the distribution of arrests according to race and the type of offense

TABLE 1

DISTRIBUTION OF ARRESTS ACCORDING TO RACE AND TYPE OF OFFENSE, 1949 AND 1950

Offense Charged	Total All Races		Negro		Per Cent Negro of Total in each offense	
	1949	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950
Criminal homicide	6,436	6,336	2,918	2,889	45.3	45.6
Robbery	21,623	19,779	7,745	7,060	35.8	35.9
Assault	58,870	59,496	26,769	27,619	45.5	46.4
Burglary	45,892	43,673	12,569	11,534	27.4	26.4
Larceny	67,647	66,031	20,788	20,672	30.7	31.3
Auto theft	19,119	18,398	3,437	3,500	18.0	19.0
Embezzlement	22,245	21,439	2,797	2,962	12.6	13.8
Stolen property	3,268	3,289	986	1,050	30.2	31.9
Arson	1,097	1,054	234	241	21.3	22.9
Forgery	11,231	11,743	1,567	1,689	13.9	14.4
Rape	9,449	9,323	2,911	2,717	30.8	29.1
Prostitution	9,208	8,579	3,315	3,260	36.0	38.0
Other sex offenses	18,448	19,725	2,836	3,473	15.4	17.6
Narcotic drug law	6,546	8,539	2,677	4,262	41.0	49.9
Weapons	11,358	10,376	5,478	5,198	48.2	50.1
Offenses against the family	15,342	15,238	2,903	3,415	18.9	22.4
Liquor laws	9,934	11,260	4,157	5,306	41.8	47.1
Driving while intoxicated	42,907	51,318	4,055	5,706	9.4	11.1
Road and driving laws	10,595	14,571	2,357	3,662	22.2	25.1
Parking violations	162	309	42	98	25.9	31.7
Other traffic	9,695	13,052	2,794	3,431	23.7	26.3
Disorderly conduct	49,085	45,438	14,293	13,610	29.1	29.9
Drunkenness	178,776	178,165	28,740	30,040	16.1	16.9
Vagrancy	54,511	48,604	12,191	10,657	22.4	21.9
Gambling	16,274	15,490	7,452	7,462	45.8	48.2
Suspicion	47,114	46,194	12,778	13,054	27.1	28.2
Not stated	7,228	7,930	1,388	1,555	19.2	19.6
All other offenses	37,969	38,322	8,919	9,454	23.5	24.7

Source: *Uniform Crime Reports for the United States and Its Possessions*, Vols. 20 and 21.

TABLE 2

FEDERAL SENTENCED PRISONERS RECEIVED FROM COURTS, BY NATIVITY, RACE AND OFFENSE, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1950

Offense	Total	White		Negro		Other	
		Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Total	18,063	13,301	73.7	4,172	23.1 *	590	3.2
Male	17,351	12,899	74.4	3,930	22.6	522	3.0
Female	712	402	56.4	242	34.0	68	9.6
Counterfeiting	260	175	67.3	84	32.3	1	.4
Embezzlement	230	189	82.2	41	17.8	—	—
Forgery	1,274	639	50.2	619	48.6	16	1.2
Fraud	379	199	52.6	176	46.4	4	1.0
Immigration	3,463	3,428	99.0	28	.8	7	.2
Juvenile Delinquency Act	658	555	84.3	83	12.6	20	3.1
Kidnapping	41	36	87.8	5	12.2	—	—
Larceny-Theft (Total)	3,914	3,018	77.1	856	21.9	40	1.0
Larceny, postal	902	405	44.9	486	53.9	11	1.2
National Motor Vehicle Theft Act	2,486	2,227	89.6	245	9.9	4	.5
National Stolen Property Act	83	72	86.7	11	13.3	—	—
Theft or illegal possession of U. S. Property	162	117	72.3	35	21.6	10	6.1
Theft from interstate commerce	270	190	70.3	75	27.8	5	1.9
Other	11	7	63.6	4	36.4	—	—
Liquor laws	2,304	1,545	67.1	738	32.0	21	.9
Narcotic-Drug laws (Total)	2,029	1,055	52.0	916	45.2	58	2.8
Marihuana	878	402	45.8	466	53.1	10	1.1
Other	1,151	653	56.7	450	39.1	48	4.2
National-Defense laws (Total)	266	215	80.8	39	14.6	12	4.6
O.P.A. regulations	15	13	86.7	2	13.3	—	—
Selective Service Act of 1940	97	83	85.6	8	8.2	6	6.2
Selective Service Act of 1948	39	27	69.2	12	30.8	—	—
Wearing military uniform illegally	95	79	83.1	12	12.6	4	4.3
Other	20	13	65.0	5	25.0	2	10.0
Robbery	92	82	89.1	10	10.9	—	—
White Slave Traffic Act	185	165	89.2	18	9.7	2	1.1
Other and Unclassifiable	1,110	960	86.5	120	10.8	30	2.7
Military court-martial cases (Total)	713	593	83.2	115	16.1	5	.7
Homicide	51	41	80.4	10	19.6	—	—
Rape	52	43	82.7	8	15.4	1	1.9
Sodomy	32	26	81.3	5	15.6	1	3.1
Other	578	483	83.6	92	15.9	3	.5
Government reservation, D.C., high seas and territorial cases	1,145	447	39.0	324	28.3	374	32.7

* If immigration cases were excluded this percentage would be 28.4.

for 1949 and 1950. In examining these figures it is well to remember that they are not a measure of the incidence of crime but a record of the prevalence of arrests and that alone.

In 1950, the following types amounted to more than 5% of total Negro arrests: Drunkenness, 14.6%; Assault, 13.4%; Larceny, 10.0%; Disorderly Conduct, 6.6%; Suspicion, 6.3%; and Burglary, 5.6%.

Prison Sentences

Without over-all statistics for all prisons there can be no full picture of convictions and court commitments to prisons and reformatories. Table 2 shows commitments to Federal prisons and offenses for which convictions were given.

Execution for Capital Offenses

Convictions for capital crimes and assessment of the maximum penalty have been a matter of record since 1930, when reporting of such statistics began. See Table 3.

During 1948, U.S. civil authorities administered the death penalty to 118 prisoners. Of these, 35 were white, 81 were Negroes, and two were American Indians. Although the executions were carried out in 23 states and the District of Columbia, more than half of them took place in seven states—California, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, Ohio, and Texas. See Table 4.

Crimes by Negroes against Negroes

Figures on crime in terms of the race of those against whom crimes are committed are difficult to come by. Sporadic studies and general observation have established the fact of a high incidence of crime by Negroes against Negroes. Several factors contributing to this circumstance are recognized. One is that the general frustration felt by Negroes in the bi-racial system of social relationships is expressed in agressions against other Negroes. A second factor appears to be a pattern of Negroes resorting to violent

TABLE 3

PRISONERS EXECUTED IN U.S. BY RACE AND OFFENSE, 1930 TO 1948 *

Year	Total	Race			Offense		
		White	Negro	Other	Murder	Rape	Other
Total	2,831	1,253	1,528	50	2,470	316	45†
Per Cent	100.0	44.3	54.0	1.7	87.2	11.2	1.6
1930	155	85	65	5	147	6	2
1931	153	72	72	9	137	15	1
1932	140	60	75	5	128	10	2
1933	159	76	80	3	151	6	2
1934	168	62	102	4	154	14	—
1935	199	119	77	3	184	13	2
1936	194	92	100	2	180	10	4
1937	147	69	74	4	133	13	1
1938	190	96	92	2	156	25	9
1939	159	80	77	2	144	12	3
1940	124	49	75	—	105	15	4
1941	123	59	63	1	102	20	1
1942	147	67	80	—	116	24	7
1943	135	56	76	3	118	17	—
1944	120	47	70	3	96	24	—
1945	117	41	75	1	90	26	1
1946	131	46	84	1	107	21	3
1947	152	42	110	—	128	23	1
1948	118	35	81	2	94	22	2

Source: *Prisoners in State and Federal Prisons and Reformatories*, No. 2, Sept. 20, 1950.

* Does not include executions in military installations. The Army, including Air Force, carried out 146 executions, all during the period 1942 to 1948; 93 were for murder (including 18 which also involved rape), 52 were for rape, and 1 was for desertion. The Navy carried out no executions during the period.

† 14 armed robbery, 12 kidnapping, 8 burglary, 6 espionage, 3 assault with deadly weapon, 2 offenses not reported.

settlement of differences without recourse to law and the courts which they mistrust. A third factor is the general leniency of the courts and juries where both parties in a crime are Negroes.

In a letter to the editor of the *Sunday Atlanta Journal and Constitution* (Ga.), Dec. 10, 1950, signed by Bishops J. H. Kendrick, Honorary Chairman, and J. H. Calhoun, Chairman of the Atlanta Committee on Crime Prevention, leniency toward Negroes for crimes against Negroes was charged against Atlanta courts. *The Atlanta World*, a Negro newspaper, called attention to the same circumstance in an editorial, Feb. 23, 1950.

A study of homicides in North Carolina revealed that of Negroes convicted of first and second degree murder where the victims were Negroes, only 6.7% were given the death penalty and 4% were sentenced to life imprisonment. This may be contrasted to the sentences given whites who were convicted of murdering whites: 18.6% were sentenced to death 5.1% to life imprisonment. When Negroes were convicted of killing whites, 42.9% received the death penalty and 11.4% were given life imprisonment. In instances where whites were convicted of killing Negroes, none was sentenced to either death or life imprisonment.

Crimes by Negroes against Whites

As indicated by the study mentioned above, crimes by Negroes against whites are dealt with much more severely than those where both parties are Negroes. Sentences in some of these cases have made them a *cause célèbre*.

A current instance is that known as the Groveland, Fla., Case, involving four Negroes. In July 1949, at Groveland, Fla., four young Negroes were accused of raping a 17-year-old white girl. Shortly after the crime, one of the accused was killed by a posse. Another, a 16-year-old boy, was given life imprisonment. Two others were given the death penalty. At the time of the crime, Negroes of the community were terrorized, many homes were burned, and Negro citizens were forced to leave town.

TABLE 4

PRISONERS EXECUTED, BY OFFENSE AND RACE, 1948

State	All Offenses				Murder				Rape			
	Total	White	Negro	American Indian	Total	White	Negro	American Indian	Total	White	Negro	American Indian
Connecticut	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
New York	6	3	3	—	6	3	3	—	—	—	—	—
New Jersey	3	—	3	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Pennsylvania	3	2	1	—	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	—
Ohio	7	3	4	—	7	3	4	—	—	—	—	—
Nebraska	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Maryland	3	1	2	—	1	—	1	—	2	1	1	—
Dist. of Columbia	2	—	2	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Virginia	3	—	3	—	2	—	2	—	1	—	1	—
W. Virginia	4	2	2	—	4	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
N. Carolina	8	—	8	—	7	—	7	—	1	—	1	—
S. Carolina	5	—	5	—	2	—	2	—	3	—	3	—
Georgia	13	2	11	—	12	2	10	—	1	—	1	—
Florida	7	1	6	—	4	1	3	—	3	—	3	—
Kentucky	3*	2*	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Tennessee	5	2	3	—	2	2	—	—	3	—	3	—
Alabama	2	1	1	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Mississippi	8	1	7	—	7	1	6	—	1	—	1	—
Arkansas	2	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	1	—
Louisiana	6	—	6	—	5	—	5	—	1	—	1	—
Oklahoma	2	—	2	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—
Texas	11	5	6	—	7	5	2	—	4	—	4	—
Oregon	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
California	8	6	1	1	8	6	1	1	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	118	35	81	2	94	32	60	2	22	1	21	—
All Federal	4	3	1	—	4	3	1	—	—	—	—	—

* Includes 2 prisoners executed for robbery.

Reviewing the case, the U.S. Supreme Court reversed the decision of the state court in the case of the death penalties and ordered a new trial on the grounds that a fair trial could not have been held in any court under the then existing circumstances.

On Nov. 6, 1951, when being transferred from the county jail to the place of the new trial, the two prisoners, handcuffed together, were shot by the sheriff. One was killed outright, the other gravely wounded. The sheriff claimed self-defense and was exonerated by a coroner's jury.

The Willie McGee Case in Mississippi, in which McGee finally paid the death penalty after conviction for rape, was the center of national controversy for months.

The "Trenton Six" Case in New Jersey also aroused national controversy. In the third trial of the six men, four were acquitted of the murder with which they were charged.

The North Carolina study showed that in homicides there were few interracial crimes. In less than 10% of the cases did Negro kill white or white kill Negro.

Crimes by Whites against Negroes

A type of criminal activity in which Negroes are seldom implicated is mob violence and organized destruction of property. Negroes are more often the victims of such violence. Three outstanding cases of this sort were the Cicero, Ill., mob action and riots, and the Birmingham, Ala., and Dallas, Texas, house bombings. All three involved the moving of Negro residents into areas which were considered to be reserved for white occupancy. Only in the Dallas incident were indictments brought against the wreckers.

A more recent case was that of Harry T. Moore, 46, of Mims, Fla., State Coordinator for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, who was murdered on Dec. 25, 1951, when a bomb was placed under the bedroom of his home, which is situated in an isolated area in the small town. He and his family, consisting of his wife, daughter, and mother, had gathered at the family home for the Christmas holidays. Mrs. Moore was critically injured and died less than two weeks later. A highly respected citizen and former school teacher, Mr. Moore travelled extensively all over the state in the interest of the NAACP.

He had been Executive Secretary of the Progressive Voters League of Florida, Inc., which before 1948 conducted a statewide campaign to get Negroes registered to vote. He had also been active in trying to secure justice for the four young Negroes involved in the Groveland, Fla. Case, and is reported to have requested adequate protection for them even before the Supreme Court moved to give them a new trial.

Heavy sentences against whites for murdering Negroes were news. In Greenville, Ga., two white men were given life sentences for slaying a Negro. In Koscuisko, Miss., two white men were given life sentences for killing three Negro children and paralyzing their father with a bullet. At Hope, Ark., a white ex-convict was given life imprisonment for killing a Negro.

More common were light sentences and acquittal of whites when their victims were Negroes. In Peoria, Ill., a bartender was sentenced to from 6 to 14 years after pleading guilty to slaying a Negro who refused to accept the bar's Negro exclusion policy. In Virginia, a respected Negro dentist who intervened when two young white men were molesting Negro school girls was killed by one of them. This youth was convicted and given a five-year sentence for the murder.

In Chattanooga, Tenn., and Birmingham, Ala., Negroes were killed by trolley conductors and a bus driver for refusing to obey segregation regulations. The Birmingham conductor's case was *nol-prossed* when it came to trial in 1950. When the bus conductor in Chattanooga was fired by the bus company, the transportation system of the city was tied up by a strike of the A.F. of L. Railway and Motor Coach Employees Union, in sympathy with the murdering driver.

Police Brutality and Killing of Negro Prisoners

Police brutality is not confined to any section of the country, but a great many Negro prisoners in southern cities have been killed "resisting arrest" and "attempting to escape" from police custody.

The Birmingham World listed ten Negroes as slain by police officers in that city in 1950 and 1951. New York juries awarded victims of police brutality in that city $60,000 in February 1951 and $58,000 damages in March 1951 for a beating by a Negro policeman on Dec. 4, 1948. In Memphis, Tenn., a policeman was fired the first week in March 1951 for killing a Negro in a raid on a dice game. In Dermott, Ark., the City Marshall killed a Negro grocer in March 1950. He claimed the grocer objected to a search of his premises for illegal whiskey.

A Birmingham high school principal, whose car was fired upon July 19, 1951, by mistake of a city detective who thought it to be the vehicle of a numbers collector, was fined for not heeding the detective's command to halt, but the fine and court costs were suspended. A Montgomery, Ala., high school teacher and coach was beaten up by officers following a quarrel he had with a garbage collector. In Sunflower County, Miss., a deputy sheriff was indicted Sept. 10, 1951, on charges of assault and battery after three men were made to confess to having murdered a man who later was found to be alive in another state.

Two Lafayette, Ala., policemen were sentenced Oct. 31, 1950, to ten and six months each in Federal prison for violating the civil rights of a young Negro they had killed, but for which a jury refused to convict them. Sheriff Robert E. Lee, two deputy sheriffs, and two highway officers were indicted in Pike County, Miss., Aug. 17, 1951, for depriving a Negro of his constitutional rights. From Montgomery, Ala., Atlanta, Ga., Anniston, Ala., Pickensville, Ala., Cleveland, Ohio, New York City, Denver, Colo., and other points, reports came of police

TABLE 5

NEGRO POLICEMEN IN SOUTHERN CITIES

City	Uniformed	Plainclothes	Policewomen
Dothan, Ala.	1	—	—
Hot Springs, Ark.	2	—	—
Little Rock, Ark.	6	—	—
Clearwater, Fla.	—	2	—
Cocoa, Fla.	1	—	—
Dania, Fla.*	1	—	—
Daytona Beach, Fla.	5	—	—
Deland, Fla.	2	—	—
Ft. Meyers, Fla.	2	—	—
Gainesville, Fla.	—	2	—
Key West, Fla.	2	—	—
Melbourne, Fla.	1	—	—
Miami, Fla.	30	—	—
Sanford, Fla.	1	—	—
St. Petersburg, Fla.	4	—	—
Tampa, Fla.	6	—	—
West Palm Beach, Fla.	4	—	—
Atlanta, Ga.	6	—	—
Macon, Ga.	2	—	—
Savannah, Ga.	10	2	—
Lexington, Ky.	2	—	1
Louisville, Ky.	26	6	2
Owensboro, Ky.	2	—	—
Gulfport, Miss.	2	—	—
Ahoskie, N. C.	1	—	—
Asheville, N. C.*	2	—	—
Burlington, N. C.	2	—	—
Charlotte, N. C.	10	—	—
Durham, N. C.	8	—	—
Fayetteville, N. C.	2	—	—
Gastonia, N. C.	5	—	—
Goldsboro, N. C.	2	—	—
Greensboro, N. C.	5	—	—
High Point, N. C.	4	—	2
Raleigh, N. C.	2	—	—
Winston-Salem, N. C.	7	—	—
Muskogee, Okla.	2	—	—
Oklahoma City, Okla.	7	5	—
Tulsa, Okla.*	13	—	1
Clover, S. C.	1	—	—
Columbia, S. C.	2	—	—
Conway, S. C.	2	—	—
Rock Hill, S. C.	2	—	—
Chattanooga, Tenn.	7	—	—
Knoxville, Tenn.*	7	—	—
Nashville, Tenn.	6	—	—
Austin, Tex.	6	—	—
Beaumont, Tex.*	2	—	—
Corpus Christi, Tex.	2	—	—
Dallas, Tex.	4	—	—
El Paso, Tex.	4	—	—
Galveston, Tex.	9	6	—
Houston, Tex.*	16	1	—
Port Arthur, Tex.	10	—	—
San Antonio, Tex.	7	4	—
Cape Charles, Va.	1	—	—
Newport News, Va.	5	—	—
Norfolk, Va.	4	5	1
Petersburg, Va.	—	—	—
Portsmouth, Va.	1	—	—
Richmond, Va.	7	—	—
Roanoke, Va.	6	—	—
TOTALS (12 states, 62 cities)	301	33	7

Source: *New South*, September 1949, Vol. 4 No. 9.

* Most recent figures: September 1948.

officers' slaying Negroes in their custody or being taken into custody. A Louisiana deputy sheriff was indicted for depriving a prisoner of his life without due process of law. Georgia police officers were convicted of handing prisoners over to the Ku Klux Klan for flogging.

Negro Policemen

More cities are employing Negro policemen, the International City Managers' Association reports. At least 252 cities have some Negroes on their police force. The ratio of Negro policemen to the total number of police employees in the cities with Negroes on the force was 2.4%.

New York City, with 368 Negro officers, tops the list. St. Louis, which employs 67 Negro policemen, recently formed a police platoon composed entirely of Negroes and commanded by a Negro sergeant. Thirty-seven southern cities with a population over 10,000 reported having 232 Negro law-enforcement officers. Louisville has 35, Miami 30, and Nashville 7.[1] The Southern Regional Council in 1949 reported a total of 62 southern cities with Negro police officers. See Table 5.

Other southern cities reported since 1949 as having Negro policemen are: Alabama: Anniston 1, Talladega 2; Florida: Jacksonville 6, Orlando 2; Georgia: Augusta 6, Columbus 4; Louisiana: New Orleans 2; Maryland: Upper Marlboro 1; N. Carolina: Greenville 1, Reidsville 2, Salisbury 2, Statesville 1; S. Carolina: Charleston 4, Darlington 1, Spartanburg 1, Summerton 1; Tennessee: Memphis 12. This adds 17 more to the Southern Regional Council's 1948 figures, making at least 79 southern cities with such public officers.[2]

LYNCHING

Since 1882 the trend in lynchings has been steadily downward. Several agencies have been responsible for this decline. Much credit should be given to the press, both white and Negro, for its strong stand in editorial and news columns against this evil. State patrols, where operated, have been influential in reducing lynchings and attempted lynchings by providing police protection to possible victims. Tuskegee Institute, through its Department of Records and Research, has carried on an educational program against lynchings since 1913 by issuing reports and by furnishing other statistical data to the public. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People not only has made investigations of lynchings but since 1921 has also sponsored Federal anti-lynching legislation. The Commission on Interracial Cooperation, by research and publications, provided additional facts on lynchings, and the Association of Southern Women for the Prevention of Lynchings, one of its affiliates, directed its activities toward exposing the falsity of the claim that lynching is necessary for the protection of southern white womanhood. Nor should the work of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America (no longer in existence) or of the recently organized Southern Regional Council, which has taken over the functions of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation, be overlooked.

Difficulty of Definition

The term "lynching" is becoming more and more difficult to define. At the present time, as in the past, agencies concerned about the lynching problem have not been able to come to a conclusive agreement even when using the same criteria in classifying cases of lynching. For the past 30 years and more, writers of Federal anti-lynching bills have generally accepted the following definition of lynching:

> Any assemblage of three or more persons which shall exercise or attempt to exercise by physical violence and without authority of law any power of correction or punishing over any citizen or citizens or other person or persons in the custody of any peace officer or suspected of, charged with, or convicted of the commis-

[1] *The American City*, January 1950, p. 19.
[2] Sources: Press releases.

sion of any offense, with the purpose or consequence of preventing the apprehension or trial or punishment by law of such citizen or citizens, person or persons, shall constitute a "mob" within the meaning of this Act. Any such violence by a mob which results in the death or maiming of the victim or victims thereof shall constitute "lynching" within the meaning of the Act: Provided, however, that "lynching" shall not be deemed to include violence occurring between members of groups of law-breakers such as are commonly designated as gangsters or racketeers; nor violence occurring during the course of picketing or boycotting or any incident in connection with any "labor dispute" as that term is defined and used in the Act of March 23, 1932 (Sec. 2, 47 Stat. 70, H. R. 1507—Van Nuys).

But there are persons who are put to death by mobs under circumstances not entirely covered in what is the generally accepted definition. This problem was squarely faced at a conference arranged by President F. D. Patterson on Dec. 11, 1940, at Tuskegee Institute, when representatives of the press, the Association of Southern Women for the Prevention of Lynching, the NAACP, and other interested persons met to discuss it. The conference set up criteria that would cover cases not included by specification or implication in Federal definitions. These criteria are: (1) There must be legal evidence that a person was killed; (2) The person must have met death illegally; (3) A group must have participated in the killing; (4) The group must have acted under pretext of service to justice, race, or tradition.

In addition to the fact that accepted definitions do not cover all lynchings, there are borderline cases that can neither without some shadow of doubt be called lynchings nor be eliminated without reservation. The ordinary lynching can be readily recognized, it is the marginal cases that cause concern.

No longer are there spectacular man hunts, with large groups participating. Mobs are more likely to be orderly and secretive and to commit few lynchings within the accepted definitions. An examination of lynchings occurring during the past ten years shows that in only a few cases are mobs composed of many persons. This change is elaborated upon in *The Changing Character of Lynching* by Mrs. Jessie Daniel Ames, published by the Commission on Interracial Cooperation in 1942. Cases of the quiet, unobtrusive, but very effective operation of the small group are cited:

A man is out fishing. He discovers a body on the bank of a creek. It is clearly evident that the man was murdered. Maybe his body is riddled with bullets—his feet wired together, his hands tied behind him, his head bashed in. There have been no reports of any trouble in the county. Was he lynched or was he murdered?

Another man has an altercation with his employer over a lost tool, or the amount of wages due him, or failure to carry out orders. His body is found one day. It is evident from its condition that the man was put to death. Did he meet his death at the hands of three or more persons? Was he suspected or accused of a crime? Were the officers of the law forewarned of his danger and did they act in collusion with the killers?

Detailed Record of Lynchings

This section covers the period 1947-51, inclusive.[1] In this time, 9 persons were lynched. Of these, 7 were Negroes and 2 were white persons. The crimes for which lynchings occurred were: no charge, 3; stabbing and robbing, 1; stealing cattle, 1; creating disturbance and resisting arrest, 1; "hogging the road," 1; arguing with white men, 1; knowing too much about illegal whiskey traffic, 1. A detailed listing of these cases follows:

1947

February 17: At Pickens County, S.C.—Willie Earle, 24-year-old Negro. Charge: Stabbing and robbing a white taxi driver. He was taken from jail by a mob and his body mutilated.

1948

April 20: Meriwether County, Ga.—William H. Turner (alias Wilson Turner) 26-year-old white man. Charge: Stealing cattle from his landlord. He was placed in jail but later released for lack of evidence. Upon leaving the jail he was seized, beaten, and his body burned.

November 20: Near Lyons, Toombs County, Ga.—Robert Mallard, 37-year-old Negro. Charge: There was no charge. He apparently

[1] All figures revised as of Dec. 31, 1951.

had incurred the enmity of his white farm neighbors because of his prosperity. He was waylaid and shot to death.

1949

May 30: At Irwinton, Wilkinson County, Ga.—Caleb Hill, Jr., 28-year-old Negro chalk-mine worker. Charge: Creating a disturbance and resisting arrest. Lodged in jail. He was removed, beaten, and shot to death.

July 9: Near Houston, Chickasaw County, Miss.—Malachi Wright, 45-year-old Negro farm tenant. Charge: "Hogging the road" and not moving his wagon over far enough to permit a group of white men to pass. He was beaten to death.

September 3: Near Bainbridge, Decatur County, Ga.—Hollis Riles, 53-year-old prosperous Negro landowner. Charge: Arguing with a group of white men who had been fishing in his pond without permission. He was found dead with a number of bullet holes in his body.

1950

February 22: At Pell City, St. Clair County, Ala.—Charlie Hurst, 39-year-old white rolling-store operator. Charge: There was no charge. It seems the mob did not get the man they were after. Hurst was mortally wounded in his front yard by a group of unmasked men. They came to his home and tried to force him into their car. He resisted. His son, who came to his father's assistance, was also wounded.

August 18: Near Gay, Meriwether County, Ga.—Jack Walker, alias Jack Kendall, also known as Clinton Walker, 40-year-old Negro laborer. Charge: He knew too much about illegal whiskey traffic. His body was found in a creek. He had been shot to death by men for whom he worked.

1951

March 31: Winter Garden, Orange County, Fla.—Melvin Womack, 26-year-old Negro. Charge: There was no charge. It seems that the mob was after another man. Womack was forced by a group of masked men from his home and beaten. He died three days later in a hospital. He did not know his assailants or why they lynched him.

Lynchings by States and Race: Table 6 presents the number of lynchings that have occurred in the United States, 1882-1951, for each state for Negroes and whites. During this period more than two and one-half times as many Negroes as whites were put to death by lynching. The State of Mississippi has the highest incidence of lynchings for the South as well as the highest for the United States, with Georgia and Texas taking second and third places, respectively.

Lynchings by Years and Race: Table 7 gives the number of whites and Negroes lynched yearly from 1882 through 1951. The largest number of lynchings occurred in 1892. Of the 230 persons lynched during that year, 161 were Negroes and 69 whites. But during 1884, the next highest year, with 211 lynchings, 160 were white and 51 Negroes. Each year since 1882 at least 1 Negro has been lynched.

TABLE 6

LYNCHINGS, BY STATES AND RACE, 1882-1951

State	Whites	Negroes	Total
Alabama	48	299	347
Arizona	31	0	31
Arkansas	58	226	284
California	41	2	43
Colorado	66	2	68
Delaware	0	1	1
Florida	25	257	282
Georgia	39	491	530
Idaho	20	0	20
Illinois	15	19	34
Indiana	33	14	47
Iowa	17	2	19
Kansas	35	19	54
Kentucky	63	142	205
Louisiana	56	335	391
Maryland	2	27	29
Michigan	7	1	8
Minnesota	5	4	9
Mississippi	40	534	574
Missouri	53	69	122
Montana	82	2	84
Nebraska	52	5	57
Nevada	6	0	6
New Jersey	0	1	1
New Mexico	33	3	36
New York	1	1	2
N. Carolina	15	84	99
N. Dakota	13	3	16
Ohio	10	16	26
Oklahoma	82	40	122
Oregon	20	1	21
Pennsylvania	2	6	8
S. Carolina	4	156	160
S. Dakota	27	0	27
Tennessee	47	204	251
Texas	141	352	493
Utah	6	2	8
Virginia	17	83	100
Washington	25	1	26
W. Virginia	20	28	48
Wisconsin	6	0	6
Wyoming	30	5	35
TOTAL	1,293	3,437	4,730

Causes of Lynchings Classified: Being charged with a crime does not necessarily mean that the person lynched was guilty of the crime. Mob victims have been known to be innocent of misdeeds. Sometimes mobs have been mistaken in the

TABLE 7

LYNCHINGS, BY YEARS AND RACE, 1882-1951

Year	Whites	Negroes	Total
1882	64	49	113
1883	77	53	130
1884	160	51	211
1885	110	74	184
1886	64	74	138
1887	50	70	120
1888	68	69	137
1889	76	94	170
1890	11	85	96
1891	71	113	184
1892	69	161	230
1893	34	118	152
1894	58	134	192
1895	66	113	179
1896	45	78	123
1897	35	123	158
1898	19	101	120
1899	21	85	106
1900	9	106	115
1901	25	105	130
1902	7	85	92
1903	15	84	99
1904	7	76	83
1905	5	57	62
1906	3	62	65
1907	2	58	60
1908	8	89	97
1909	13	69	82
1910	9	67	76
1911	7	60	67
1912	2	61	63
1913	1	51	52
1914	4	51	55
1915	13	56	69
1916	4	50	54
1917	2	36	38
1918	4	60	64
1919	7	76	83
1920	8	53	61
1921	5	59	64
1922	6	51	57
1923	4	29	33
1924	0	16	16
1925	0	17	17
1926	7	23	30
1927	0	16	16
1928	1	10	11
1929	3	7	10
1930	1	20	21
1931	1	12	13
1932	2	6	8
1933	4	24	28
1934	0	15	15
1935	2	18	20
1936	0	8	8
1937	0	8	8
1938	0	6	6
1939	1	2	3
1940	1	4	5
1941	0	4	4
1942	0	6	6
1943	0	3	3
1944	0	2	2
1945	0	1	1
1946	0	6	6
1947	0	1	1
1948	1	1	2
1949	0	3	3
1950	1	1	2
1951	0	1	1

identity of their victims. Lynchings have occurred for such trivial matters as "peeping in a window," "disputing with a white man," or "attempting to qualify to vote." Such causes are classified under "All Other Causes." Homicides lead all causes of lynchings. See Table 8.

Lynchings Prevented

The wide publicity given to lynchings has created sentiment against the practice to the extent that communities do not desire the criticism they receive when a lynching occurs within their borders. Officers of the law are condemned when they are suspected of making no attempt to prevent lynchings, when they are a party to a lynching, or when they connive with those bent on lynching. However, throughout the history of lynching in the United States, some officers have "outthought and out-maneuvered mobs." The vigilance of law enforcement officials and the intelligent action of numbers of private citizens have kept many intended victims from being put to death. Were precautions not taken to save accused persons from mob law, such as augmenting guards, removing the prisoner to a

TABLE 8

CAUSES OF LYNCHINGS CLASSIFIED, 1882-1951

Causes	Number	Per Cent
Homicides	1,937	41.0
Felonious assault	204	4.3
Rape	910	19.2
Attempted rape	288	6.1
Robbery and theft	232	4.9
Insult to white person	84	1.8
All other causes	1,075	22.7
TOTALS	4,730	100.0

TABLE 9

NUMBER OF PERSONS LYNCHED AND NUMBER OF PREVENTED LYNCHINGS, 1947-1951

Year	Number Lynched	Prevented Lynchings
1947	1	31
1948	2	6
1949	3	14
1950	2	7
1951	1	3
TOTAL	9	61

place of safekeeping, using force to disperse the mob, or some other stratagem, the annual lynching record would contain more names than are now listed.

While Table 9 indicates that the number of lynchings prevented is large, it is not intended to show all the lynchings which were avoided. Numerous cases of lynchings prevented, like many actual lynchings, are not publicized. Persons preventing lynchings often do so without a thought that an exceptional act has been performed. In the case of some lynchings, their secretive nature prevents their becoming known.

Punishment of Lynchers

During 1947, 44 persons were under indictment as participants in lynchings or attempted lynchings, but 44 were freed, including 31 persons accused in the lynching of Willie Earle in South Carolina.

During 1948, one person received the death sentence and three persons were sentenced to life imprisonment in connection with the death of William H. Turner (white), alias Wilson Turner.

In 1949, two men, jailed in connection with the lynching of Caleb Hill, Jr., Negro, in the same year, were later freed for lack of sufficient evidence for trial.

In 1950, cases concerning lynching coming before the courts were disposed of as follows:

During the week of March 16, Greenville County, S.C., paid to the estate of Willie Earle, lynched in that county in 1947, the minimum sum of $2,000 as compensation under a law providing for such payment.

On April 4, in the Calhoun County, Miss., Circuit Court, James Moore, age 20, white, was found not guilty in the slaying of Malcolm Wright, Negro, near Houston, Chickasaw County, Miss., on July 2, 1949. He claimed self-defense.

On June 28, in the St. Clair County, Ala., Circuit Court, Charlie Carlisle, Jr., 24 years old, white, was sentenced to 5 years in prison for his part in the slaying of Charlie Hurst of Pell City, Ala., on Feb. 22, 1950. He was later released on a $3,000 appeal bond. Three other men indicted for the same crime were released on a $5,000 bond. Another person was tried and cleared.

On Sept. 7, in the Meriwether County, Ga., Supreme Court, Warner Hannah and Jack Dunn drew life sentences and Herbert Dunn was given 3 to 5 years in prison for the slaying of Jack Walker, alias Jack Kendall, also known as Clinton Walker, Negro, of near Gay, Meriwether County, Ga., on Aug. 18, 1950. The three whites had pleaded guilty.

On Nov. 3, John Wallace, white, was electrocuted for the slaying of William Turner, alias Wilson Turner, a 26-year-old white tenant farmer of Meriwether County, Ga. in 1948. Three other men are serving life sentences for their part in the crime.

In 1951, trial of 8 cases growing out of the night-rider slaying of Charlie Hurst, of Pell City, Ala., and the wounding of his son in 1950 were continued.

But in spite of statutes against it and despite trial by jury of persons indicted for it, it is the unusual southern jury that will convict for lynching.

19
Civil Rights

PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE ON CIVIL RIGHTS

On Dec. 5, 1946, President Truman created by Executive Order 9808 a Committee on Civil Rights. The Committee was composed of 15 prominent Americans, including two Negroes: Mrs. Sadie T. Alexander, a lawyer of Philadelphia, Pa., and Dr. Channing H. Tobias, Director of the Phelps-Stokes Fund, New York City. The chairman of the Committee was Charles E. Wilson, President of the General Electric Co. The 15 members of the Committee—including Negroes, Catholics, Jews, Protestants, college presidents, industrialists, labor leaders, attorneys, social workers, church leaders, Easterners, Westerners, Northerners and Southerners—were a representative cross-section of responsible civic-minded American citizens.

In his message to Congress in January 1947, President Truman stated that "I have . . . by Executive Order established the President's Committee on Civil Rights to study and report on the whole problem of federally secured civil rights, with a view to making recommendations to the Congress."

The Report

For several months the Committee worked diligently at its task, and before the end of the year (1947) made its report, which was entitled *To Secure These Rights*, to the President. In it, the Committee: (1) described the American heritage and characterized it as "The Promise of Freedom and Equality," (2) stated its conception of our essential rights and analyzed their condition, (3) described the responsibility and role of the Government in securing these essential rights, and (4) recommended a program of action.

The Committee believed that the "central theme in our American heritage is the importance of the individual person," and listed the four essential or basic rights as:

1. The Right to Safety and Security of Person
2. The Right to Citizenship and Its Privileges
3. The Right to Freedom of Conscience and Expression
4. The Right to Equality of Opportunity

To secure these rights, the Committee made numerous recommendations, some of which were presented to Congress by the President in 1948.

Messages of President Truman

In his State of the Union message in January 1948, President Truman said:

> We have a profound devotion to the welfare and rights of the individual as a human being. Our first goal is to secure fully the essential human rights of our citizens. . . . Any denial of human rights is a denial of the basic beliefs of democracy and of our regard for the worth of each individual. . . . Most serious of all, some are denied equal protection under the laws. Whether discrimination is based on race, or creed, or color, or land of origin, it is utterly contrary to American ideals of democracy.

In his message on civil rights to the Congress in February 1948, President Truman presented his conception of the American Faith and his proposals for legislative action.

1. American Faith simply stated:

> We believe that all men are created equal and that they have the right to equal justice under the law.
>
> We believe that all men have the right to freedom of thought and of expression and the right to worship as they please.

We believe that all men are entitled to equal opportunities for jobs, for homes, for good health and for education.

We believe that all men shall have a voice in their government and that government should protect, not usurp, the rights of the people.

These are the basic civil rights which are the source and the support of our democracy.

We shall not, however, finally achieve the ideals for which this nation was founded so long as any American suffers discrimination as a result of his race, or religion, or color, or the land of origin of his forefathers.

The protection of civil rights begins with the mutual respect for the rights of others which all of us should practice in our daily lives.

The protection of civil rights is the duty of every government which derives its powers from the consent of the people.

The Federal Government has a clear duty to see that constitutional guarantees of individual liberties and of equal protection under the laws are not denied or abridged anywhere in our Union. That duty is shared by all three branches of the Government, but it can be fulfilled only if the Congress enacts modern comprehensive civil rights laws, adequate to the needs of the day, and demonstrating our continuing faith in the free way of life.

2. Legislation Recommended:

I recommend, therefore, that the Congress enact legislation at this session directed toward the following specific objectives:

(1) Establishing a permanent Commission on Civil Rights, a Joint Congressional Committee on Civil Rights, and a Civil Rights Division in the Department of Justice.
(2) Strengthening existing civil rights statutes.
(3) Providing Federal protection against lynching.
(4) Protecting more adequately the right to vote.
(5) Establishing a Fair Employment Practice Commission to prevent unfair discrimination in employment.
(6) Prohibiting discrimination in interstate transportation facilities.
(7) Providing home rule and suffrage in Presidential elections for the residents of the District of Columbia.
(8) Providing statehood for Hawaii and Alaska and a greater measure of self-government for our island possessions.
(9) Equalizing the opportunities for residents of the United States to become naturalized citizens.
(10) Settling the evacuations claims of Japanese-Americans.

In concluding his message, the President said:

If we wish to inspire the peoples of the world whose freedom is in jeopardy, if we wish to restore hope to those who have already lost their civil liberties, if we wish to fulfill the promise that is ours, we must correct the remaining imperfections in our practice of democracy.

Reaction to Report and Recommendations

Some editors of southern newspapers referred to President Truman's civil rights program as the "Truman Civil Disturbance Program."

In February 1948, Governors Laney of Arkansas, Lane of Maryland, Cherry of North Carolina, Thurmond of South Carolina, and Jester of Texas met with Senator J. Howard McGrath, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, and demanded that President Truman abandon his civil rights program. In a radio address on civil rights on March 29, 1948, Senator Lister Hill of Alabama said, "The FEPC Bill should be called a bill to destroy civil rights."

It was the opinion of Hodding Carter, editor of a newspaper in Mississippi, reporting on the attitudes of Southerners, that:

> ...the respect for the Supreme Court and its decision is not extended to the President or to Congress. Presidents and Congressmen, it is argued, are primarily politicians, especially in an election year. Certainly an overwhelming majority of white Southerners believe that the civil rights program is a politically motivated gesture to the Northern Negro and to Mr. Wallace's left-wingers.

There was some favorable reaction. The Executive Committee of the Southern Regional Council, in a release in September 1948, expressed its reaction:

> Until the South enjoys a standard of living comparable to that of the rest of the nation, it appears likely that political democracy will also lag behind... If the South would demonstrate convincingly its determination to accept the Negro as a full citizen and to expend public funds in an equitable manner, then the rest of the nation would be willing to help with federal aid . . . The three approaches—legal, educational, and economic—are not antagonistic but complementary . . . On the other hand, without necessary legislation, resistance to change may hold progress in human relations to a creeping pace.

Helen Fuller, writing in the *New Republic*, March 8, 1948, said:

> The whole civil rights program hangs upon the right to vote. Once that right is established, politicians will adjust to it, as they are adjusting in places where it has been won . . . The real issues underlying the southern rebellion against President Truman are social and economic, not political.

It was Miss Fuller's opinion that job opportunities and social status underlay the South's revolt against the proposed United States guarantee of equal rights for Negroes.

Robert Cushman, a member of President Truman's committee on Civil Rights, writing in *The New York Times Magazine* in January 1948, stated that:

> . . . the American people are depending more and more on the Federal Government, particularly on Congress, to assume a more aggressive role as the protector of civil rights.
>
> By strengthening the governmental agencies which are the indispensable defenders of civil rights [he continued], by creating a joint Congressional Committee on civil rights and a permanent commission on civil rights, Congress could focus the attention of our people on these vitally important problems. Perhaps Congress has no more important duty than this, for history teaches us that neither statutes, prosecutors, nor courts can protect civil rights and liberties in the face of a public opinion which no longer understands or values them.

At the 1948 Democratic National Convention, Hubert H. Humphrey, then mayor of Minneapolis, Minn., led the fight for a strong civil rights plank. Later in the year, he is quoted as having said:

> Civil rights legislation has become a federal problem because in some way or other every state in the Union, not just those in the South, has denied to some of its citizens the full rights of American citizenship.
>
> Federal legislation can open up job opportunities regardless of race, remove remaining poll tax barriers to the participation of all citizens in national elections, guarantee due process of law by making lynching a federal offense.

CIVIL RIGHTS LEGISLATION

Proposed Legislation

In his message to the 81st Congress in 1949, President Truman said: "The Civil Rights proposals I have made to the 80th Congress, I now repeat to the 81st Congress. They should be enacted in order that the Federal Government may assume the leadership and discharge the obligations clearly placed upon it by the Constitution. I stand squarely behind these principles."

In the same year, U.S. Attorney-General Tom Clark proposed the creation of a Civil Rights Division in the Department of Justice, headed by an Assistant Attorney-General. In the Senate, Senator J. Howard McGrath introduced four bills: (1) to establish a fair employment practice commission, (2) to make lynching a Federal offense, (3) to outlaw the poll tax as a requisite for voting in primaries and elections for Federal officials, (4) to create a five-member civil rights commission to advise the President and "appraise the policies, practices and enforcement program of the Federal Government with respect to civil rights."

In 1951, eight civil rights bills were introduced into the Senate by nine Senators (eight Democrats, one Republican) headed by Senator Hubert H. Humphrey (D., Minnesota). The bills represented proposed legislation on fair employment practice, lynching, the poll tax, strengthening the Federal government's machinery for the protection of civil rights, relief against certain forms of discrimination in interstate transportation, strengthening civil rights statutes, guarding the right to political participation, and peonage.

Between 1947 and the end of 1951 several civil rights bills were introduced in the legislatures of several states. Seven bills were filed in the New York State Legislature by Assemblyman Bernard Austin (D., Brooklyn). In Missouri, a bill providing punishment against persons guilty of racial discrimination in public places was introduced by Representative William Massingale, a Negro. The bill provided for fines up to $100 and imprisonment up to 90 days or both.

Enacted Laws

In 1947, 20 states (Calif., Colo., Conn., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Kans., Me., Mass., Mich.,

Minn., Neb., N.H., N.J., N.Y., Ohio, Pa., R.I., Wash., and Wis.) had antidiscrimination statutes. Not one of these was a southern state. Eighteen of these states prohibited race discrimination in eating places, especially restaurants; more than half prohibited discrimination in public conveyances, barber shops, and theatres; some provided for equal rights in hotels, stores, elevators, rest rooms, hospitals, pool rooms, saloons, and at race tracks. Penalties for violating the civil rights statutes ranged in fines from $10 to $1,000 and in jail sentences from 30 days to a year. New Jersey enlarged and strengthened its FEPC and increased penalties against race discrimination to a fine of $500 and jail sentence. Indiana enacted legislation which outlawed segregated Negro schools. Missouri passed a bill opening all Missouri institutions of college grade to Negroes, whether or not there were institutions for Negroes offering similar courses. Maryland abolished Jim Crowism on public carriers and in all public services; and Texas enacted an anti-lynching law. The city of Portland, Oreg., passed a civil rights ordinance making it illegal for any hotel, restaurant, or other public place of business to refuse service to anyone because of race or religion.

Decisions Involving Rights of Negro Citizens

For decades, many Negro Americans have looked to the courts for the protection of the civil rights which they have failed to get from legislatures and from administrative officers. When lower courts have not rendered the decisions desired, they have appealed and often have carried their cases to the U.S. Supreme Court, which, in many instances, has decided in their favor.

In spite of the apparent conservatism of the Supreme Court, an outstanding constitutional lawyer has written that "any fair assessment of the Court's role in the past decade compels the conclusion that it has done considerably more than any other arm of the federal government to secure, preserve, and extend civil rights."

Decisions Relating to Higher Educational Opportunities: On Jan. 12, 1948, the U.S. Supreme Court in *Sipuel* v. *Board of Regents (Oklahoma)*, ruled that a state must provide legal education for the petitioner (a Negro) as soon as it did for applicants of any other group. The State of Oklahoma hastily established a separate law school for Negroes alleged to be the equal of the law school at the University of Oklahoma. Miss Sipuel refused to attend the school, and sought a writ of mandamus to compel instant admission to the regular law school at the University. Her lawyers held that the establishment of the law school for Negroes was an evasion of the previous decision of the Court, but the Court refused to order immediate admittance, as Miss Sipuel had requested, and ruled that the District Court had not departed from its (the Supreme Court's) mandate.

In 1950, the U.S. Supreme Court considered two cases involving discrimination against Negroes in higher education, and on June 5 decided in favor of the petitioners, Heman Marion Sweatt of Texas and George W. McLaurin of Oklahoma. Sweatt had applied for admission to the law school of the University of Texas but was refused. He was urged to enroll at the newly-created law school for Negroes, which the State said was substantially equal to that at the University of Texas, but he refused. He appealed to the Supreme Court for redress. The Court compared the two law schools and found that they were unequal, that the one established for Negroes was inferior. Through Chief Justice Vinson, who read the decision, the Court ordered the University of Texas to admit Sweatt to its law school.

When George W. McLaurin, who had been admitted as a graduate student at the University of Oklahoma, observed that he was being subjected to certain discriminatory treatment, such as being required to sit at a special table in the library and in the cafeteria and in a

special alcove just off the classroom, he sought relief from the Supreme Court. The Court ruled that once a school admits a student it must not discriminate against him but must accord him the same rights and privileges accorded other students.

The decisions in the Sweatt and McLaurin cases are considered significant steps in the effort to equalize opportunities in higher education.

Some important decisions have been rendered by lower courts. On March 30, 1949, Federal Judge H. Crouch Ford ruled that the University of Kentucky must admit Lyman Johnson, a Negro, or Kentucky must build a graduate school for Negroes "substantially equal" to that of the University. The State argued that its Day Law prohibited any person, group of persons, or corporation from conducting a school where whites and Negroes could attend together. In his decision, Judge Ford made it clear that racial segregation was not an issue in the case. Said he: "There is nothing unconstitutional about segregation. The Federal Constitution required equal opportunities if there is segregation."

On Sept. 5, 1950, a three-judge Federal court ordered the University of Virginia to admit Gregory A. Swanson of Martinsville, Va., to its law school. The court ruled that Swanson, a graduate of the Howard University Law School, was "entitled to secure a post-graduate course of study in law in the commonwealth of Virginia in a state institution, and he is entitled to secure it as soon as it is afforded to any other applicant." In the State of Louisiana, U.S. District Judge J. Skelly Wright ruled that Louisiana State University must admit to its law school Roy S. Wilson of Ruston, La., who possessed the qualifications required for admission.

In Missouri, in January 1950, the State Supreme Court ruled unanimously against the admission of Miss Marjorie Tolliver to the Harris Teachers College in St. Louis on the grounds that the Stowe Teachers College in that city was substantially equal to the Harris Teachers College, in which only whites were enrolled. Stowe Teachers College, in which only Negroes were enrolled, had been approved and accredited by the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools only a few weeks before the case was tried.

In Maryland on April 14, 1950, the State Court of Appeals ordered the state University to admit its first Negro student to the school of nursing.

In North Carolina the drive to secure entrance of Negroes into publicly-financed institutions received a setback. A Federal district judge ruled that the Negro law school, set up in 1940, was equal to the long-established University of North Carolina Law School, in spite of expert testimony that an equal legal education could never be obtained in a segregated law school. An appeal resulted in the admission of Negro law students to the University of North Carolina in the summer session, 1951.

The Florida Supreme Court refused in June 1951 to order the University of Florida to open its doors to five Negro students for courses not available to them at Florida A.&M. College, namely, law, pharmacy, graduate agriculture, and chemical engineering. The refusal was based on the Court's opinion that the students had not given sufficient reasons why they should be admitted to the University. The Court stated, however, that the students had a right to renew their appeal. The University subsequently agreed to enroll them until adequate facilities could be provided at the state institution for Negroes.

In September 1951, on an appeal, the Florida Court still refused to issue an order to the University of Florida instructing it to admit Negroes to its professional and graduate colleges. The Court defended its action on the grounds that the courses would be offered at Florida A.&M. College for Negroes. This refusal by the Court to issue an order was contrary to the U.S. Supreme Court decisions. The case is still before the courts.

Applications of Negro students for admission to publicly-supported universities in Georgia and Tennessee were rejected, even though the authorities realized that they would have to face suit also. Taken to the U.S. Supreme Court on Jan. 10, 1952, the University of Tennessee decided it would comply with the order of U.S. District Judge Robert L. Taylor of Knoxville and admit Negro students who had applied, thus halting arguments in the case before they began.

In order to prevent Negroes from entering publicly-supported institutions for whites, some of the states not already admitting them, have threatened to turn state-supported colleges and universities and all public schools over to private operators, contracting with the new heads to supply their educational needs.

In February 1951, the Georgia Legislature passed a $207,505,000 appropriations bill carrying amendments authorizing the stoppage of state aid to all units of the university system if any court admits a Negro to a white institution. At the last minute, the Senate agreed to House amendments authorizing the continuance of building funds even if the segregation issue resulted in the closing of state schools and colleges.

Decisions Relating to Elementary and Secondary Schooling: In the area of public elementary and secondary education, some significant cases have been tried and decisions rendered by the courts. In Arkansas, on July 8, 1949, Federal Judge Henry Lemley found that the Dewitt Special School District No. 1 did not have school facilities for Negroes between the ages of six and twenty-one years equal to those for whites and ordered the District to provide "substantially equal" elementary facilities within a "reasonable length of time." On June 5, 1950, the Fourth U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals ruled that segregation in education is legal, but held that any county wanting it must pay for it. If segregated education is provided, the opportunities and facilities must be substantially equal for all groups. The Court observed that students in the high school for Negroes in Arlington County, Va., were discriminated against on account of race.

In May 1949, Judge Sterling Hutcherson of Norfolk, Va., fined four Gloucester County School Board officials $250 each for contempt of court on the ground that they had failed to provide public educational facilities for Negroes equal to those provided for whites. Several months earlier the Board had been ordered by the Court to equalize educational opportunities.

Probably the case which attracted the most widespread interest was in Clarendon County, S.C., where Negro plaintiffs sought the right to enroll their children in schools provided for white pupils on the grounds that schools provided for Negro pupils were inferior and that compulsory segregation in public schools was discriminatory and unconstitutional.

The case was tried on May 29, 1951 in Charleston, S.C., before a special three-judge court. Suit was brought by 63 parents and their children against county school officials. Some members of the NAACP legal staff participated in the case. The decision of the court was handed down on June 23, 1951, and by a 2-1 vote upheld segregated schools as legal but ordered the school officials to equalize the segregated facilities. The majority opinion was presented by the presiding judge, John J. Parker, with Judge George B. Timmerman concurring, and Judge J. Waites Waring dissenting.

The plaintiffs have appealed to the U.S. Supreme Court for a reversal of the decision. This case was the first one in which a definite effort was made to establish that compulsory segregation *per se* is discriminatory, therefore illegal, and to have the Supreme Court make a ruling on that point.

Decisions Relating to Equalization of Teachers' Salaries: The fight to establish equal salaries for Negro and white teachers in the southern states was continued through 1951. The Atlanta, Ga., and Jackson, Miss., cases were the main ones before the courts.

In the 1950 Atlanta case, the U.S. Supreme Court refused to review the decision of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit, which had reversed the ruling of the U.S. District Court. The District Court had ordered the Atlanta Board of Education to pay salaries to Negro teachers equal to those paid to white teachers of similar qualifications.

"The Atlanta Board took the case to the Court of Appeals on the grounds that the administrative remedies had not been exhausted . . . that is, the school authorities had not been petitioned to grant equal salaries." Following refusal of the Supreme Court to review, lawyers for the plaintiffs initiated plans to pursue administrative remedies on behalf of Samuel L. Davis, Booker T. Washington High School instructor, the original plaintiff, and other Negro teachers.

In October 1951, the Atlanta suit was dismissed from the Federal District Court's agenda on the grounds that Mr. Davis and his lawyers failed to act with speed and promptness and therefore lost their place on the Court's calendar. This means that the case must start all over again and take the step-by-step course rather than filing first with the Federal court.

Similarly in the Jackson, Miss., case, the Federal District Court dismissed the suit filed on behalf of Mrs. Gladys Noel Bates and other Negro teachers, again on the ground that the administrative remedies had not been exhausted. An appeal was filed with the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fifth District, which upheld the decision of the lower court. On Oct. 8, 1951, the U.S. Supreme Court refused a hearing on an appeal. This refusal is seen as backing the doctrine of administrative remedies already recognized in the Atlanta case.

Another case in point was the Chesterfield County, Va., suit. Previously, on Jan. 13, 1948, in *Arthur M. Freeman, et al.*, v. *County School Board of Chesterfield County, et al.* (Richmond Civil Action No. 644), the plaintiffs, colored school teachers employed by the School Board of Chesterfield County, claimed that by reason of their race and color they were paid a salary less than that of comparable white teachers employed by the same Board.

In this case, as in the King George and Gloucester Counties suits, Judge Sterling Hutcherson handed down a decision in favor of the plaintiffs on April 7, 1948, to the effect that:

> Upon the whole, it appears from the evidence that there is discrimination existing in Chesterfield County between salaries paid white and colored teachers. The lower salaries consistently paid the colored teachers over a period of years, coupled with the admitted discrimination which existed prior to 1941, lead me to the conclusion that the discrimination existing is due solely to race and color of plaintiffs.

Decisions Relating to Housing: By a 6-0 decision, the U.S. Supreme Court on May 3, 1948, upheld the right of persons to make private agreements restricting sale of their homes, but made judicial enforcement of such agreements illegal. Restrictive covenants against colored persons, therefore, cannot be enforced by the courts. Solicitor-General Philip B. Perlman had requested the ruling. The opinions in the two cases before the Court were written by Chief Justice Vinson.

In Chicago in 1948, Circuit Court Judge Clayton awarded $220 to Mr. and Mrs. Lionel Piper because a temporary injunction against their living in a Wabash Avenue building issued March 19 was dissolved May 10. The statute invoked provided that where a temporary injunction has been issued, the defendant can claim damages.

In 1949, Superior Court Judge Alfred A. Stein ruled that the city of East Orange, N.J., may not discriminate against colored veterans in the selection of tenants for the city's four permanent housing projects. The court action was brought against the East Orange City Commission by nine married veterans.

Decision Relating to Intermarriage: In a 4-3 decision, the California Supreme Court ruled on Oct. 1, 1948, that the state law prohibiting interracial marriages violated the equal protection clause of the

Constitution, and, therefore, was unconstitutional. The case had been initiated by Miss Andrea D. Perez, white, and Sylvester S. Davis, Negro, who had been denied a marriage license in Los Angeles. They were members of the Catholic Church, which does not forbid interracial marriages.

Decisions Relating to Labor Unions: Although considerable progress has been made by Negroes in their efforts to become members of, and to be protected by, labor unions, there are still glaring instances of discrimination against them by some unions. Negro workers have often gone to court to seek relief.

In 1948, the Fifth Circuit Court, sitting in Fort Worth, Texas, held that colored brakemen could not by-pass the National Railroad Adjustment Board to sue in the Federal courts upon grievances with their employer because they are barred from membership in the unions which select the labor members of the Board.

In 1949, a three-judge court in Chicago ruled that an award (no. 6540, issued by the National Railroad Adjustment Board) displacing colored porter-brakemen with white porter-brakemen on the Sante Fé Railroad was void and ordered the colored porter-brakemen to continue on their jobs. The action against the Santa Fé Railroad, the National Railroad Adjustment Board, and the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen was prosecuted by the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters.

In the case of Cyrille Salvant, Mobile, Ala., against the Louisville and Nashville Railroad in 1949, Federal Judge MacSwinford enjoined several union groups from discriminating against Negroes. The ruling affected the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, Pan American Lodge No. 39, Ohio Falls Lodge No. 578, and Alfalfa Lodge No. 878. Salvant went into court because of a call issued by the brotherhoods to change their contract of 1929 with the railroads. The suit charged that the call was issued for the purpose of discriminating against Negroes, although the unions were supposed to represent them.

In another case, Federal Judge Clarence Mullins ruled that Negro locomotive firemen on the Gulf, Mobile & Ohio Railroad had been deprived of their seniority rights and enjoined the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen from enforcing its existing contract with the railroad. The Negro firemen could not belong to the union, and had been listed as "unpromotable" from firemen to engineers by an agreement between the railroad and the brotherhood union. Judge Mullins was not sure that the railroad was involved in the conspiracy.

In 1951, a U.S. Court of Appeals reversed the decision of a lower court and granted to Negro train porters on the Frisco Lines recognition as brakemen in name and pay. Since they had never had a union of their own and were excluded from the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, the Court ordered the Brotherhood to serve as the bargaining representatives for the porters.

Decisions Relating to Public Services: Less than half of the states in the Union have laws forbidding discrimination in public places and public services. There is an increasing tendency among Negroes to seek legislation and judicial decisions guaranteeing protection in these matters.

In 1947, Mrs. Albert Crawford, in Cleveland, Ohio, was awarded $500 by Judge A. M. Kovack, who ruled that she had been deprived of her civil rights by the Humphrey Co., operator of Euclid Beach Park. Mrs. Crawford charged that she had been refused admission to the Euclid Beach Park dance floor because of her race.

On Feb. 12, 1948, Federal Judge Ben Moore ordered the City of Montgomery, W. Va., to permit Negroes to use its municipal swimming pool any time it was open or to provide them equal pool facilities. The municipal swimming pool was financed by funds from a public bond issue. In the same year, a Federal judge issued an injunction against the City of Baltimore, requiring it to permit Negro citizens to use its three public golf courses and restraining the City from en-

forcing a regulation reserving their use for whites. The facilities of the one golf course which had been reserved for use by Negroes only were declared not substantially equal to those available to whites. As a result of the decision of the judge, Negroes may now use all four golf courses maintained by the City of Baltimore.

Claude Marchant, a dancer and an instructor in Katherine Dunham's school, was awarded $1,000 by a New York City Court in 1948 because he was twice refused admission to the passenger elevator in the Tudor City apartment house. In another case, Judge Oliver Young awarded $300 each to Miss Bobbie DeMesne and Horace Hazzard, who were refused service by the Chicken Shack in Oakland, Calif. In the State of Colorado, Judge Harry Leddy of the Pueblo District Court awarded Mrs. Florence Johnson $225 and costs in her suit against the Westland Theatres for their violation of the anti-discrimination code of the state.

Federal Judge Albert V. Bryan ruled on Jan. 4, 1949, that the order of Civil Aeronautics Administrator D. W. Rentzel abolishing segregation at the National Airport was in keeping with Federal policy and took precedence over Virginia's segregation laws. As a result of this ruling, the National Airport dining rooms were opened to Negroes and whites alike.

Decisions Relating to Travel: In 1948, District Federal Judge John Paul ruled that a public carrier has a right to establish its own rules providing separate seats for white and Negro passengers, where this is in line with local custom. The Judge stated that the U.S. Congress and the Interstate Commerce Commission had consistently refused to enact legislation which would ban segregation.

William I. Simmons, a Negro clergyman, had sued the Atlantic Greyhound Corp. for $20,000. In 1946, Reverend Simmons had boarded a bus at the Roanoke, Va., terminal enroute to Salisbury, N.C. When he took a seat near the front of the bus, the driver requested him to move. As he was an interstate passenger, he refused. His ticket was returned to him. A jury in the court in which the plaintiff sued awarded him $25 for damages. The bus company appealed, and Judge Paul's decision set aside the judgment of the lower court and the damages awarded.

A judgment of $500 against the Pennsylvania Greyhound Bus Co. for violation of the Ohio civil rights statute was awarded in 1948 to Fred Hamlet, of Dayton, Ohio, who was called "Nigger" by the bus driver, Illif Brown. Mrs. Esther Pitcher, white, testified that she had heard the bus driver call Hamlet "Nigger."

In a 7-2 decision on Feb. 2, 1948, the State Supreme Court ruled that the Bob-Lo Excursion Company's refusal to carry a Negro girl from Detroit to Bob-Lo Island, a Canadian island, was a violation of the Michigan civil rights statute. The state law commands public conveyances to provide equal accommodations for passengers. In June 1945, Miss Sarah Elizabeth Ray boarded a boat with 12 other girls, all white. She was requested to leave because of her color. When forcible ejection seemed evident, she left. She prosecuted, and the excursion company was fined $25 under Michigan law.

On Sept. 27, 1948, a U.S. District Court in Baltimore ruled that segregation of Negroes on railroad dining cars was not discrimination. The case was that of Elmer W. Henderson, who was denied dining car service enroute from Washington, D.C., to Atlanta, Ga. in 1942. The opinion of the Court was that of Judges W. Calvin Chestnut and William C. Coleman; Judge Morris A. Soper dissented. The plaintiff appealed, and the case was heard by the U.S. Supreme Court, which on June 5, 1950, rendered a verdict in favor of the appellant, reversing the judgment and remanding the case to the District Court with directions to set aside the ruling of the Interstate Commerce Commission which dismissed the original complaint. The District Court was instructed to send the case back to

the Commission for a decision in conformity with the opinion of the Supreme Court. It was the opinion of the Supreme Court that the railroad's rule and practice of segregating passengers by race in diners were discriminatory and unreasonable, imposing an unnecessary burden on white and Negro passengers who would use the dining cars.

Decisions Relating to Registration and Voting: In spite of the fact that it is still difficult for Negroes to register to vote in many southern communities, the number of qualified Negro voters today is several hundred thousand larger than ten years ago. Court decisions have been largely responsible for this increase.

On Aug. 13, 1948, Federal Judge Frank Scarlett directed the Twiggs County, Ga., Board of Registrars to enroll Negroes as voters without discrimination because of race. A suit against the three members of the Board was brought by four citizens who accused the Board of failing to register Negroes. The suit was filed on behalf of 900 Negroes. The order of Judge Scarlett was given in a pre-hearing conference between attorneys for the plaintiffs and defendants, and the case was left open, pending action of the Registrars.

The U.S. Supreme Court in 1948, in an unwritten opinion, ruled that Negroes may vote in political primaries in South Carolina despite the 1944 state law permitting the Democratic Party to limit the voting in primaries to "White Democrats." There was no dissenting vote. The Court declined to hear an appeal by a group of South Carolina Democrats from two court decisions affirming the rights of South Carolina Negroes to vote in the primaries. On Dec. 30, 1947, the Fourth Circuit U.S. Court of Appeals ruled that Negroes may enjoy full membership in the Democratic Party in South Carolina, including the right to vote in primaries. The opinion of the Court was written by Chief Judge John W. Parker. On July 16, 1948, Judge J. Waties Waring of the U.S. District Court ruled that the Democratic Party of South Carolina can no longer refuse to register and enroll the names of Negro Democrats on its books and that failure to do so in the future would result in sentences to the penitentiary.

A three-judge Federal court ruled that the Boswell amendment to the Constitution of the State of Alabama was unconstitutional on March 28, 1949. The Court said that the amendment, adopted in 1946, was sponsored by the state executive committee of the Democratic Party "to make the Democratic Party in Alabama 'the white man's party.'" The U.S. Supreme Court refused to review the case. The suit challenging the constitutionality of the Boswell amendment was filed by ten Mobile Negroes.

In 1951, the U.S. Court of Appeals at New Orleans decreed that Negroes may no longer be barred from voting in elections by the "Citizens Party" of Harrison County, Texas.

Decision Relating to Forced Confession of Guilt: It is gratifying to observe the apparent decline in the number of forced confessions of guilt. Numerous court decisions have declared the unconstitutionality of the practices of police officials in securing such confessions.

The U.S. Supreme Court on Jan. 12, 1948, ruled that the civil rights of John Harvey Haley, age 15 years, of Canton, Ohio, were violated when he was held incommunicado from his mother or a lawyer from October 19 to October 25. According to Mr. Justice Douglas, who wrote the majority 5-4 opinion of the Court: "No friend stood at the side of this 15-year old boy as the police, working in relays, questioned him hour after hour, from midnight until dawn." The conviction of a lower court was reversed. Haley's asserted confession stated that he had been a lookout while two boys, ages 16 and 17 years, were inside a store, robbing it and shooting to death a Canton confectioner, in 1945.

Decisions Relating to Jury Service: Increasingly, Negroes are serving on juries, but in some places they are systematically denied the opportunity to serve. Because of this practice, it is neces-

sary occasionally for higher courts to set aside or reverse judgments of lower courts in which Negroes have been excluded from the jury venire.

In 1947, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled unanimously that there had been "a systematic, intentional, deliberate, and invariable practice" of barring Mississippi Negroes from jury duty in Lauderdale County. The opinion was expressed by Mr. Justice Hugo Black, and a new trial was ordered for Eddie (Buster) Patton, convicted of slaying Jim Meadows in 1946. Evidence made available to the Supreme Court revealed that no Negro had served on a Grand or Petit Jury in the County in 30 years.

In New York, Cornelius Moore and Lester Haughton were convicted of killing Detective James M. Burke, member of the Police Honor Legion and holder of eight departmental citations, during a hold-up at a liquor store. Evidence presented to the U.S. Supreme Court revealed that Negroes had been systematically excluded from the jury panel, and that a special "blue ribbon" jury was used to try the murderers. According to the Court, this was a violation of their constitutional rights, and a new trial was ordered.

In 1949, the U.S. Supreme Court reversed the conviction of nine residents of Winston-Salem, N.C., who had been convicted of misdemeanors growing out of a strike of laundry workers. The defense attorneys showed that although 45% of the residents of Forsyth County were Negroes, they were rarely selected to serve on juries. Except in one case, the juries which tried the cases were all-white. One Negro served on one of the trial juries. Because of this systematic exclusion of Negroes from jury service, a new trial was ordered.

In a 7-1 decision on April 24, 1950, the U.S. Supreme Court voided a conviction of murder against Lee Cassell, a Texas Negro, because Negroes were intentionally excluded from Grand Jury service by the jury commissioners. Mr. Justice Stanley Reed wrote the decision.

ORGANIZATIONS AND CIVIL RIGHTS

Program of the NAACP

Since its founding in 1910, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has sought, among other things, to protect the civil rights of colored peoples. During the past four years it has worked diligently to influence civil rights legislation on the Federal and state levels. It has maintained a lobby in Washington, has appealed to Congressional leaders, and directed a Civil Rights Mobilization in January 1950 in which more than 4,000 registered delegates participated.

Important as is the legislative program of the NAACP, its legal action or court cases are better known. The members of its legal staff have participated in and argued many of the significant civil rights court cases of the last five years, especially those considered "test cases." Probably the most significant were the Sweatt and McLaurin Cases; the Clarendon County, S.C., Case; the Elmer Henderson Case; restrictive covenant cases relating to housing; registration and voting cases in South Carolina; and the Groveland, Fla., Case, in which the NAACP sought to defend Negroes accused of alleged rape.

The record of the NAACP legal staff has been outstanding. During the first 40 years of its existence, that is, by the end of 1950, it had won 28 out of the 31 cases it took before the U.S. Supreme Court. The staff, as of 1951, is composed of Thurgood Marshall, special counsel; Robert L. Carter, Jack Greenberg, and Constance Baker Motley, assistant special counsels; Spottswood W. Robinson, southeast regional counsel; U. Simpson Tate, southwest regional counsel; Leonard W. Schroeter, legal research assistant; and Annette H. Peyser, socio-economic analyst.

Another excellent service rendered by the NAACP is that of civic education—informing people of the nature and extent of their civil rights, of the means by which

they may secure those rights, and the record of public officials in safeguarding or violating those rights. This service is rendered through the *Crisis*, through weekly releases and other published materials, through national, regional, and state conferences, and through radio programs and other media.

Civil Rights Congress

In a press release in December 1947, the Civil Rights Congress stated that it "was organized to defend the right of Americans freely to associate, to talk and to assemble, and its activities have consistently furthered this purpose." In October 1947, the Congress published a 46-page booklet, *America's Thought Police*, a record of the Un-American Activities Committee. In November of the same year it held a national conference in Chicago.

In 1948, the Congress called upon Attorney-General Tom Clark to move against the Ku Klux Klan in Georgia, and presented a statement of policy on civil rights to the Platform Committee of the Republican National Convention. It is credited with having organized the Washington "Lobby to End Lynching," and with having launched and advocated the observance of *Defend the Bill of Rights Week*, May 23-30, 1948.

In 1949, the first issue of the *Liberator*, organ of the Congress, was published. The National Civil Rights Legislative Conference was held in Washington in January 1949, and adopted resolutions on Negro rights in America, anti-semitism, rights of Mexican-Americans, persecution of political minorities, Labor rights, and thought control in America.

In one way or another the Congress participated in the defense of the "Trenton Six," Negroes accused of alleged murder, and of Willie McGee and the "Martinsville Seven," accused of alleged rape.

Civil Liberties Unions

In 1947, the Civil Liberties Union of Massachusetts published a card entitled *Equal Rights: Regardless of "Race or Color,"* on which were listed the rights of citizens in Massachusetts. "Carry this card with you" was printed on one side. The card was distributed widely within the state.

In 1948, the American Civil Liberties Union issued a booklet listing publications on Civil Liberties (books, pamphlets, periodicals) and films produced by it and by other organizations.

About 1947, the Columbus, Ohio, Council for Democracy published a poster, prepared by Samuel S. Wyer, enumerating the civil rights of an individual in American democracy. The rights were classified under three major headings: "Freedoms for," "Freedoms from," and "Right to."

Other Civic and Religious Groups

In 1947, 250 Negro leaders in Virginia met in Richmond and formed the Virginia Organization of Civil Rights. Its objective was to end segregation. A 14-point resolution was adopted. In December 1948, the organization gave a dinner celebrating the re-election of President Truman.

The following Declaration of Civil Rights was approved by a Conference on Civil Rights at Madison Hall, University of Virginia, Nov. 20, 1948, and formally adopted the same day at Monticello, Va.

To bring American ideals and deeds into closer harmony, we offer the following proposals:

I. For Voluntary Individual Action:
To speak out against discrimination when it is confronted in a particular case; to guard against prejudice in thought, word, and deed; to cultivate the habit of thinking of all persons as individuals, rather than as members of a group.

II. For Voluntary Group Action (by educational, religious, labor, business, professional, civic, and other groups):
To inform and educate their members as to present inequities and injustices, and to secure their consent and approval of changes in constitutions, by-laws and practices needed to establish these rights.

III. For Legislation:
(a) Repeal of existing laws in violation of these principles, notably all laws that

force public distinction based on color, religion, or national origin.

(b) Passage of new legislation at federal, State and local levels to serve as a shield to the civil rights of the citizens, including the rights outlined above.

This declaration was endorsed by 200 citizens of southern states, and was published by the Southern Education Conference Fund.

The Michigan Committee on Civil Rights, formed in 1948, met in Lansing, and adopted an eight-point program for the purpose of promoting the recommendations of the President's Committee on Civil Rights through an educational and legislative program.

In New York City, a National Citizens Committee on Civil Rights was formed by 48 religious, educational, and civic and business leaders. Dean Ernest O. Melby of New York University's School of Education was chosen as temporary chairman. In 1949, he was succeeded by W.W. Waymack, one-time member of the Atomic Energy Commission and 1937 recipient of the Pulitzer Prize for editorial writing.

Montclair, N.J., in 1948 conducted a community survey amounting to a civil rights audit. Its civic leaders read and studied the report of the President's Committee on Civil Rights, planned investigations, collected facts, and reported findings. Civic bodies and community organizations used the findings as a basis for reconsidering their policies and practices.

Sixty church leaders from 13 states met at Hampton Institute on March 31 and April 1, 1948, to discuss the Church's responsibility for community leadership and the implementation of civil rights. The meeting was sponsored by the Race Relations Department of the Federal Council of Churches and the Home Missions Council of North America.

Role of Negro Lawyers

In their efforts to secure and protect their civil rights, Negro citizens, individually and collectively, have been greatly aided by Negro lawyers. In many instances, Negro lawyers have been employed by Negro plaintiffs to prosecute their suits for the protection of their civil rights against those whose behavior threatens to disregard or violate them, or to seek redress for alleged infringement upon their civil rights. In other instances, Negro citizens who were defendants in legal cases and who feared that their civil rights were endangered have employed Negro lawyers to defend them and to protect them from being illegally or unjustly convicted of some alleged crime.

Frequently, Negro citizens who seek to secure or defend their civil rights solicit the aid of organizations believed to be interested in the safeguarding of civil rights. Ofttimes Negro lawyers handle such cases. Most of the cases accepted by the organizations are those which seem to involve factors which might stimulate or evoke a significant judicial declaration or interpretation of some aspect of the Constitution and thereby establish a precedent or clarify a law.

Increasingly, Negro lawyers and Negro students in law schools are manifesting great interest in constitutional law. Some of the lawyers are active advocates of civil rights legislation. The successes in the civil rights cases which Negro lawyers have handled have won the confidence of many Negroes, who increasingly look to and call upon the Negro lawyer for leadership and for protection in this area.

20
Politics and Government

THE NEGRO AND VOTING

The Negro's Right to Vote a Settled Issue

Despite a hard core of resistance in certain areas of the Deep South, the right of the Negro to participate in the electoral process is now, in the middle of the twentieth century, considered to be a settled issue.

While the Negro's right to the ballot is no longer an important issue, the objectives for which he exercises that right are a vital national issue and, in the South, the dominant political issue. The continuing resistance to his voting in that region stems from the realization that the ballot is an indispensable instrument in the Negro's steady drive for full and equal citizenship rights through elimination of all racial discrimination and involuntary segregation.

In a nation with a total potential vote of 95,000,000, the Negro potential of approximately 9,500,000 represents 10% of all American citizens of voting age. This full potential is, of course, never registered and voted. It is a notorious fact of our political life that even in presidential elections no more than 60% of the potential American electorate goes to the polls. In general, the Negro shares with other Americans this laxity in exercising the right of franchise. In addition, his vote is further curtailed by the continuing hostility of election officials in many sections of the South where his potential is highest.

Outside of the South there is no accurate way of checking the number of Negroes who have registered for voting, for only in that region and a few border areas are records kept according to race. Once the ballot has been dropped into the box there is no way to identify the racial origin of its marker save in communities where separate voting booths are provided for Negroes. Even in the South this has not been the rule.

The Negro "Bloc" Vote

Any discussion of the Negro in politics raises the question of the existence of "the Negro vote." Idealists sometimes indignantly contend that there is no such thing—or, at any rate, that there shouldn't be. Practical politicians, however, recognize that every group, whether racial, religious, regional, nationality, or class, tends to vote in accordance with its own special interests, identifying them with the common welfare. This is particularly true when the objectives of the group are made political issues, as in the case of organized labor, the farm bloc, or civil rights groups.

As a group, the Negroes of America are agreed upon a program of minimum demands. These include the rights to participate freely in the electoral process, including the right to hold office; to employment in accordance with individual merit; to freedom of residence; to public education, from the kindergarten through the professional school, on the same terms and in the same institutions as for other Americans; and freedom from the humiliation of segregation in all public facilities, institutions, and accommodations. Many of these rights have been denied to Negroes through hostile political action.

While these demands may not all be established or restored through political action alone, failure to use the ballot to attain these ends would be confession of defeat and acquiescence to the *status quo*. The present temper of the Negro American rejects such defeatism, with political

action prominent among the channels through which this rejection is expressed. Within the Negro group there are certainly wide differences of opinion as to the most effective use of the ballot to gain the generally agreed upon political objectives. Increasing economic and cultural stratification within the race will inevitably be reflected in diversification of political preferences. And among Negroes, as among other racial groups, there are always those who are ready to make trades for personal advantages. But the essence of jim crowism in American life lies in its denial of differentials within the race. The humiliation imposed is racial, not individual. Accordingly, the most effective response is group response.

These conditions gave birth and consciousness to the Negro vote. Through creation of the "black ghetto," intensifying the Negro's grievances and facilitating the mobilization of his voting strength, that vote was given a distinct identity.

Until the advent of the New Deal, the Negro vote was generally, though not solidly, Republican, not only because of the Lincoln tradition, but more importantly because, nationally, the Democratic party offered little inducement to the Negro voter. Both Woodrow Wilson in 1912 and Alfred E. Smith in 1928 made furtive advances to Negro voters and succeeded in winning some support in the larger northern cities. But even in those elections, the Negro majorities for the Republican candidates were overwhelming.

At mid-century the Negro vote is largely Democratic, in the South as well as in the North. In national as well as in many local and state elections, Negroes have tended to vote for Democratic candidates in larger measure than they have for candidates of other parties. Contrary to popular belief, this trend did not develop in 1932 with Franklin D. Roosevelt's election. Despite widespread disillusionment with the Administration of President Hoover, Mr. Roosevelt trailed his Republican opponent in predominantly Negro wards in most of the large northern cities, including Chicago, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Baltimore, Cincinnati, Columbus, New Haven, and Wilmington. In Chicago, the Democratic candidate received only 23% of the total vote in the predominantly Negro wards, and in Cleveland only 24%. He did, however, carry the predominantly Negro districts in New York, Kansas City, Missouri, Pittsburgh, and Detroit. Mr. Roosevelt was probably the first Democratic candidate for the presidency to win a majority vote in any large Negro area.

The Democratic trend among Negro voters began with the election of 1936, during which former Republican strongholds in Philadelphia, Chicago, Baltimore, and Cleveland succumbed to the lure of the New Deal. Of 15 predominantly Negro wards in nine cities studied by Gunnar Myrdal, Mr. Roosevelt carried nine in 1936 as against four in 1932. In the 1940 election, only one of these 15 wards went against Roosevelt—a district in Republican Wilmington, Del.

The trend away from the Republican Party was in full swing. By 1944, the metamorphosis was all but completed. To the dismay of reactionary elements among the southern Democrats, national Democratic leaders began to regard Negro voters in the same manner as had Republicans during the long years from enfranchisement until the advent of Franklin Roosevelt. The Democratic politicians began to look upon the Negro as a "natural" Democrat, to whom some concessions had to be made. He was no longer ignored in the party platform or in the party program. He began to appear among many state delegations to the national convention and to participate actively in convention deliberations. Although old for Republicans, the role was a new one for Democrats.

LEGISLATION AFFECTING NEGROES

Historically the Negro's legislative concern has been with human rights, the protection of the individual against assault upon his personal security, his

well-being, and his constitutional rights by private citizens as well as by authority of the state. Because such protection has traditionally been denied the Negro, or only grudgingly extended, the civil rights program has become peculiarly a Negro program, although it encompasses the concept of equal rights for all regardless of race, color, creed, or national origin. The program asks nothing for the Negro alone. Its benefits would be shared by the populace as a whole.

The desire for civil rights legislation and even-handed administration of the laws of the land has been the chief incentive to Negro participation in the electoral process. Despite continuing effort on the part of practically every segment of the Negro population and repeated pledges by party platforms and elected officials, no civil rights measure affecting Negroes has been passed by Congress since 1875 save for the anti-poll tax amendment to the Soldier Voting Act of 1942. Significant advances have been made at the local and state levels and through court decisions and executive action, but Congress has been engaged in a long-standing sit-down strike against civil rights legislation.

Foremost in the fight for enactment of civil rights measures has been the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, backed up by the Negro press and other organizations. In more recent years this campaign has won the support of organized labor (particularly of the Congress of Industrial Organizations); of minority group organizations such as the American Jewish Congress, the American Jewish Committee, and the Japanese-American League; of religious organizations; and of the nonpartisan political association known as Americans for Democratic Action.

Generally regarded as the basic demand of Negro voters is the right to equal job opportunities to be attained through the enactment of Federal legislation establishing a Fair Employment Practices Commission with enforcement powers. Other items on the civil rights agenda include legislation to ban the poll tax as a prerequisite for voting, to make lynching a Federal crime punishable by Federal courts, to eliminate segregation in interstate travel, to abolish segregation in the armed services, to band segregation and discrimination in all facilities financed all or in part by the Federal government, and to extend the franchise to the citizens of the District of Columbia.

Realizing that enactment of any of these measures is highly improbable under the present Senate rules which permit unlimited debate (the filibuster), organizations supporting civil rights have devoted more and more of their efforts towards obtaining a change in the Senate rules to permit cloture (limitation of debate) by the vote of a majority of the Senators present and voting. Rule XXII of the Senate formerly provided for imposition of cloture on the vote of two-thirds of Senators present and voting. During the 80th Congress, Senator Arthur M. Vandenberg, Acting President of the Senate, ruled that cloture could be invoked only on a "measure" to be voted upon and not on preliminary motions to take up such a measure, or on other delaying tactics of the filibusterers. In effect, he ruled that the Senate provided no way to stop a filibuster.

Early in the 81st Congress, the Senate agreed to consider revision of Rule XXII. The result was the so-called Wherry-Hayden Compromise, which brought preliminary motions within the scope of cloture but also provided that debate could be limited only by a constitutional two-thirds vote, that is, by a vote of 64 Senators, regardless of absentees or abstentions. Under this rule, any combination of Senators absent or voting against cloture that amounted to a total of 33 could defeat cloture. Meanwhile, Vice-President Alben W. Barkley had reversed the Vandenberg ruling. He held that under the old rule the term "measure" encompassed the preliminary motions, which accordingly were subject to cloture. On an appeal from the ruling of the chair, 23 Republicans joined 20

Dixiecrats and three western Democrats to override the Barkley ruling, 46-41.

In 1951, during the 82nd Congress, civil rights advocates renewed their efforts to revise the Senate rules, despite agreement in the 81st Congress that cloture could not be invoked against any filibuster in opposition to revision of the rules. Public hearings were held in May 1951 in Washington, with spokesmen for the leading civil rights organizations testifying in behalf of revision. At the year's end no action had been taken by the Senate.

The Civil Rights Lobby

The NAACP maintains a Washington bureau under the direction of Clarence Mitchell. This bureau is generally recognized as headquarters of the civil rights lobby in Washington. Mr. Mitchell and NAACP Executive Secretary Walter White make frequent appearances before various Congressional committees holding hearings on civil rights issues. They are the Negro's principal liaison with Congress. Others maintaining lobbies in Washington for civil rights includes the American Council for Human Rights, sponsored by college fraternities and sororities; the National Council of Negro Women; labor unions; certain Jewish groups; and the American Civil Liberties Union. Representatives of these groups have organized the Civil Rights Clearing House in Washington for co-ordination of their efforts.

A great mass lobby descended upon Washington in January 1950, when 4,000 delegates from 35 states representing national and local units of nearly 100 organizations participated in the great Civil Rights Mobilization initiated by the NAACP, with Acting Secretary Roy Wilkins as general chairman. The Mobilization focused national attention on the fight for civil rights and contributed to the defeat of a move to restore to the House Rules Committee its former power over legislation.

Positive victories by civil rights advocates have been most meagre. The rising demand for elimination of segregation through Congressional action has stimulated counter-efforts. Until recent years, little effort had been made by Southerners in Congress, to stipulate segregation in legislation, largely because it was deemed unnecessary. Segregation seemed secure and unassailable. Administrators could be depended upon to respect local tradition in regard to race relations, that is, when those traditions upheld segregation. Alarmed by inroads made through court decisions, administrative action, and changing public opinion on the entrenched pattern of forced separation of races, some Senators and Representatives began introducing bills and amendments requiring segregation. The greatest achievement of the civil rights lobby has been in defeating the Southerners' proposals.

In the 80th Congress, the effort to obtain Congressional ratification of the regional-college compact, designed to extend segregation in education to the regional level, was narrowly defeated in the Senate by a vote of 38 to 37. In the 81st and again in the 82nd Congress, efforts to assure perpetuation of segregation in the armed services, through provisions permitting inductees to designate the color of the troops with which they were to serve, were turned back.

In October 1951, during the closing days of the session, Congress passed an educational aid bill requiring segregation in schools financed by the Federal government on Federal property located in the South. A Presidential veto killed the bill. After asserting agreement with the basic purposes of the bill, Mr. Truman explained why he withheld his signature from it. He said:

> Unfortunately, however, the Congress has included one provision in this bill which I cannot approve. This provision would require a group of schools on Federal property which are now operating successfully on an integrated basis to be segregated. It would do so by requiring Federal schools on military bases and other Federal property to conform to the laws of the states in which such installations are located. This is a departure from the provisions of Public Laws 815 and 874, which

required only that the education provided under these circumstances should be comparable to that available to other children in the state.

The purpose of the proposed change is clearly to require that schools operated solely by the Federal Government on Federally owned land, if located in any of seventeen states, shall be operated on a segregated basis "to the maximum extent practicable."

This proposal, if enacted into law, would constitute a backward step in the efforts of the Federal Government to extend equal rights and opportunities to all our people. During the past few years, we have made rapid progress toward equal treatment and opportunity in those activities of the Federal Government where we have a direct responsibility to follow national rather than local interpretations of non-discrimination.

Two outstanding examples are the Federal Civil Service and our armed forces, where important advances have been made toward equalizing treatment and opportunity.

Not every school operated on a Federal reservation has been integrated. It is never our purpose to insist on integration without considering pertinent local factors; but it is the duty of the Federal Government to move forward in such locations and in such fields of activitiy as seem best and appropriate under individual conditions and circumstances.

We have assumed a role of world leadership in seeking to unite people of great cultural and racial diversity for the purpose of resisting aggression, protecting their mutual security and advancing their own economic and political development. We should not impair our moral position by enacting a law that requires a discrimination based on race. Step by step we are discarding old discriminations; we must not adopt new ones.

President Truman's veto message is unprecedented in this generation.

THE NEGRO VOTER IN THE 1948 ELECTION

Negro political leaders have long espoused the concept of the Negro vote as a balance of power. That role, however, has never been so dramatically and convincingly demonstrated as in the presidential election of 1948. This election, complicated by the revolt of the Dixiecrats and the candidacy of Henry A. Wallace on the newly-organized Progressive Party ticket, was generally conceded to the Republican candidate, Governor Thomas E. Dewey of New York.

The outlook for President Truman was bleak and gloomy. Four traditionally Democratic southern states, seduced by the Dixiecrats, withheld their electoral college votes from him. Undercut by the Progressive Party vote, the President lost Connecticut, Michigan, and New York to the Republican candidate, who also carried such crucial states as Pennsylvania and New Jersey. The election turned on the outcome in Ohio, Illinois, and California. President Truman carried each of these states by a margin considerably less than the plurality he piled up in the predominantly Negro districts. The Democratic candidate carried Ohio by the slim margin of 6,800. Heavily-populated Negro wards in Cleveland gave him 30,000, for a plurality of 14,700 over the Republican candidate. In the Negro districts of Cincinnati, the Truman plurality amounted to 11,000; in Dayton, 7,000; in Canton, 2,600; in Akron, 6,500. Commented the Akron *Beacon-Journal:* "The backing of Akron Negroes alone provided almost precisely President Trumans plurality in Ohio."

A plurality of 50,000 in three predominantly Negro wards of Chicago enabled the President to carry Illinois by 31,200 votes. With Negro voters in one Los Angeles district alone giving the President a plurality of 25,000, he was able to carry California by a margin of 17,865. The 78 electoral college votes of these three states assured Mr. Truman's victory. In a survey of the 1948 Negro vote in 30 cities, the NAACP found that of the total Truman-Dewey vote cast in predominantly Negro districts, 69% went to the President. In Youngstown, Ohio, Mr. Truman won 88% of the Negro vote. Certainly, the Negro vote alone could not have elected the Democratic nominee, but in the circumstances, with the defection of the right-wing Dixiecrats on the one hand and the left-wing Progressives on the other, it is clear that Mr. Truman could not have been elected had he not carried the Negro districts with substantial majorities. This election highlighted dramatically the vital role of

the Negro voter as a balance-of-power factor.

On the record, Governor Dewey had done more to promote the welfare and recognize the value of the Negro in New York than had any of the other candidates in their respective jurisdictions. Mr. Wallace had spoken eloquently for equal rights at the 1944 National Democratic Convention and on other occasions and, though his deeds never matched his words, he enjoyed wide popularity and great prestige among Negroes. Whatever Mr. Truman's sincerity and intent, he had not been able to obtain Congressional enactment of his civil rights program and had not at that time succeeded in materially reducing discrimination in the Federal services. Mr. Dewey had secured enactment of a fair employment practices law and established the New York State Commission Against Discrimination to enforce that act. He had also made significant appointment of Negroes to important positions in the state government. Under his Administration, the Legislature also passed a fair educational practices act, banning discrimination in education on basis of race, creed, or national origin.

Why then did less than 30% of the Negro vote go to the New York Governor? The answer lies partly in Mr. Dewey's failure to capitalize upon his good record. He seemed so certain of election that he evidently did not deem it necessary to make a strong and open bid for Negro support. Never during the campaign did he speak in any Negro district or to any sizeable and predominantly Negro audience. He failed to exploit the issue which was of greatest importance to Negro voters, one on which he could have spoken with the authority of achievement.

Despite the absence of positive action as Vice-President and Cabinet member, Mr. Wallace had captured the imagination of Negroes through his verbal championship of the common man everywhere. During the campaign, he valiantly but vainly challenged jim crowism in its very citadel. Throughout his southern tour he denounced and defied discrimination and segregation. His campaign won the acclaim of Negroes but not their votes. According to the NAACP survey, the Wallace vote in Negro districts was negligible except in New York, Los Angeles, and Cincinnati. In New York, Wallace, with a total of 21,900 votes in four Harlem districts, was close behind Dewey, with 25,900. In the same districts, Truman received 90,700 votes. The Los Angeles district which accounted for 30,750 votes for Truman returned 5,700 for Dewey and 4,100 for Wallace. Five predominantly Negro wards in Cincinnati returned 26,400 for Truman, 15,400 for Dewey, and 4,300 for Wallace.

Why Negroes Voted for Truman

Mr. Truman early demonstrated his interest in civil rights by calling for a showdown with the powerful House Rules Committee, which was sitting tightly upon an FEPC bill. He went further by actively and successfully opposing the renomination in 1946 in the Democratic primary of Roger C. Slaughter of Kansas City, Mo., whose vote on the Rules Committee could have released the bill. He appointed a Civil Rights Committee, which made a frank and uncompromising report urging the abolition of racial discrimination and segregation. On the basis of this report he issued two Executive Orders in July 1948, one calling for equality of treatment and opportunity in the armed services and the other establishing regulations for fair employment practices within the Federal civil service. Further, he asked Congress to pass legislation recommended by his Committee on Civil Rights.

The Democratic Platform

The President's program alienated a powerful segment of southern leadership in his Party. They came to the Party's Philadelphia convention in July 1948 prepared to oppose the nomination of Mr. Truman and to block the inclusion of any civil rights plank in the Party platform, and throughout the convention they

threatened to "walk out" if it was included. In the midst of the convention, the NAACP published in Philadelphia papers a seven-column advertisement headed "LET 'EM WALK." It read as follows:

There may be times for compromise, for concessions that do not sacrifice moral integrity or endanger the great end objective.

But there is no room in Philadelphia in July, 1948, for compromise on human rights in the Democratic party platform.

The civil rights program recommended by President Harry S. Truman is based squarely and incontrovertibly on the United States Constitution and the opinions of the United States Supreme Court.

That program, which the Democratic National Convention is asked to endorse, calls for legislation to

Supress lynching and mob violence.
Outlaw the poll tax as a voting requirement.
Assure equality of job opportunity.
Abolish segregation in the armed services.
Prohibit Jim Crow in inter-state transportation.
Establish a permanent Civil Rights Commission.

Those Democrats who say the President's recommendation of such a program is a "stab in the back" of the South are saying they do not choose to abide by the Constitution. They are also saying (without any mandate from the people of the South) that the whole section of our nation believes as they do. We do not believe this is true. We *know* it is not true!

Those Democrats who say such a recommendation "violates the principles" of the South have failed to set forth those principles. Do they mean that it is a Southern principle that Negro Americans shall forever be second-class citizens, victims of lynching mobs, subject to segregation and discrimination in employment, in education, in housing? Subject to slander and cruelty in a segregated army? Denied the right to vote and thus to choose their representatives in political offices and in legislative assemblies?

Are these their "principles" in 1948?

They say they will "walk out" if the Democratic party platform declares against their "principles."

...In the attainment of the great and objective of a free, truly democratic nation and a free world for all men, they are a hobble, not a help. Their going would be a blessing, not a blow.

After a bitter fight, spearheaded by Hubert Humphrey, then mayor of Minneapolis, and other leaders of Americans for Democratic Action, the Convention adopted the following civil rights plank on a roll call vote of 651 to 582, after rejecting the milder plank proposed by the Resolutions Committtee:

The Democratic party is responsible for the great civil rights gains made in recent years in eliminating unfair and illegal discrimination based on race, creed or color.

The Democratic party commits itself to continuing its efforts to eradicate all racial, religious and economic discrimination.

We again state our belief that racial and religious minorities must have the right to live, the right ot work, the right to vote, the full and equal protection of the laws, on a basis of equality with all citizens as guaranteed by the Constitution.

We highly commend President Harry Truman for his courageous stand on the issue of civil rights.

We call upon the Congress to support our President in guaranteeing these basic and fundamental rights:

(1) the right of full and equal political participation,
(2) the right to equal opportunity of employment,
(3) the right of security of person,
(4) and the right of equal treatment in the service and defense of our nation.

Not since 1932, *The New York Times* noted, had there been "such a material change in a party platform after it had reached the convention floor."

The Convention also rejected, by a vote of 925 to 309, a proposal of the States Righters for a plank asserting that "within the reserve powers of the states, to be exercised subject to the limitations imposed by the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution on the manner of their exercise, is the power to regulate and control local affairs and act in the exercise of the police power."

Having adopted a forthright plank on civil rights, the Convention went on to nominate Mr. Truman as the Democratic standard bearer. The President was chosen by a vote of 947½ against 263 for Senator Richard B. Russell of Georgia, the candidate of the disgruntled Southerners. A half-vote went to Paul V. McNutt. Meanwhile the Dixiecrats of Alabama and Mississippi made good their threat to "walk out."

Never before had the Democratic Party made such a full and open bid for Negro

support through the adoption of such a forthright plank on civil rights.

The Republican Platform

The Negro plank in the Republican party platform is as old as the party. It varies in expression from convention to convention in accordance with historic development and the temper of the times. It was expressed in the 1948 platform:

> Constant and effective insistence on the personal dignity of the individual and his right to complete justice without regard to race, creed or color, is a fundamental American principle. . . . Lynching, or any other form of mob violence anywhere, is a disgrace to any civilized State and we favor the prompt enactment of legislation to end this infamy. . . .
>
> One of the basic principles of this Republic is the equality of all individuals in their right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. This principle is enunciated in the Declaration of Independence and embodied in the Constitution of the United States; it was vindicated on the field of battle and became the cornerstone of this Republic. This right of equal opportunity to work and to advance in life should never be limited on any individual because of race, religion, color, or country of origin. We favor the enactment and just enforcement of such Federal legislation as may be necessary to maintain this right at all times in every part of this Republic. We favor the abolition of the poll tax as a requisite to voting.
>
> We are opposed to the idea of racial segregation in the Armed Services of the United States.
>
> We favor equality of educational opportunity for all and the promotion of education and educational facilities.

Commented W. H. Lawrence in *The New York Times:* "The 1948 Republican platform declarations, in some respects are stronger than the 1944 promises—which have not been carried out by the Republican leadership—and in others weaker. The real effect of this issue on northern Negro votes whose renewed allegiance is sought by the Republicans will not be known until the votes are counted in November." The platform, evidently, was not convincing to Negro voters.

The Progressives' Platform

Most sweeping and forthright of the declarations on civil rights in the 1948 party platforms was that advanced by the newly-organized Progressive Party. It was not only a declaration of principles but also an indictment of the old parties, which "deny the Negro people the rights of citizenship." The text of the Party's civil rights plank follows:

> The Progressive party holds that it is the first duty of a just government to secure for all the people, regardless of race, creed, color, sex, national background, political belief, or station in life, the inalienable rights proclaimed in the Declaration of Independence and guaranteed by the Bill of Rights. The Government must actively protect these rights against the encroachments of public and private agencies. . . .
>
> The Progressive party condemns segregation and discrimination in all of its forms and in all places.
>
> We demand full equality for the Negro people, Spanish-speaking Americans, Italian-Americans, Japanese Americans, and all other nationality groups.
>
> We call for a Presidential proclamation ending segregation and all forms of discrimination in the armed services and Federal employment.
>
> We demand Federal anti-lynch, anti-discrimination, and fair-employment practices legislation, and legislation abolishing segregation in interstate travel.
>
> We call for immediate passage of anti-poll tax legislation, enactment of a universal suffrage law which would permit all citizens to vote in Federal elections, and the full use of Federal enforcement powers to assure free exercise of the right of franchise.
>
> We call for a civil-rights act for the District of Columbia to eliminate racial segregation and discrimination in the nation's capital.
>
> We demand the ending of segregation and discrimination in the Panama Canal Zone and all territories, possessions and trusteeships.
>
> We demand that Indians, the earliest Americans, be given full citizenship rights and the right to administer their own affairs.
>
> We will develop special programs to raise the low standards of health, housing, and educational facilities for Negroes, Indians and nationality groups, and will deny Federal funds to any state or local authority which withholds opportunities or benefits for reasons of race, creed, color, sex or national origin.
>
> We will initiate a Federal program of education, in cooperation with state, local, and private agencies, to combat racial and religious prejudice.
>
> We support the enactment of legislation making it a Federal crime to disseminate anti-Semitic, anti-Negro, and all racist propaganda by mail, radio, motion picture or other means of communication.
>
> We call for a Constitutional amendment which will effectively prohibit every form of discrimination against women—economic, educational, legal and political.

The Dixiecrats' Platform

Following his nomination as the candidate of the Dixiecrats, Governor J. Strom Thurmond of South Carolina told a *New York Herald Tribune* reporter that he was an "open progressive" who had "no feeling against the Negro people." Disavowing the racists among his following, Governor Thurmond said: "I am not interested one whit in the question of white supremacy."

The "declaration of principles" adopted as the platform of the Birmingham conference affirmed the Party's support of states' rights and called for continuing segregation of the races. The declaration distorted and derided the civil rights plank adopted by the National Democratic Convention in the following language:

> This alleged Democratic assembly called for a civil-rights law that would eliminate segregation of every kind from all American life, prohibit all forms of discrimination in private employment, in public and private instruction and administration and treatment of students; in the operation of public and private health facilities; in all transportation, and require equal access to all places of public accommodation for persons of all races, colors, creeds and national origin.

The Socialist Platform

The Socialist Party platform reiterated its longstanding demand for the establishment of democratic socialism as the answer to the nation's economic and social problems. Specifically, it presented an eight-point program for the establishment of racial equality.

THE NEGRO VOTE IN 1950 ELECTIONS

An analysis of the vote cast in predominantly Negro districts in ten northern cities in the 1950 congressional and state elections reveals continuing support of Democratic candidates except in one instance. The survey covered New Haven, Chicago, Springfield, Ill., Baltimore, St. Louis, New York (Manhattan and Brooklyn), Philadelphia, Los Angeles, Canton, Ohio, and Kansas City, Mo.

Democratic candidates swept the Negro districts in all of these cities except Baltimore, where in two wards Senator Millard F. Tydings received 23% of the vote as compared to the 54% which President Truman received in 1948. The Negro's rejection of Senator Tydings is all the more revealing when compared with the city-wide vote. In 1948, Truman received 55% of the total Baltimore vote, 1% higher than in the Negro wards. In 1950 Tydings won 47% of the city-wide vote as compared with 23% in the Negro district. The Senator was defeated in a campaign in which he was the victim of a particularly vicious smear attack. However, his poor showing among Negro voters of Baltimore stemmed more from his failure to support civil rights than from the tactics of the Republican opposition.

In most of the other cities surveyed, the percentage vote by which the Democrats carried the Negro areas was down from 1948. Among the exceptions was New Haven, where the Democratic candidates for the Senate, the House, and Governor took 70% of the vote in a district which had given Mr. Truman only 66% in 1948. In Springfield, Ill., the Democratic percentage went up from 55 in 1948 to 57 in 1950. Likewise, Brooklyn Negroes gave Senator Herbert Lehman 69% of their votes as compared with the 67% which went to President Truman two years previously. Similarly, the percentage of Democratic votes in Kansas City, Mo., increased slightly over the 1948 vote. If the survey of these ten cities is representative of the Negro vote nationally, it is apparent that the Democratic trend begun in thhe 1936 election is continuing strong among Negro voters throughout the country.

Senator Taft and the Negro Vote

On Oct. 16, 1951, Senator Robert A. Taft of Ohio announced his candidacy for the Republican nomination for the Presidency in 1952. Following his triumphant re-election in 1950, Senator Taft had expressed some reluctance about again being a candidate for the nomina-

TABLE 1

NEGRO VOTE IN 10 OHIO CITIES, 1950 AND 1948

City	1950			1948		
	Ferguson (D.)	Taft (R.)	% Dem.	Truman (D.)	Dewey (R.)	% Dem.
Cleveland	41,024	21,295	65	41,307	17,307	70
Cincinnati	15,936	8,847	64	22,082	9,987	69
Columbus	9,713	6,200	61	10,474	6,083	63
Toledo	5,990	4,142	59	8,536	4,372	66
Dayton	10,194	4,751	68	12,646	5,713	69
Akron	6,997	3,133	69	8,012	2,621	75
Springfield	4,638	3,887	54.4	4,668	3,506	57
Youngstown	8,285	3,341	71	14,585	4,033	78
Canton	2,598	715	78	3,060	598	84
Massillon	1,019	466	69	1,376	471	74
TOTALS	106,394	56,777	65	126,746	54,691	69

tion. Subsequent developments evidently changed his mind. The Republican leader, who barely squeezed through in 1944 with a plurality of 17,000, piled up a commanding margin of 430,900 over his Democratic opponent in 1950, winning 57% of the total vote of more than 3,000,000.

The increase in Mr. Taft's popularity among voters of Ohio was not reflected in the Negro districts of the larger cities. Although his Democratic opponent, State Auditor Joseph T. Ferguson, was reported to be a man of limited abilities and little renown, he carried the Negro districts in Cleveland, Cincinnati, Columbus, Toledo, Dayton, Akron, Springfield, Youngstown, Canton, and Massillon. As among Negro voters generally throughout the nation, there was a slight decline in the precentage of the Democratic vote from 1948 but not enough to place these districts in the Republican column, indicated in Table 1.

Why did Negro voters fail to go along with the majority of Ohioans in support of Senator Taft? The Senator actively campaigned for their vote and had the support of most of the Negro press and of the Negro Republican leadership. The answer seems to lie in the Senator's avowed opposition to an FEPC law with enforcement powers. The voters had seen a voluntary plan, such as advocated by the Senator, fail in Cleveland to be supplanted by an ordinance with the necessary enforcement powers. The majority of Negro voters in the state refused to give their support to a candidate who was committed to vote against a bill which they cherished as one of most vital of the civil rights proposals.

The Left-Wing Vote

In an effort to capture Negro support, the left-wing American Labor Party sponsored the 1950 candidacy in New York of the venerable W. E. B. DuBois for the U.S. Senate. Dr. DuBois's half-century record of fighting for Negro rights as writer, teacher, editor, and lecturer was counted on as an inducement to Negro voters. In New York City, where a great deal of effort was expended in support of his candidacy, the vote for Dr. DuBois was considerably less in Negro districts than that for Henry A. Wallace in the same districts two years before, as Table 2 indicates.

TABLE 2

NEGRO SUPPORT OF WALLACE AND DUBOIS COMPARED

Assembly District	1948 Wallace Vote	1950 DuBois Vote
11 (Man.)	3,484	2,469
12 "	6,676	3,291
13 "	5,492	2,836
14 "	6,251	5,324
17 (Bklyn.)	5,804	2,265
TOTALS	27,707	16,185

Senator Lehman carried all these districts, receiving 69% of the vote. Dr. DuBois, the only Negro in the race, ran

a poor third, trailing the Republican candidate by more than 10,000. These districts gave Senator Lehman 79,769 votes.

The real test of the strength of the left-wingers in New York City was made the previous year when Earl Brown, a newspaperman, backed by the Democrats, Republicans, and Liberals, defeated the incumbent city councilman from Harlem, Benjamin Davis, who ran on the Communist and American Labor Party tickets. Mr. Davis had served two terms on the New York City Council, having been elected in a borough-wide vote under proportional representation. During his term this system was abandoned in part for the purpose of ridding the Council of two Communist members. In 1949, candidates ran as representatives from state senatorial districts.

Despite a furious, strenuous, and costly campaign, the Communist lost this crucial test; Mr. Brown swept all three assembly districts for a total vote of 60,030 to 21,962.

TABLE 3
VOTE FOR NEW YORK CITY COUNCIL, 1949, 21ST DISTRICT

Assembly Districts	Brown	Davis
7th	29,338	4,900
11th	11,768	8,723
13th	21,924	8,339
TOTALS	60,030	21,962

For many years now, the Communists have sought tirelessly and persistently to enlist Negro members and supporters. Despite every effort to make a martyr out of Davis as one of the 11 convicted Communist leaders, the Party was unable to rally sufficient strength in Harlem to elect him, even though their candidate enjoyed a certain personal popularity in the community and was himself a most able campaigner.

Accurate figures on Party membership are unavailable. However, C. Wilson Record in his definitive study, *The Negro and the Communist Party*, estimates that Negro membership never exceeded 8,000, and reached that figure only during the heyday of the united-front tactic, when many "innocents" were taken in. Indications are that the membership in 1951 was considerably below Professor Record's estimate for the earlier period.

THE ELECTIONS OF 1951

Only local and state elections were held during 1951. These contests largely reflected local issues, and they further revealed the essentially independent character of the Negro vote. In national elections this vote has been strongly Democratic since 1936. In local elections, Negro districts have occasionally swung to the Republicans or have returned greatly reduced Democratic votes. One ward in Chicago which had gone overwhelmingly to Mayor Martin H. Kennelly in his first election in 1947 was lost to the Democrats by the narrow vote of 11,977 to 11,789. The decline in the Democratic vote among Chicago Negroes was directly traceable to the acute housing conditions allowed to develop in that city. Their vote was an expression of resentment against the Administration of Mayor Kennelly for its failure to take effective steps to relieve overcongestion in the Negro ghetto. Moreover, the Mayor had intervened to block enactment of an ordinance against discrimination in housing. The Mayor was re-elected despite his loss of favor among Negro voters.

The Harlem districts were among the few in New York City which returned majorities for the regular Democratic candidate for President of the City Council. The Liberal Party had entered Rudolph Halley, counsel for the Senate Crime Investigating Committee, as its candidate for the office. Two other independent political groups also endorsed Mr. Halley. Campaigning on his record as a "gangbuster," the Liberal Party candidate won the election with a margin of 163,500 over the second-place Democratic candidate. The Republican entrant ran third. But in Harlem each of the four predominantly Negro assembly districts returned

comfortable majorities for the defeated Democrat. There was no racial issue in the campaign, as all candidates were publicly committed against discrimination. The vote in Harlem probably reflects superior organization among Democrats in that area. In the Brooklyn area of largest Negro concentration, Mr. Halley led the field by more than 600 votes.

The four wards of heaviest Negro concentration in Cleveland elected two Democrats and two Republicans to the City Council. In national elections, these wards have all gone consistently Democratic since Roosevelt's 1936 election. However, two of them have retained Republican representation in the City Council throughout this period, largely because of the personal following of Republican candidates. Similarly, the Negro vote was divided in Philadelphia and Connecticut, where candidates from opposing groups were elected to city offices.

UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES

Negro Americans could hardly be expected to escape involvement in the search for Communist and "fellow travelers" which has been vigorously carried on since the end of World War II. They have been involved, in the legal prosecution of the hierarchy of the Communist Party of the United States as well as in the irresponsible listing of people on unsubstantiated charges. In June 1951, the U.S. Supreme Court upheld the 1949 convictions of 11 top leaders of the USCP. Two Negroes, Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., who had been elected to the City Council of New York City on the Communist ticket, and Henry Winston were among them. A second group of high-ranking Communist Party leaders indicted in 1951 included Claudia Jones and James E. Jackson, Jr., who was identified as southern regional director of the USCP.

Headlines were made by the arrest of the octogenarian intellectual leader, Dr. W. E. B. DuBois and his indictment on charges of failure to register as a foreign agent because of his activities in connection with the work of the Peace Information Center. When his case came to trial, Dr. DuBois was acquitted of the charges.

When Dr. Channing H. Tobias was named by President Truman to be an alternate delegate to the United Nations Assembly, he was queried about affiliations with certain groups which had received a subversive label, but Dr. Tobias' appointment was given approval by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. When the House of Representatives Committee on Un-American Activities issued in 1951 a report on "The Communist Peace Offensive," names of the presidents of major Negro colleges, Negro bishops and other church leaders, and prominent Negroes in all walks of life were cited for membership in "peace" organizations which failed to have the Committee's approval.

Paul Robeson continued to be a most controversial figure, against whom no formal legal action had been taken by the end of 1951 except the refusal of the State Department to issue him a passport for foreign travel. Mr. Robeson's unpopularity apparently reached its climax in the Peekskill, N. Y., riot in September 1949. Efforts were made by a mob of so-called "veterans" to prevent Mr. Robeson from speaking at Peekskill.

In December 1951, William L. Patterson, executive secretary of the Civil Rights Congress, was ordered to surrender his passport. The demand came while Mr. Patterson was in Paris, where, it was reported, he would make representations to the United Nations on the Negro problems in the United States. Mr. Patterson had been in the headlines since his clash with Representative Henderson Lanham (Ga.) during a 1950 Congressional committee investigation of this organization.

THE SOUTHERN FRONT

Prior to 1944, to speak of the Negro vote was to refer almost exclusively to the franchise as exercised by Negroes in areas outside the Deep South, particularly in

the large industrial centers in the North and Mid-West. Although a minority of the total Negro population resides in these areas, the bulk of registered Negro voters is still located outside the South.

Until 1944 the Negro was effectively disfranchised in most areas in the South by the "white primary," which restricted participation in the region's only real election to white persons. In 1944, however, the U.S. Supreme Court handed down a decision in *Smith* v. *Allright* invalidating the "white primary" in Texas and opening the way to mass voting by Negroes in the South for the first time since the Reconstruction period. This historic decision may mark the beginning of a new era in southern and national politics. Ultimately the Negro vote in the South will, by sheer numbers, outweigh the northern Negro vote. Although resistance against the full implementation of the Supreme Court decision continues, there appeared, in 1951, no reason to doubt the steady expansion of the southern Negro vote.

The Negro the Issue in Southern Politics

The Negro, voting or voteless, remains the basic political issue in the South.

In its grand outlines the politics of the South revolves around the position of the Negro. It is at times interpreted as a politics of cotton, as a politics of free trade, as a politics of agrarian poverty, or as a politics of planter and plutocrat. Although such interpretations have a superficial validity, in the last analysis the major pecularities of southern politics go back to the Negro. Whatever phase of the southern political process one seeks to understand, sooner or later the trail of inquiry leads to the Negro.[1]

Although financially backed by selfish economic interests, the Dixiecrat movement is sustained emotionally by appeals to race hatred. Almost from the outset, conservative Democrats in the South opposed the New Deal for economic reasons. It was not, however, until after 1944 that these elements organized in desperation to oppose the dangers to their special interests inherent in an enlarged and underprivileged electorate. Thus the trail of the Dixiecrat movement inevitably "leads to the Negro."

Stunned by the Supreme Court decision, reactionaries in the South looked around for other devices to continue the disfranchisement of the Negro. In South Carolina they sought to reconstitute the Democratic primary as the exclusive function of a private organization. In Alabama, Georgia, and Mississippi, they sought to tighten the registration laws to make it more difficult to get on voters' lists. Throughout the region there were instances of violence, including murder, against Negroes who asserted the right to vote. In November 1951, a deputy sheriff of Opelousas, La., shot and killed John Lester Mitchell, one of three Negroes who had filed suit through the NAACP in the Federal District Court asking the right to register. In 1948, Isaiah Nixon was murdered in Georgia for voting in defiance of extra-legal orders to stay away from the polls. In Georgia, also, D. V. Carter, a local leader of the NAACP, was brutally assaulted for encouraging Negroes to register and vote.

The efforts of the South Carolinians to circumvent the Supreme Court ruling were twice thwarted by decisions handed down by U.S. District Judge J. Waties Waring, who in 1947 ruled that the state could not evade the responsibility for the primary and, accordingly, had to permit Negroes to participate. Later, in 1948, he invalidated a requirement by the South Carolina Democratic Party that participants in the primary take an oath upholding the state's segregation laws. In Alabama, the Boswell amendment, adopted with a view to restricting Negro voting, was similarly declared unconstitutional by a Federal court.

The Poll Tax

Meanwhile, the poll tax as a requirement for voting was being gradually eliminated by state action. Of 11 southern states which once required payment of this fee, only five retained this tax on the

[1] Key, V. O., *Southern Politics in State and Nation*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1949.

vote in 1951—Alabama, Arkansas, Mississippi, Texas, and Virginia. Efforts to repeal the poll tax by referendum vote were defeated in Virginia in 1949; repeal was defeated by a vote of three to one largely because the Legislature had tied the issue of the poll tax to 11 other state constitutional changes which were unacceptable to the liberal forces demanding repeal. In Texas, an effort to reduce the amount of the tax was rejected by the voters in 1949. While the poll tax has not been eradicated from the statutes of Tennessee because of constitutional provisions, it has been made inoperative against the vast majority of potential voters of both races.

The poll tax is most burdensome in Alabama, where it is cumulative at the rate of $1.50 annually from the age of 21. In Virginia, at the same rate, payment of the tax is cumulative for three years with interest. Mississippi requires an annual tax of $2, cumulative for two years. The tax, however, may not be paid in a lump sum for the two years. Payment must be made in separate years. In Arkansas and Texas the fee of $1 and $1.50 respectively are not cumulative. On the whole, the poll tax has been a less effective curb on Negro voting than the "white primary" or the restrictive registration regulations.

Despite violence, legal trickery, and other devices, the Negro vote is steadily expanding in the South. The late Luther P. Jackson in his pamphlet, *Race and Suffrage in the South Since 1940*, commented: "Regardless of reaction and demagoguery, it seems highly improbable that the progress made by the Negroes as voters during the 1940 decade will wane." Dr. Jackson saw in the "discriminatory registration practices in a half dozen Southern States" the "greatest deterrent" remaining to widespread Negro voting. To overcome this handicap he urged wider use of the courts, which have already leveled many barriers.

Registration Laws

The registration laws in many of the southern states were admittedly drawn with a view to limiting the Negro vote while attempting to remain within the prohibitions of the Fifteenth Amendment. Most of these laws give wide discretionary powers to the registrars, permitting them to determine the eligibility of applicants. Particularly in small towns and rural areas throughout the region, the election officials have seldom hesitated to apply a much more rigid standard to Negro applicants than to white persons. Outright violations of the law in such communities continue to be commonplace.

Typical of these registration laws is the Voter Qualification amendment passed by the Alabama State Legislature in 1951 for submission to a referendum. This amendment restricts the vote to:

> those who can read and write any Article of the Constitution of the United States in the English language which may be submitted to them by the Board of Registrars, provided, however, that no persons shall be entitled to register as electors except those who are of good character and who embrace the duties and obligations of citizenship under the Constitution of the United States and under the Constitution of the State of Alabama, and provided, further, that in order to aid the Members of the Boards of Registrars, who are hereby constituted and declared to be Judicial Officers, to judicially determine if applicants to register have the qualifications herein above set out, each applicant shall be furnished by the Board of Registrars a written questionnaire, which shall be uniform in all cases with no discrimination as between applicants, the form and contents of which questionnaire shall be prescribed by The Supreme Court of Alabama and be filed by such Court with the Secretary of State of the State of Alabama, which questionnaire shall be so worded that the answers thereto will place before the Boards of Registrars information necessary or proper to aid them to pass upon the qualification of each applicant. Such questionnaire shall be answered in writing by the applicant, in the presence of the Board without assistance, and there shall be incorporated in such answer an oath to support and defend the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of Alabama and a statement in such oath by the applicant disavowing belief in or affiliation at any time with any group or party which advocates the overthrow of the government of the United States or the State of Alabama by unlawful means, which answers and oath shall be duly signed and sworn to by the applicant before a member of the County

Board of Registrars. . . . Those persons who have registered as electors under the Alabama Constitution of 1901 shall not be required to register again. Provided, further, that if solely because of physical handicaps the applicant is unable to read or write, then he shall be exempt from the above stated requirements which he is unable to meet because of such physical handicap, and in such cases a Member of the Board of Registrars shall read to the applicant the questionnaire and oaths herein provided for and the applicant's answers thereto shall be written down by such Board Member, and the applicant shall be registered as a voter if he meets all other requirements herein set out.

The new amendment, ratified Dec. 11, 1951, by a vote of 60,357 for and 59,988 against (a margin of 369 votes), was proposed as a substitute for the Boswell amendment adopted in 1946 and declared unconstitutional by a Federal court in 1949. The Boswell amendment required the applicant to be able to read and interpret the Constitution to the satisfaction of the registrar. Interpretations offered by Negro applicants seldom satisfied the registrars. Meanwhile, Georgia, Mississippi, and South Carolina passed new registration laws by means of which they hoped to reduce drastically the new Negro vote. The Georgia law, passed in 1949, required a complete re-registration of all voters under a new literacy test. So tardy were the counties in complying with the law that the Legislature in 1950 voted to postpone operation of the law until April 1952.

Qualified Negro Voters in the South

Other restrictive devices developed in South Carolina and Mississippi included requirements that applicants for participation in the Democratic primaries pledge themselves to support the *status quo* in race relations and to oppose Federal legislation for FEPC and other civil rights measures. Georgia's notorious county-unit voting system in the Democratic primaries has been effective in reducing the power of the Negro vote through minimizing the franchise in the large cities, where most of the Negro vote is concentrated.

Estimates on the number of qualified Negro voters in the southern states vary. The Political Action Committee of the C.I.O. placed it at 750,000 in 1948. Dr. Luther Jackson conservatively estimated that 610,000 Negroes were qualified to vote in 12 southern states in 1947.

A survey by the NAACP in 1951 indicated that some 914,000 Negroes are qualified to vote in 11 southern states.

These figures are estimates based upon figures received from the respective states. They indicate the number of Negroes who have taken the necessary preliminary steps to qualify for voting, such as paying poll tax and registering. While these figures reveal a vast expansion in the Negro vote since 1944, they represent less than 15% of the potential Negro vote in the area (See Table 4).

Tarleton Collier, an editorial writer for the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, writing in *The New Leader* of Dec. 3, 1951, hopefully envisages "between two and three million southern Negroes" registering to vote in the 1952 primaries and general elections. The NAACP, Negro political organizations, and some unions have sought to enlarge the Negro vote; their goal is to double it by 1952.

Negro Candidates for Office in the South

The resurgence of Negro voting in the South has stimulated Negroes to file as

TABLE 4
QUALIFIED NEGRO VOTERS IN SOUTHERN STATES, 1951

State	Qualified
Alabama	50,000
Arkansas	50,000
Georgia	120,000
Florida	108,000
Louisiana	30,000
Mississippi	20,000
North Carolina	100,000
South Carolina	35,000
Tennessee	50,000
Texas	275,000
Virginia	76,000
TOTAL	914,000

candidates for public office. In the long period between the final collapse of Reconstruction and 1944, Negroes occasionally ran for governor, congressman, and local offices on the Republican ticket. Such candidates, however, were not running in the hope of winning, but rather to indicate the survival of the Negro as a political being. Most of the more recent candidates have campaigned seriously in the expectation of winning. As a result, Negroes have been elected to the city councils of several southern cities, and have run, if unsuccessfully, in others.

Effect of Negro Vote on Southern Politics

The chief threat of an enlarged Negro vote is to conservative Democratic officeholders. Observers of the southern political scene note in the new Negro vote a great boon to liberalism in that region. "If the Negro is gradually assimilated into political life," observes Dr. Key, "the underlying southern liberalism will undoubtedly be mightily strengthened, for the Negro, recent experience indicates, allies himself with liberal factions whenever they exist. The potentialities in national politics of a South freed from the restraint of the Negro and the one-party system are extremely great." As this vote expands, Mr. Collier asserts, "there will be an assurance to progressives that they will have a bedrock of support. Thus more progressives will emerge. This is the idea on which the Negro strategy for 1952 is based."

Except for frightened "white supremacy" politicians, southern comment on the emerging Negro vote has been, on the whole, encouraging. Asserts the Arkansas *Gazette* of Little Rock, July 27, 1950:

> The Negro has arrived as a factor in southern politics—uncertain as to his purpose as yet, unskilled in the political arts, but aware of the new status he has acquired in a single decade. There are some who see this as a cause for celebration, some who see it as a cause for alarm. But nobody can doubt that it has happened, and no politician can seriously believe that the South will ever return to the system of legal and extra-legal disfranchisement under which a fourth of its people were denied an effective voice in government.

In similar vein, the Columbia, S.C., *Record* lauds the participation of Negroes in the primary election for U.S. Senator in 1950. In an editorial on July 11, 1950, the *Record* comments:

> The Negroes of South Carolina came out of the contest with flying colors. Under great provocation they have conducted themselves generally with proper restraint. There have been no angry replies to the impassioned charges by both candidates, no inflammatory answers to the inflammatory advertisements, pamphlets, cartoons, photographs and accusations with which the state has been flooded. It is the one high level act of the campaign and it answers both of the candidates as they should be answered—with silence.

Not only in South Carolina but also in Georgia, Florida, Mississippi, and North Carolina, candidates for public office subordinated real issues and revived the hoary bogey of racism. Even the so-called liberal candidates had to make obeisance to this synthetic issue. A liberal white southerner, long active in interracial movements in the South and in the nation, made the following comment on the 1950 senatorial campaign in North Carolina, where he lives:

> The state was plunged into the most effective appeal to racial fear and prejudice which I have ever seen. . . . A Negro boy had been third in a competitive examination for West Point. The white boy who was first was appointed. Regardless of this, the Negro's picture was circulated in rural areas and large numbers of our people were led to believe that the boy was actually studying at West Point. Pictures of Negro soldiers dancing with white girls in Europe were circulated with the statement that this was the kind of thing Mr. [Frank] Graham encouraged. Pamphlets and word-of-mouth circulations in plants (particularly unorganized) tended to lead many workers to believe that if Mr. Graham were elected, Negroes would be given the jobs of white employees. Endless rumors of this type were circulated as best fitted local conditions. Many of these reports had little relation to facts.

OFFICE HOLDING

"Negroes are grossly discriminated against in what they get from politics,"

observes Gunnar Myrdal in his *An American Dilemma*. The validity of Dr. Myrdal's observation is demonstrable. Perhaps no other large group in the American body politic receives as little in return for political participation as does the Negro. He does not receive a fair share of jobs, either elective or appointive. The public services available to him are generally inferior to those available to other citizens. The public facilities to which he has free access are usually below par in capital investment, maintenance, and services offered. An exception to this general rule, both quantitatively and qualitatively, is the public housing program which has provided decent housing for low-income Negro families in greater proportion than their ratio to the total population, though not greater than their need.

Office-holding is an indication of political recognition. In many communities—New York City, for instance—political slates are commonly made up with an eye to appealing to particular nationality, religious, or racial groups. The major parties carefully balance their slates in accordance with these political imperatives. Appointments to important positions are also made in the light of such considerations. As the Negro vote has grown in number and in self-consciousness, it has won greater recognition in election and appointment to public office. Accordingly, there has been a steady increase in the number of Negroes in public service employment, an increase beginning to extend into the South. Despite this trend toward greater public employment, the Negro has by no means attained parity with other segments of the population save on the lower levels of the Federal civil service. On these levels, he has been generally accepted.

Listed below are the names of some of the more important American Negro office-holders in the Federal, state, and local governments in 1951 and during the past few years.

United States Government

Legislative Branch

Mrs. Christine R. Davis, Secy., House Comm. on Exec. Expenditures.
William L. Dawson (D., Ill.), Member, House of Reps.
Adam Clayton Powell, Jr. (D., N.Y.), Member, House of Reps.

Judicial Branch

William H. Hastie, Judge, Circuit Ct. of Appeals, Philadelphia
Irvin C. Mollison, Judge, Customs Ct., New York
Herman E. Moore, Judge, District Ct., Virgin Islands

Executive Branch

Joseph F. Albright[1] Special Ass. to Admin., Vet. Admin.
Ambrose Caliver, Ass. Direct., U.S. Office of Educ., FSA
Warren Cochrane, Racial Relations Adviser, PHA
Walter G. Daniel, Specialist for Higher Educ., U.S. Office of Educ.
Russell R. De Bow, Ass. to Direct., OPS
Monroe Davis Dowling, Coll. of Int. Rev., New York City
James C. Evans, civilian ass., Dept. of Defense
George H. Fowler, Fed. Conciliator
Mrs. Anna A. Hedgeman, Ass. to Admin., FSA
Frank S. Horne, Ass. to Admin., HHFA
Joseph R. Houchins, specialist, Negro Statistics, Bur. of Census, Dept. of Comm.
Maceo W. Hubbard, Special Ass., U.S. Attorney-General
Col. Campbell C. Johnson, Exec. Ass. to Direct. of Sel. Serv.
Emmer M. Lancaster, Adviser on Negro Affairs, Dept. of Comm.
Mrs. Tomasina J. Norford, Minority Groups Consultant, U.S. Employ. Serv., Dept. of Labor
Alvin Rucker, manpower specialist, Nat'l Sec. Resources Bd.
Mrs. Edith Sampson, Alternate Delegate, U.S. Mission to the UN (1950)
Roland Sawyer, Racial Relations Adviser, FHA
Marshall L. Shepard,[2] Recorder of Deeds, Washington, D.C.
Jesse O. Thomas, info. specialist, OPS
Dr. Channing H. Tobias, Alternate Delegate, U.S. Mission to the UN (1951)
George L. P. Weaver, Ass. to Direct., RFC

State Department

Edward W. Brice, info. and educ. specialist
Edward R. Dudley, Ambassador to Liberia
William C. George, Consul, Copenhagen, Denmark
Charles Hanson, Jr., Vice-Consul, Zurich, Switzerland
Giles A. Hubert, Vice Consul, Bombay, India
Rupert A. Lloyd, Vice Consul, Paris, France
Clifford R. Thorton, Consul General, Lisbon, Portugal
Rudolph Aggrey, Lagos, Nigeria
John F. Baynard, Liberia

[1] Resigned 1951.

[2] Resigned 1951; Earl Wayne Beck nominated September 1951.

State Department (cont.)
David B. Bolen, Liberia
Soloman Bostic, Athens, Greece
William P. Boswell, Azores Islands
Lena Bridges, Azores Islands
Beatrice M. Carson, Paris, France
Charles Davis, Cairo, Egypt
Gloria E. Denham, Frankfort, Germany
Lamar E. Forte, Liberia
Rita Garth, Liberia
John S. George, Liberia
Willis Holloway, Liberia
Lillie Hubbard, Azores Islands
James A. Hulbert, Munich, Germany
Orville Lewis, Liberia
Cort T. Mebane, London, England
Ruth Phillips, Liberia
Frank E. Pinder, Liberia
Eugene D. Sawyer, New Delhi, India
Mack M. Speight, Jr., Manila, P.I.
Henry C. Tate, Karachi, Pakistan
Myrtle E. Thorne, Medan, Indonesia
James Todd, Cairo, Egypt
Harold Ward, Liberia
Albert Witcher, Liberia

State Officials

Members of State Legislatures
Arizona:
H. B. Daniels, Phoenix
Carl Sims, Jr., Phoenix
California:
Augustus F. Hawkins, Los Angeles
Bryon Rumford, Oakland
Colorado:
Elvin R. Caldwell, Denver
Earl W. Mann, Denver
Illinois:
Corneal A. Davis, Chicago
Charles J. Jenkins, Chicago
Fred Smith, Chicago
Charles Sykes, Chicago
C. C. Wimbush, Senator, Chicago
Indiana:
Jesse L. Dickinson, South Bend
William Davis Mackey, Indianapolis
Kansas:
Myles C. Stevens, Kansas City
Massachusetts:
Herbert L. Jackson, Malden
Michigan:
Bristol Bryant
Edgar Currie
Charles C. Diggs, Jr.
Mrs. Charline White
John F. Young
Missouri:
John Wilson Green, St. Louis
Walter V. Lay, St. Louis
Leroy Tyus, St. Louis
New Jersey:
Edmond Bowser, Newark
New York:
Bertram L. Baker, Brooklyn
Elijah L. Crump, New York
Hulan Jack, New York
Joseph Pinckney, New York
Ohio:
Frederick Bowers, Dayton
Bruce McClure, Cincinnati
Pennsylvania:
Dennie W. Hoggard, Philadelphia
Pennsylvania *(cont.)*
Granville E. Jones, Philadelphia
Paul F. Jones, Pittsburgh
Lewis W. Mintess, Philadelphia
Mrs. Susie Monroe, Philadelphia
J. Thompson Pettigrew, Philadelphia
Edwin F. Thompson
West Virginia:
Mrs. Elizabeth Drewry, Northfork
Wisconsin:
Leroy J. Simmons, Milwaukee
Vermont:
William John Anderson, Shoreham

Other State Officials
California:
Walter A. Gordon, Chairman, Adult Authority
Maryland:
Howard Murphy, Member, State Bd. of Pub. Welf.
Massachusetts:
Elwood S. McKenny, Member, Mass. Comm. Against Discrimination
New Jersey:
Dr. Isaac Hilton, State Athletic Comm.
Harold A. Lett, Ass. Direct. State Div. Against Discrimination
Mrs. Lenore Willett, Member, Migrant Labor Comm.
New York:
Elmer Carter, Member, State Comm. Against Discrimination
Mrs. Bertha Diggs, Secy., Dept. of Labor
Dr. C. B. Powell, Member, State Athletic Comm.
Ohio:
J. Maynard Dickefson, Vice-Chairman, Ohio Ind. Comm.
Percy J. Lowery, Chairman, Ohio Pardon and Parole Bd.

Local Governments

Members of City Councils
Chicago, Ill.:
Kenneth Campbell
Archibald Carey
William H. Harvey
Boston, Mass.:
Laurence Banks
Buffalo, N.Y.:
Leeland N. Jones, Jr.
Canton, Ohio:
Mrs. Esther M. Archer
Cincinnati, Ohio:
Theodore Berry
Jesse Locker
Cleveland:
Mrs. Jean Capers
Charles V. Carr
John W. Kellog
Fayetteville, N.C.:
Dr. W. P. DeVane
Greensboro, N.C.:
Dr. William M. Hampton
Louisville, Ky.:
W. W. Beckett
Nashville, Tenn.:
Robert E. Lillard
Z. Alexander Looby
New Haven, Conn.:
Edward D. Banks
New York, N.Y.:
Earl Brown

Oak Ridge, Tenn.:
Henry Teasley
Philadelphia, Pa.:
Raymond Pace Alexander
Irvin W. Underhill
Richmond, Va.:
Oliver W. Hill
Toledo, Ohio:
J. B. Simmons, Jr.
Winston-Salem, N.C.:
Rev. William R. Crawford
Rev. Kenneth W. Williams

Members, Boards of Education
Asbury Park, N.J.:
Dr. Joseph Carter
Cleveland, Ohio:
Ralph W. Findley
Hartford, Conn.:
Rev. Robert A. Moody
Homestead, Pa.:
Mrs. Ethel Posey
Jersey City, N.J.:
Dr. Mary E. Carpenter
Knoxville, Tenn.:
Rev. L. A. Alexander
New York, N.Y.:
Rev. John M. Coleman
Dr. Channing H. Tobias, Higher Educ.
Newark, N.J.:
Mrs. Mary A. Burch
Raleigh, N.C.:
Dr. Harold L. Trigg
Springfield, Mass.:
Mrs. Esther N. McDowell
Washington, D.C.:
Dr. Philip Johnson
Mrs. Velma Williams
Atty. Wesley Williams

Other Local Office-Holders
Atlantic City, N.J.:
Dr. Jacques Batey, County Freeholder
John H. Hester, Coroner
Chicago, Ill.:
J. P. Martin, Chicago Sanitary Dist. Trustee
Cleveland, Ohio:
Harrison Dillard, Member, Athletic Comm.
Columbia, S.C.:
Dr. R. W. Mance, Member, City Planning Comm.
Los Angeles, Calif.:
George A. Beavers, Jr., Member, Housing Auth.
Rev. Baxter Duke, Member, Soc. Serv. Comm.
Walter A. Gordon, Member, Bd. of Prison Terms & Paroles
Los Angeles, Calif. *(cont.)*
Norman O. Houstoun, Member, Boxing Comm.
John A. Somerville, Member, Bd. of Police Comrs.
Philadelphia, Pa.:
Rev. E. L. Cunningham, Civil Serv. Comr.
Marshall L. Shepard, Recorder of Deeds
Providence Forge, Va.:
Edward T. Banks, Bd. of Supvrs.
New York, N.Y.:
John B. King, Ass. Supt. of Schs.
William Rowe, 7th Dep. Police Comr.
Frederick Weaver, Dep. Comr., Dept. of Bldgs. & Housing
Mrs. Ruth Whitehead Whaley, Secy., City Bd. of Est.
Newark, N.J.:
John M. Dabney, Coroner, Essex Cty.
Salisbury, N.C.:
Dr. William J. Trent, Member, Sch. Bd.
San Francisco, Calif.:
Cecil Poole, Dep. D.A.

Judges, Other than Federal

Baltimore, Md.:
John A. Berry, City Magistrate
Boston, Mass.:
Edward O. Gourdin, Roxbury Dist. Ct.
G. Bruce Robinson, Juv. Ct.
Chicago, Ill.:
Henry C. Ferguson, Mun. Ct.
Wendell E. Green, Mun. Ct.
Fred Slater, Mun. Ct.
Cleveland, Ohio:
Perry B. Jackson, Mun. Ct.
Los Angeles, Calif.:
Edwin L. Jefferson, Super. Ct.
Miami, Fla.:
Lawson E. Thomas, Mun. Ct.
New York, N.Y.:
Jane Bolin, Dom. Relat.
Hubert T. Delaney, Dom. Relat.
Thomas Dickens, Mun. Ct.
Myles A. Paige, Sp. Sess.
Vernon C. Riddick, Magistrates Ct.
Francis E. Rivers, City Ct.
Harold E. Stevens, Gen'l Sess.
Herman Stoute, Mun. Ct.
Clarence Wilson, Magistrates Ct.
Philadelphia, Pa.:
Ralph Knox, Mun. Ct.
Herbret C. Millen, Mun. Ct.
Pittsburgh, Pa.:
Homer S. Brown, Allegheny Cty. Ct.
Washington, D.C.:
Andrew H. Howard, Mun. Ct.
Armond W. Scott, Mun. Ct.

21

Race Relations in the Southern States

BETWEEN 1947 and 1951, race relations in the South entered a new and decisive stage.[1] The Report of the President's Committee on Civil Rights, issued in late 1947, stirred the conscience of the nation with its documented account of existing discriminations. The battle for world opinion between the United States and the Soviet Union focused unprecedented attention and concern on race prejudice and its manifestations in this country. Segregation came under heavy legal attack, and Supreme Court decisions shook the South's "separate but equal" doctrine to its foundations. The outbreak of hostilities in Korea and the participation of American Negro soldiers gave still greater impetus to the drive for equality.

As a result of these and other influences, significant gains have been achieved, most notably in the field of higher education. But this progress toward equal opportunity has been accompanied by unusual strains and threats of division. Die-hard elements in the southern region have undertaken a fierce rear guard action against court decisions, legislation, and voluntary reforms which aims at full citizenship for Negroes. Many political campaigns have been marked by a deliberate effort to encourage and exploit racial antagonism. Southern state and local governments, with few exceptions, have done little on their own initiative to grant Negro citizens equal status; on the contrary, many of them have shown strong reluctance to comply with court rulings defining the rights of Negro citizens.

This by no means suggests that white southerners as a whole are committed to the backward racial views advanced by some public figures. The record of recent events is one of quiet acceptance by the white public of progressive changes in the pattern of race relations. Abolition of segregation at the polls, in dining cars and coaches on interstate trains, in state universities, and in various other fields has been accomplished without excitement or incident. Dire predictions of bloodshed and the threatened recrudescence of the Ku Klux Klan have not materialized.

The youth of the South in particular has demonstrated its willingness to abandon the traditional taboos on interracial association. The student bodies of numerous southern colleges have made clear, through opinion polls and their organizations and newspapers, that they are preponderantly in favor of admitting Negro students. And wherever the color bar has been lowered, Negro students have been integrated into campus life as a matter of course.

The prospect of accelerated progress in race relations during the next few years depends heavily on more such favorable trends in public opinion. Substantial gains have been made toward securing, in law and in regulation, equal opportunity for people of all races. The pressing question now is how quickly and effectively these legal guarantees can be translated into the everyday life of the community.

PUBLIC LIFE

Suffrage

Despite continuing efforts in some southern states to limit voting by Ne-

[1] This division gives an over-all picture of certain phases of race relations. For more specific information on subjects discussed, see the chapters on POLITICS, THE PRESS, THE CHURCH AND RELIGIOUS WORK, EMPLOYMENT AND LABOR, HOUSING, WELFARE, HEALTH, CRIME AND VIOLENCE, and EDUCATION.

groes, legal barriers have all but disappeared. The Federal courts have struck down, one by one, state measures designed to perpetuate the "white primary" or otherwise to restrict Negro suffrage. In December 1951 an amendment to the Alabama Constitution granting local registrars arbitrary power to decide the fitness of would-be voters was passed by an extremely narrow margin. The amendment, modeled on the Boswell amendment, which was declared unconstitutional by the Federal courts, is clearly aimed at Negro registrants. It is generally believed that the courts will hold the new amendment equally incompatible.

In the past seven years the number of qualified Negro voters in the South has increased from a mere handful to an estimated one million. Some political observers have predicted that by the end of 1952 the number will have grown to upwards of two millions.

Most of the remaining discrimination against Negro registration and voting exists at the local level, particularly in rural areas. Local boards of registrars, which are subject to little centralized control or inspection, often confront Negro applicants with impossible obstacles. The discriminations most commonly practiced are cited by the late Dr. Luther P. Jackson:

1. Requiring Negro applicants to produce one or more white character witnesses.
2. Applying severe property qualifications and requiring only Negro applicants to show property-tax receipts.
3. Strictly enforcing literacy tests against Negro applicants.
4. Putting unreasonable questions on the Constitution to Negro applicants.
5. Basing rejection of Negro applicants on alleged technical mistakes in filling out registration blanks.
6. Requiring Negro applicants to suffer long periods of waiting before the officials attend them.
7. Requiring Negro applicants to fill out their own blanks, while those of whites are filled out for them by the officials.
8. Evasion—informing Negro applicants that registration cards have run out, that all members of the registration board are not present, that it is closing time, or that the applicant "will be notified in due course."
9. Deliberate insults or threats by officials and/or hangers-on.

Federal court suits protesting the systematic practice of such discriminations by registrars were filed during 1951 by Negro residents of counties in Alabama, Mississippi, and Virginia.

By contrast, little organized opposition to Negro registration and voting can be found in southern cities with populations of 25,000 or more. As long as 1947, Dr. Jackson found that in such metropolitan centers as Atlanta, Memphis, Jacksonville, and New Orleans, Negroes "may qualify with as much ease as they may in any Northern city." This fact is all the more significant in view of increasing migration of southern Negroes from farm to city. The growth of mechanized farming, the shift from staple crops to dairying and livestock, and the expansion of defense industries promise further to accelerate the trend.

The movement to urban areas where access to the ballot is freer will enhance the southern Negro's importance in local and national elections but will have less effect on state politics. Because of weighted apportionment, the state legislatures are dominated by the vastly overrepresented rural areas—an inequity carried to its extreme in Georgia's county-unit system. As a result, state legislation largely reflects the views of those legislators who most vigorously oppose Negro political participation. This is likely to be the case until such time as reapportionment on a population basis is achieved.

It is hardly possible to overestimate the bearing of the Negro ballot on improved race relations. Most important, perhaps, is the fact that in those areas where Negroes exercise their citizenship, race ceases to be a political issue. Racial demagoguery, which is today the most divisive influence in the region, does not tempt ambitious politicians where a substantial Negro population has unhampered recourse to the polls. Thus prejudice and discrimination lose their most valuable ally—official sanction. And when

state and local governments extend their services impartially to people of both races, private citizens are far more likely to develop mutual respect.

Convincing demonstrations of this fact can be found in many border states and in large cities throughout the South where Negroes have a substantial voice in government. While there is, of course, no way of proving statistically that prejudice in those areas is milder than prejudice elsewhere in the South, that conclusion is supported by such tangible evidence as improved handling of racial news in the daily press, relaxation of some segregation barriers, and unruffled public acceptance of more advanced race relationships.

Office-Seeking

As a natural accompaniment to the use of the ballot, office-seeking by Negroes has shown a moderate but steady increase. Successful precedents have existed in upper South and border states for some years. In 1936, C. W. Anderson, a Louisville attorney, was the first person of his race in recent years to win election to the Kentucky legislature. In 1947, Rev. Kenneth W. Williams was elected to the Board of Aldermen of Winston-Salem, N.C.; in 1948, Oliver W. Hill was elected to the City Council of Richmond, Va.; in 1949, Dr. W. P. DeVane was elected to the City Council of Fayetteville, N.C.

During 1950 and 1951, the precedent was greatly broadened. Some 40 Negroes announced for public office, many of them it cities of the lower South where Negro office-seeking has been non-existent—Memphis and Nashville, Tenn.; Tampa and Jacksonville, Fla.; Rome, Ga.; Charleston, S.C.; Baton Rouge, La. Although relatively few Negro candidates were successful, their candidacy was in itself a contribution to public education. For the first time, in most cases, the white community witnessed able Negro persons making a serious and dignified bid for elective office. And, again in most cases, Negro candidacies for these public offices were accepted calmly.

Highly significant was the fact that many Negro office-seekers drew support from white as well as Negro voters. Most notable in this respect was the election of Dr. William M. Hampton to the City Council of Greensboro, N.C. The first Negro in recent times to serve in this post, Dr. Hampton won fifth place in a field of 13 candidates for seven vacancies. Of 5,219 votes cast in his favor, only 2,393 came from predominantly Negro precincts. It has been estimated that he might well have won solely on the basis of white returns.

It may safely be predicted that in the next few years the election of Negroes to public office in the urban South—particularly to city councils and school boards—will become so commonplace as hardly to occasion comment.

Non-Elective Positions

A chief cause of inequality in public services has been the Negro's lack of representation on the boards and commissions administering them. Progress in this area has roughly paralleled that in suffrage and office-seeking. At the end of 1951, Negroes were serving on a variety of appointive bodies, such as school boards, housing authorities, zoning boards, recreation commissions, and the like. Such appointments are by no means universal in the South as yet. Nor are they proportionate to population, even in the most advanced areas. But the practice is rapidly becoming established in those parts of regions where political arrangements are reasonably modern.

Governor Kerr Scott of North Carolina set a notable precedent in 1949 by appointing to the State Board of Education a Negro educator, Dr. Harold L. Trigg, President of St. Augustine's College. Although to date no other governor of a southern state has followed that example, a few Negroes have been appointed to other state bodies, and many are serving on local boards and commissions.

The Southern Regional Council has long urged broader representation of this kind as an impelling duty of southern

leadership. More recently it has been proposed by individuals prominent in public life. Dr. Colgate W. Darden, Jr., President of the University of Virginia and former Governor of that state, declared before the Southern Governors Conference of 1950:

> It is my suggestion that, in the task of building a first-rate public school system for both races, the direction of the program be placed in the hands of competent men and women drawn from both races. Representatives of both races should be placed on school boards charged with the development of such a program. Commissions or other official boards having to do with the construction of schools should be composed of representative white and Negro citizens. Just as should boards having to do with the public health services and hospitals, which are of great concern to both races.

Of related importance is the question of Negro representation on juries. The U.S. Supreme Court has consistently reversed convictions of Negroes where members of their race are excluded from jury service. Following that precedent, lower Federal courts, and more recently state courts, have likewise insisted that there be no discrimination in selection of juries. As a result, Negroes are serving on both trial and grand juries in many southern counties for the first time since the turn of the century.

It is noteworthy that many non-governmental bodies which perform a quasi-official function are also taking a more liberal attitude toward membership policies. One such group is the Southern Conference of Graduate Deans. At its annual meeting in December 1948, the Conference voted to invite to membership "deans of graduate schools of those Negro institutions which are doing reliable graduate work." Invitations were subsequently issued to the deans of several Negro graduate schools.

Professional Associations

As the accompanying table shows, integration in state professional associations is growing throughout the region. In some of the associations shown as restricted to white members, relaxation of the racial qualification has been proposed and is pending formal action. During 1951, for example, the Presidents of the Virginia and Tennessee Medical Associations initiated the recommendation that qualified Negro doctors be accepted as full members.

PUBLIC SERVICES

Public services occupy a strategic position in race relations in the South. As more community facilities are provided by municipal governments and as state agencies assume broader responsibilities, Negro citizens can lay claim to services once secured only by private finances. They have particularly strong claim to

TABLE 1

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATIONS WITHOUT COLOR BAR

	Lawyers	Teachers	Dentists	Doctors	Nurses	Librarians	Social Workers
Alabama	X				X		X
Arkansas		X			X	X	X
Florida	X			X	X		X
Georgia							X
Kentucky	X			X	X	X	X
Louisiana	X					X	X
Mississippi					X		X
North Carolina					X		X
Oklahoma					X	X	X
South Carolina	X						X
Tennessee					X		X
Texas						X	X
Virginia	X					X	X

Standards used to classify an association as "open" were (1) Is it stated policy that membership rolls are open to qualified Negroes? (2) Are there Negro members? Classification as "open" does not necessarily imply that Negroes are treated with equality.

equality in those state or municipal services made possible by Federal funds.

At present, equalization of public services is still far from achieved. Effective technique for obtaining adequate housing, recreation, health facilities, and social welfare are being developed, however. In a few instances, the demand for equal public services has meant the opening to the whole community of facilities once used only by whites. More often, legal action and formal protest have resulted in the improvement of segregated Negro services—though usually still inadequate.

Recreation

Court suits have been used with success in opening park facilities to Negroes. Most successful of all have been the cases involving use of municipal golf courses. In 1951, courts ordered Louisville, Portsmouth, and Houston to provide "equal facilities" for Negro players. "Equal facilities" may temporarily mean access to public courses one or two days a week. But in view of the Supreme Court ruling in the earlier Miami suits, it is unlikely that such piecemeal accommodations will stand up indefinitely.

Golf privileges are by no means the public services most urgently needed by Negroes. But discrimination on city courses presents a clear-cut case of community-operated facilities denied to citizens of one race. Generally the "golf" suits have involved other park activities, too. Following protracted legal action, Baltimore, for example, opened 20 tennis courts, baseball diamonds, and other park board facilities (barring swimming pools and the city beach) at the same time that it opened four municipal golf courses. The district judge hearing the Louisville park suits ruled that fishing in the Cherokee Park lake must be non-segregated unless similar facilities are provided for Negroes.

Pressure from successful suits, plus petitions, protests, and hearings, have brought about the development of many new city parks for Negroes. The recent acceleration in providing Negro public recreation is illustrated by the growth of the Birmingham park system. From 1943 to 1948, seven city parks were secured. The last included a swimming pool and a supervised playground — features once limited to white parks. It need hardly be added that, even with such additions, public recreation for Negroes is still grossly inadequate.

State park systems are changing in somewhat the same pattern as municipal parks. While no court suits have yet succeeded in opening state parks to both races, legal action has brought some improvement in segregated facilities. Virginia, for example, completed its first Negro state park in 1950 after two years of court action directed at the eight parks provided for whites. In that same year, South Carolina voted funds for a new Negro state park and improvement of a segregated section of an existing park. Both moves were made with the understanding that there would be "complete cessation" of the program if Negroes brought and won suits to break down segregation barriers in the 19 South Carolina parks.

Significant protest has also been centered on discrimination in municipal auditoriums and city libraries. A few noteworthy local concessions have been accomplished without court suits, particularly in the use of libraries. Both Chattanooga and Miami have voluntarily admitted Negro readers on the same basis as white, a practice adopted earlier by Richmond and Louisville, among others.

Housing

Such gains as have occurred in Negro housing since the last Census have come primarily through public and private developments launched at the initiative of communities or individuals. Individual efforts by Negroes have been especially important in urban housing gains. The slight increase in family living space, the decrease in overcrowding, and the higher proportion of home ownership secured in the last ten years have been achieved

largely by block-by-block conversion of old white residential areas. As whites built and moved to suburban fringes, Negro families gradually, and often with much difficulty, rented or bought the vacated housing in the heart of the city.

The competition for housing in so-called "transition areas" is one of the most serious causes of interracial tension and conflict in the cities of the region. Terrorist bombings, believed to be fomented by professional bigots, have been used to intimidate Negroes who have moved into disputed neighborhoods in Birmingham, Atlanta, Miami and other places. The failure of law enforcement agencies to cope with this threat to public order is evident in that in only one such case (in Atlanta) have indictments been secured.

Some increase in Negro housing has been secured through low-cost public housing units. Not nearly enough units have been built yet, though the Federal Housing Act of 1949 supplied both incentive and funds for many cities to launch new developments. Difficulty in securing suitable property and lack of local co-operation slowed a number of proposed projects, and some southern towns have rebelled against Federal stipulations regarding race. Charlotte, N.C., for instance, lost its bid for Federal aid in 1949; it was forced to reverse its official segregation restrictions.

Private enterprise is discovering that many Negro families are willing and able to pay medium rents for comfortable, modern apartments. Within the past few years a growing number of private housing developments have sprung up outside city slum areas. Where sound planning precedes construction, the results are new communities served by schools, churches, and recreational and commercial facilities. Single-family houses, financed with the assistance of the FHA, are also finding a ready market.

Though individual moves, plus limited public and private housing developments, have raised Negro housing to a slightly higher level, standards are still far below those of the white community. Negroes of moderate or substantial means have little incentive to invest in dilapidated slum property acquired at the risk of violence. Private and public projects are slowed down or killed by the inaccessibility of land outside blighted sections. The large-scale housing developments needed to bring Negro housing up to par with white still await intelligent co-operation between local business, public and private agencies, and the Federal government.

Health

Recent progress in hospital and clinical facilities for Negroes has stemmed largely from two trends: construction of separate Negro hospitals under the Hill-Burton Act and the increased number of segregated Negro wings or units in existing hospitals. Since many of the large Negro hospitals have bi-racial staffs, both trends involve closer co-operation between whites and Negroes in the medical profession.

Generally the trend toward more Negro units in existing city, county, or state hospitals is stronger and is more favorably regarded by Negro leaders. While this device continues segregation, they reason, Negro physicians at least have access to up-to-date hospital facilities and equipment. And the dual hospital system, like the dual school system, tends to distribute public funds more generously to white hospitals. Access to adequate equipment is particularly welcomed by Negro doctors interested in specializing; in a few instances, staff privileges have been extended to Negro physicians for that purpose.

The attitudes of local medical societies and civic groups are usually the key to securing more privileges for Negro doctors in local hospitals. Dr. T. Carr McFall, first Negro member of the executive committee of the South Carolina Medical Association, found that many white medical and community groups were surprised to learn that Negro physicians could not treat their patients in local

hospitals. Public knowledge of this fact often resulted in corrective measures. Similarly, Dr. A. W. Dent, President of Dillard University and a hospital administrator, has pointed out that white and Negro doctors generally practice together under the separate unit plan after they meet and work together in the same medical societies. Most southern states have already integrated their nurses' associations, with white and Negro nurses working together in the same hospitals in many parts of the South.

Community support of proposed new public and private hospitals in Atlanta, Birmingham, and Memphis indicates increased interest in Negro health conditions. Close co-operation of white and Negro leaders in planning and construction, such as occurred in the Atlanta hospital, gives reason to expect continued co-operation later.

State legislatures, too, have recently been willing to appropriate more funds for the improvement of Negro treatment and accomodation in state mental hospitals, tuberculosis sanitariums, and special children's homes. Georgia, for example, has just rebuilt the unit housing Negro patients in its state mental hospital, and Mississippi appropriated funds for a building for feeble-minded children at the Ellisville state hospital. North Carolina treats both white and Negro children at the only state-owned hospital for spastic children.

Opportunities for Negroes to receive training in the various phases of medicine and public health are still quite limited in the South. Completion of a new medical center at Florida A&M College will help fill the gap in nurses' training internship. It is also likely that the opening of graduate and professional schools in southern colleges on a non-segregated basis will enable more Negroes to obtain training in nursing, health education, bacteriology, and other related fields. In some parts of the South, special arrangements to permit Negro public health nurses to take course work in white institutions have already been made. A few institutions, such as Emory University, have arranged special courses for Negro doctors.

Welfare

Similar problems of inadequate physical equipment, segregation of services, and poor training opportunities exist in social welfare agencies. In this area, leadership toward equalization seems to come chiefly at the professional level. Although all state social work associations in the South are integrated, both the Negro welfare worker's status and the services offered to Negro citizens are still far below the white average. The situation in New Orleans is typical. A recent study in that city showed that over one-third of the agencies do not admit Negroes as clients. Those agencies which serve both Negroes and whites often work through separate staffs, and none employs Negro social workers in consultant positions. On the whole, Negro welfare workers draw lower salaries and have less tenure.

Community councils in a few southern cities have been established on a bi-racial basis. In some, such as the Community Planning Council in Atlanta, Negroes serve as board members, in policy-making functions, or on council committees and divisions. Richmond has had Negroes on its Community Chest board for several years, and other cities are beginning to integrate the annual Community Chest campaigns.

SAFETY OF PERSON

With the decline of lynching in the South, other forms of extra-legal violence have come to the fore. Mob violence in its traditional aspect has been largely supplanted by acts of murder, brutality, and terrorism committed by small groups conspiring secretly or, in some cases, by law enforcement officers themselves. It should be added, however, that southern public opinion is showing itself less and less willing to tolerate, much less condone such acts of violence, whether com-

mitted under cover of law or not. The acute need is for modern police systems which will reflect these improved public attitudes in all their operations.

Police Brutality

During 1951, hardly any southern state was free of incidents involving alleged police brutality. In Memphis, Tenn., a local Negro minister charged that two officers apprehended and severely beat him without provocation; in DeKalb County, Ga., a Negro awaiting trial on a charge of rape claimed that several policemen, including the chief of police, sought to extract a confession from him by force; in Opelousas, La., a deputy sheriff shot and killed "in self-defense" a Negro who had recently filed suit against election officials; in New Orleans; a Negro brought suit against city officials after he had been manhandled, he said, by two policemen. These are only a few of many similar incidents which received publicity in the course of the year.

This form of violence presents special difficulties since it is unusually hard to prove. A police officer's word generally carries more weight in a courtroom than that of a plain citizen, more particularly a Negro citizen—and most particularly a Negro citizen charged with an offense. Moreover, even when witnesses exist, they are often reluctant to testify against policemen. A further complication is that there *are* instances when police officers are justified in using force to protect themselves or others. As a result, more than a normal amount of evidence is needed to prove that force was used illegally.

No case in 1951 illustrates these difficulties better than the widely publicized shooting of two Negro prisoners by the Sheriff of Lake County, Fla. The sheriff and his charges were alone in a car late at night on an unfrequented road when the shooting took place. Had not one of the two prisoners survived, the sheriff's account of the affair would have been the only one. He maintained that the two men attacked him, causing him to fire in self-defense; the surviving member of the pair claimed that the sheriff fired deliberately, with intent to murder. As the year ended, there was little hope that the sheriff would either be indicted or absolved by legally acceptable evidence. The most that could be said with certainty was that the sheriff had behaved with shocking disregard for the responsibilities of his office.

Few cases of police violence are susceptible to the kind of dramatic exposure which climaxed a forced confession at Indianola, Miss., in July 1951. Following the disappearance of a youth, four Negroes were arrested by a deputy sheriff and beaten until they confessed to murder. Hardly had the confessions been made known when it was discovered that the supposed victim was not dead but alive and well in St. Louis, where he had gone of his own volition. The sheriff and his deputy were sentenced to six months in jail and a fine of $500. It is reasonable to assume that this incident, widely reported in the press, had an enlightening effect on many white persons who had never given serious thought to biased law enforcement.

The consequences of white indifference to police violence directed against Negroes were strikingly demonstrated in Birmingham, Ala., in 1951. Since 1948, Negro citizens of Birmingham have protested the frequency with which Negroes were slain by policemen in the course of altercations or arrests. (Emory O. Jackson, editor of the *Birmingham World* has reported that 26 Negroes were killed by policemen in that city between 1948 and 1951.) But the protests went unheeded, the slayings continued, and not a single policeman was indicted for unjustifiable homicide. In September 1951, this long-neglected violence erupted into acts of brutality against white victims. The mayor's wife personally witnessed the unprovoked beating of a white man by police officers; a newspaper photographer was manhandled; a cerebral palsy victim claimed that police mistook him for a drunk and beat him with a pair of

handcuffs; from every side came complaints of inhuman and unprofessional police actions. It is too soon to measure the effect of public indignation, but Birmingham police officials have lately announced a policy of strict supervision of those cases in which policemen use force or discharge their weapons. Earlier concern by the white community might well have prevented the more recent abuses.

Police Training

Some comfort may be found in the new interest in police training which has appeared in the South in the past few years. Following his exhaustive study of the South, Gunnar Myrdal declared: "It is my conviction that one of the most potent strategic measures to improve the Southern interracial situation would be the opening of a pioneering modern police college in the South, which would give a thorough social and pedagogical training as well as a technical police training."

Myrdal saw very clearly that poorly trained, poorly supervised, poorly paid police officers were responsible for much of the racial tension and violence which beset the South. The problem was, and is, to professionalize southern police forces. That would mean not only instruction in modern techniques of law enforcement but the development in policemen of a new attitude toward their job. They must see it as a position of public trust, in which the impartiality of law is supreme and their personal preferences and prejudices are irrelevant.

The idea of a southern police college to raise professional standards has become a reality in the yast two years. The Southern Police Institute at Louisville, Ky., early in January 1951 began the first of its three terms per year. In its first year of operation, the Institute has granted subsistence scholarships to a number of carefully selected police officers who attended the twelve-week course. The states served by the Institute are Arkansas, Alabama, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia.

The Institute grew out of discussion with Dr. Joseph D. Lohman, authority on police training, who had been invited to consult with the Louisville Division of Police. Detailed planning was carried out by the following committee, appointed by Colonel David A. McCandless, then Director of Public Safety and now Director of the Institute: Dean Howell V. Williams and Professor Donald Kepner of the University of Louisville and Captains Gerald Kopp and William Kiefer of the Louisville Division of Police. Foundation assistance was secured, and the Institute was formally established under the sponsorship of the University of Louisville and the City of Louisville.

The curriculum, as described in the initial prospectus, is: "a broad course covering not only the essentials of police science but also embracing law, administration, and sociology." The prospectus adds: "Although police work with racial minorities would be only part of the curriculum of the training course, the need for increased police knowledge in that sphere is one of the important reasons why a Southern police institute should be established."

Following this example, it is hoped that more southern police departments will provide training in human relations as part of their personnel instruction. Such organizations as the Southern Regional Council and the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith have adopted as one of their functions the encouragement of such police courses.

Negro Policemen

An important influence in the improvement of police systems has been the employment of Negro policemen and policewomen in southern cities. This practice, which was regarded as a daring experiment less than a decade ago, is now generally accepted as a practical, commonsense aid to law enforcement. Since 1947, the number of Negro police personnel employed has more than tripled, and the

number of southern cities employing them has doubled. The Southern Regional Council's latest tabulation shows 443 Negro officers (including plainclothesmen and policewomen) now serving in 82 towns and cities throughout the thirteen southern states.

The success of the practice can be measured by the comments of southern police chiefs attending the fifty-eighth annual convention of the International Association of Police Chiefs, held in Miami in November 1951. They were unanimous in their praise of Negro officers as an aid to stamping out crime and providing better protection in the Negro community. Miami Police Chief Walter Headly spoke for many when he declared: "In the seven years since the first of our Negro officers were sworn in, crimes of violence in our Negro communities have been reduced by about fifty percent."

In virtually every case, the Negro officers are assigned exclusively to Negro residential and business sections, and often their authority is limited, either formally or informally, to Negro persons. But it has been the experience of more than one city that the latter restriction gradually falls into disuse once Negro officers have won acceptance.

Discrimination in Legal Penalties

The last few years have brought for the first time a self-conciousness in the South about the old habit of awarding differential penalties for the same offense according to race. The Scottsboro Case has had recent successors in the Martinsville, Groveland, and Willie McGee cases, each of which brought condemnation from the farthest corners of the earth. As a result of the notoriety, it is internationally known that the rape of a white woman by a Negro usually is considered a capital offense, whereas the same offense by a white man customarily draws a prison sentence of a few years. It should be added that cases in which Negro women are raped by white men have only recently begun to find their way into court at all.

Underlying the sensational cases involving charges of rape is a broad base of day-to-day discrimination in court proceedings. In scores of lesser offenses the same double-standard applies, with one curious and lamentable exception: Although stiff penalties are imposed for crimes of whites against whites, crimes of Negroes against Negroes are punished with scoffingly light penalties. Negro leadership all over the South can complain with good reason that Negro communities and businesses are unsafe in the presence of so much unpunished or lightly punished crime. And this racial differential in the courts has still another aspect. Many good lawyers will admit that they would be neglectful of their duty to their Negro clients if they did not advise a shuffling, pleading, even clownish demeanor, as a means of winning a light sentence from white judges and juries.

There is some evidence—slight as yet, but meaningful—that the southern public is becoming embarrassedly aware of these perversions of justice. Within the past year, presiding judges in North Carolina and Mississippi have rebuked all-white juries for obviously prejudiced verdicts. Southern newspapers are recognizing that such cases are both newsworthy and disadvantageous to the reputation of the region, and this knowledge prompts increasingly strong editorial comment. It is not too much to hope that the next few years will see a marked improvement in the whole field.

Ku Klux Klan

Federal court decisions affecting the status of Negroes have prompted some southern spokesmen to predict a revived and powerful Ku Klux Klan. So far there is little evidence of such a development. Within recent years, the Klan has waned in membership, in public support, and in effectiveness. One mark of the decline of this once-powerful organization is its division into splinter groups, each with its own ambitious "Grand Dragon" or "Wizard." The main splinters are those in Georgia headed by Sam Roper, in South

Carolina headed by Tom Hamilton, and in Florida headed by Bill Hendrix.

Aside from scattered individual acts of brutality or terrorism attributed to the Klan, the only noteworthy organized activity in 1951 occurred in South and North Carolina and consisted largely of public demonstrations and cross-burnings carried out in defiance of public authorities. Despite strong anti-Klan statements by Governors Byrnes and Scott, law enforcement agencies made a disappointingly poor showing on those occasions. By and large, the same was true of law enforcement generally in those areas where the Klan still exists. Only in a few instances of local extra-legal action by Klan groups, as in Atlanta and in Conway, S. C., have police authorities moved toward prosecution of the offenders.

By contrast, southern public opinion has showed itself overwhemingly opposed to the Klan and its principles. Four states, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, and South Carolina, and more than 50 southern cities have enacted anti-mask legislation aimed at the Klan. In addition, newspapers, church groups, and civic organizations throughout the region have voiced strong denunciation of the hooded order. It only remains for this public sentiment, which has already found expression in legislation, to be vigorously enforced by city and state policemen and county peace officers.

The organizational weakness of the Ku Klux Klan should not be allowed to obscure its harmful influence as a symbol of lawlessness. Its continued existence gives support and inspiration to many violence-minded individuals who take the law into their own hands whenever an excuse for racial tension appears. In many such cases the Klan as an organized body plays no part, but it may nevertheless be credited with a large share of the blame. For, wherever in the South acts of intimidation and terrorism are committed, its techniques, its regalia, and its undemocratic philosophy are almost sure to be found.

RACE IN THE NEWS

A few years ago, nine Nieman Fellows observed in *Your Newspaper: Blueprint for a Better Press:* "As pictured in many newspapers, the Negro is either on entertaining fool, a dangerous animal, or (on the comparatively rare occasions when a Negro's achievements are applauded) a prodigy of astonishing attainments, considering his race."

Although that charge is still all too justified, in the past two years another more hopeful trend has made gratifying headway in the southern press. The trend is not a new one—the movement for fairer handling of racial news has been growing for at least a decade—but in recent months the pace has quickened remarkably, and scores of southern newspapers have made constructive changes in their policies.

Progress has not been uniform over the region. Some papers have changed more than others. Some have not changed at all. Still others, with further to go than most, have begun with the most elementary reforms. These qualifications aside, however, a fresh awareness is in the journalistic air, and a higher standard of fairness and service to the whole community has taken tangible shape.

In 1949, the Southern Regional Council published an analysis of current handling of racial news by southern papers, together with recommended standards, under the title *Race in the News.* Among the most common types of newspaper discrimination discussed were the following:

1) Frequent use of "human interest" stories depicting Negroes as comic figures without dignity.

2) Failure to accord the courtesy titles "Mr.", "Miss", and "Mrs." to Negroes as to whites.

3) Prominent display of the word "Negro" in headlines and texts of crime stories.

4) Devoting the preponderance of news stories about Negroes to crimes committed by members of the group.

5) Failure to capitalize "Negro."

6) Excluding photographs of Negroes in dignified, newsworthy situations.

7) Failure to gather and report the news, as it is made, in the Negro community.

8) Segregating news about Negroes in special columns or in "Black Star" editions.

In recommending an end to this racial double-standard in the region's newspapers, *Race in the News* commented:

> The responsible editor, hoping to improve race relations in the South, need not indulge in special pleading for the Negro. He need merely apply the same news values to Negro events that he does to all events. He simply handles stories about Negroes with the same respect for accuracy, the same sense of fair play and good taste, that good journalism demands in all stories. He refuses to capitalize on the race issue, refuses to appeal to the prejudices of his readers in a short-sighted bid for circulation, because he knows that improved race relations are imperative for the progress of his region. And he knows that proper handling of Negro news is helping in that progress by giving white readers a better, fuller understanding of Negro life and Negro aspirations, and encouraging Negroes, by crediting their achievements, to make constructive use of their growing opportunities.

One index to the increasing awareness by the press of its own shortcomings was the wide notice which *Race in the News* received in newspaper circles. The booklet was favorably publicized in the national press, was distributed to every white daily in the South by the Southern Newspaper Publishers Association, and was later mailed by the Council to the more than 1,700 weekly newspapers published in the South.

Six months later, a spot-check revealed that in almost every major southern city one or more of the daily newspapers had markedly improved its handling of racial news. That improvement has continued to spread in the months that have followed. Many papers are now for the first time properly using "Negro" instead of "negro," are lifting the ban on news photographs of Negroes, are eliminating the racial designation from crime headlines, are giving suitable coverage to Negro and interracial activities. The shortcomings remaining are many and serious, but at least there is a heightened conciousness of them among newspapermen, which augurs well for the future.

Eliminating offensive practices is only a part of the problem. Less concrete, but ultimately more important, is the matter of converting southern newspapers into institutions which actually serve the whole community without respect to race, in fact as well as in theory. It is doubtful that many newspapers will achieve this high standard of performance as long as they are exclusively directed and staffed by white persons. A very few papers, like the *Winston-Salem Journal and Sentinel* and the *Petersburg Progress-Index*, have taken a long step in the right direction by employment of full-time Negro reporters. But for the most part, those papers which are conscious of the problem at all have met it with various compromise measures.

Most common of these, perhaps, is the segregated weekly column of Negro news, usually prepared as a regular feature by a Negro correspondent. In such columns the customary taboos are not enforced. Except for the heading, which usually reads "News of Interest to Negroes," or something similar, there is no further mention of race. Courtesy titles are normally used. Personals, announcements, brevities, as well as reports of meetings, campaigns, speeches, and awards, are given the same treatment as those about whites.

While some Negroes deplore the special column, seeing in it one more extension of segregation, others like or at least tolerate it. Without it and in the absence of a local Negro newspaper, their activities would go largely unreported. Through it, therefore, editors are performing a certain service to the Negro community. But in helping white readers come to a better understanding of their fellow Negro citizens, the segregated column is of virtually no purpose, for most white persons never read it.

An even less satisfactory device is the so-called "Black Star" edition, a special

issue prepared solely for Negro circulation. This is truly the ultimate in news segregation. Not only do most white persons not read "Black Star" editions, they do not even see them. The publication of the separate edition is most often prompted by an awareness of the circulation potential in the Negro community, and it usually falls of its own weight when public opinion advances sufficiently. It then becomes apparent to the editors that Negroes are offended by the practice and that it is, moreover, unnecessary, since the white public is perfectly willing to see news of Negroes in the general edition.

A few papers follow a more advanced variation of the "Black Star" practice by carrying a full page of Negro news in the general edition once a week. Except for the prominence of Negro photographs, an out-of-town reader could hardly distinguish it from any other news page. Advertisements of Negro firms are accepted for use on this page. Although this is an improvement on separate news presentations, it is far less satisfactory than the simple and natural practice, followed by such papers as the *Chattanooga Times* and the *Richmond Times-Dispatch*, of giving Negro news the space and position warranted by its news value.

RELIGION

During the past few years southern churches and church people have shown an increasing willingness to take a positive stand on the question of human rights. Some denominations have taken steps to reduce segregation within their own structures. Changes in policy and practice indicate that both Protestant and Catholic religious bodies are gradually revising their attitudes toward the Negro as a person and defining a new responsibility in regard to racial problems for Christian organizations in the South.

The southern churches' interest in the Negro's rights as an individual and recognition of the churches' responsibility to be concerned with injustices, inequality, and the safety of the person have been reflected in statements from official organizations within most of the denominations represented in the region. Typical of the philosophy behind these pronouncements is the resolution passed by the Southern Baptist Convention several years ago: "We shall think of the Negro as a person and treat him accordingly . . . We shall protest against injustice and indignities against Negroes, as we do in the case of people of our own race, whenever and wherever we meet them."

Specific protests and recommendations for action against the Ku Klux Klan, voting discrimination, and lack of equal employment opportunities have also been issued by clergy, church social-relations committees, and women's church councils. The Methodist Ministers Association of Atlanta, for instance, "scandalized at the Klan's desecration of the Cross of Christ," called upon the City of Atlanta, the County of Fulton, and the State of Georgia to pass legislation prohibiting the parading of any group "under the cover of masks." Others, such as the Catholic Committee of the South, voiced objection to use of the "southern tradition" in race relations to justify "a continued state of unjust discrimination against the Negro laborer and privation of the Negro of the opportunity for higher education and professional training."

Recently southern churches have shown concern over segregation as a moral issue. Statements recognizing the "unChristian" and "undemocratic" effect of separation of the two races have come from such official sources as the Presbyterian (U.S.) Synod of Alabama, the Catholic Committee of the South, and the two southern Catholic bishops. As the Alabama synod expressed it: "Segregation is living on borrowed time. With the Constitution being considerably more active than the conscience of late, the church might have to adjust its morality to measure up to the mores of the state."

More encouraging than statements calling for new attitudes and improved practices are indications that segregation

within denominational structures is lessening. Steps taken toward integration in the churches themselves include the absorption of separate Negro synods and conferences, the opening of white theological seminaries and church-sponsored schools to Negro students, and the acceptance of Negro clergymen in community ministerial associations in a few scattered instances. Such practices have not occurred in all denominations, nor to the same extent in the different denominations. But that they have happened and that they are laying the groundwork for a new pattern in the southern churches makes them most significant.

Both the Methodist and Presbyterian denominations have experienced closer integration of white and Negro governmental organization. The Southern Presbyterians voted to dissolve their one separate Negro synod in June 1951 and expressed the hope that other Presbyterian bodies would follow suit. While the Methodist Church merged its white and Negro branches under a central organization several years ago, Negro conferences were segregated as members of a Central Jurisdiction. This Jurisdiction denounced segregation and requested that the 1952 General Conference abolish it. The Episcopal Province of Sewanee has long operated without racial distinctions.

Opening of Southern Baptist, Methodist, and Presbyterian theological schools to Negroes has come as a recognition that there is need for more definite contact between Christian leadership of both races. As a Presbyterian official commented, "If we are to find a Christian solution for our problems, it will be necessary for Christian leaders of both races to get together for study. For this reason we feel that it would be to the advantage of all concerned if some way could be opened for our Negro ministers to be trained in our white seminaries."

With the opening of theological schools has also come the admission of Negroes to denominational colleges and to a few church-supported high schools in border states. Lack of or a minimum of segregation in school facilities will mean concrete advances toward both equal educational opportunities and increased association between young people of the two races on a normal, everyday basis. In the opinion of one prominent white churchman, the factor of greatest importance in hastening the admission of Negroes was "the very decided change in attitude on the part of large numbers of young, church-related students who no longer believe in the old theory of white supremacy."

While admission to community ministerial associations lags far behind that in secular professional associations, the practice does occur in some places. In one predominantly white county ministerial association in Virginia, a Negro pastor was not only accepted into membership but was elected president of the organization.

Official statements regarding the rights of the Negro and willingness to lessen segregation within denominational structures come primarily from church leadership. As in the case of political parties, labor unions, and other large organizations, the general membership is not always unanimous in its approval of moves initiated at the top. Church members, however, especially young people's groups, have for some time participated in interracial workshops, conferences, camps, and special projects. This constitutes some evidence that the Southern churches' new approaches to the race problem are not without grass-roots support.

Another type of activity on the part of church members suggests that they are willing to give time and service to improve the Negro's status in the South. Under the direction of Mrs. M. E. Tilly, southern church women are attempting to secure fair and impartial justice for Negroes in their own communities. Grouped together as the "Fellowship of the Concerned," these women pledge themselves to visit local courts, inspect jails, and be alert for preventive action at the threat of interracial violence. Mem-

bers of the Fellowship are found in both large cities and small rural communities throughout every state in the South. Concern for equal justice has involved a variety of activities. Reports such as the following reveal a few of these: "About six of us have visited our court; two of us have helped with juvenile cases; three of our women voted for the first time, though middle-aged, and others accompanied colored women to the polls. Four of us helped our Community House entertain the colored nursery children." Other reports show how effective the mere presence of church women as spectators in the court can be, and how Fellowship action has led to the organization of slum-clearance programs and the employment of public defenders in city courts.

Although some church members are willing to participate in interracial programs and in projects showing concern for equal justice, local regulations or attitudes often make it difficult to carry out interracial objectives. Archbishop Rummel of New Orleans, for example, cancelled an annual function of the Holy Name Society because the Board of Commissioners of the City Park insisted that strict segregation be enforced.

ORGANIZED LABOR

The labor movement is still another field in which the racial taboos of the older South are giving ground.

Organized labor has in the last dozen years achieved in most of the South at least grudging acceptance. No one is summoning all forces to drive it out of the building trades in the major cities, or off the railways, or out of coal mining, steel, automobile and aircraft assembly, pulp and paper-making, the chemical industry, or meat-packing. It has been weak in textiles, in the oil industry, furniture-making, and the garment trades. But through the whole South it numbers over two million members, and in many towns, trades, and mills it is a stable force, winning for itself an increasing respect and usefulness.

Several of the Southern States are now approaching the point at which a majority of the gainfully employed people will be in industry or commerce, rather than in agriculture, making them subject to trade union jurisdiction. To the increasingly urban Negro population of the South, the attitude of the unions toward Negro employment and Negro union membership is of critical importance.

Unions are, for all their stated idealism, very practical organizations and are apt to expend their energy in short-run self-protection. Thus it was basic to the trade unionism of 20 years ago in the South that it was a white man's movement. White carpenters organized to protect themselves as much against Negro carpenters as against the builders. This held true with most local craft organizations. Practically all the shop crafts—machinists, electricians, boilermakers, and so on—were organized as, and still continue as, white monopolies. State federations of labor were white with but few exceptions. Negro plasterers have a long history of separate local unions, as have the bricklayers and one or two other building trades. And southern labor conventions were not complete without a handful of Negro delegates, rather humble, who stood as witnesses to a stated ultimate goal of inclusiveness. The practical situation was that skilled and semi-skilled jobs were few, that white people held most of them, and that white people organized to keep them.

The more lately developed principle of organizing all employees in a given mill or industry gave the Negro a better chance in southern unionism. And given an industry employing a good proportion of Negro people—meat-packing, coal and ore mining, iron and steel, pulp and paper, woodworking—it made no great difference whether it was the American Federation of Labor or the Congress of Industrial Organizations that took on the job; each would be considerate of Negro interests. Unions would be ineffectual with 30 to 40% of the work force excluded because of color. With both races

wanting the union, the result was a rapid growth of "mixed unions," beginning about 1934, and fluctuating ever since.

These unions have not sufficiently matured for their patterns to have set, but several generalizations can be made. In the first place, Negroes get an important share in union activity only where they are important to the industrial process. If Negroes are only 5% of a work force and the plant becomes organized, the Negroes may be admitted to the union, but in condescension only. At the other end, if only a few white people work in a process almost entirely Negro, it is hard to get the white people to come in or to stay in the union. As a rule of thumb, 15% Negro employment may be the dividing line. In the second place, union membership has not abolished race prejudice. Most white members "draw a line," and most Negro members keep to their side of the line. But the line is much further along than it used to be. It is now accepted almost everywhere that the two races can meet on union business in the same hall. There are still many separate Negro locals, or Negro auxiliaries, struggling along in mills or towns where the white locals do most of the business, though everybody gives status and courtesy to delegates from the Negro local. But separate locals are dying out, making the usual pattern the mixed local, with a common understanding that Negro and white members will congregate in separate parts of the hall. Nevertheless, there are always some of both races who ignore division by aisles or "back and front," and it is rare to see any objection offered to such unsegregated seating.

Moreover, with the prevailing rule that Negro union members shall have equal voice and vote, the Negro gains his first opportunity to state his needs before an attentive audience of working people of both races. The opportunity is used—fully and fruitfully. The give and take of such discussion, abounding though it may be in polite but well-understood circumlocutions, breeds mutual respect and a decline of old bitternesses.

The union also furnishes an avenue for Negro advancement by office-holding in locals, by attendance at city councils, and by taking part in national and state union affairs. In addition, the special comradeship of elected persons moves forward inter-group understanding.

But mixed unions have as yet done little to open better levels of employment to Negroes. Some unions have a tight nondiscrimination clause in their contracts and in an occasional test case will put up a fight to get a better rating for a qualified Negro member. Yet, though the pressure of the union is toward greater fairness as to grievances and distribution of work, Negroes are still mostly confined to the poorer grades of work.

Lastly, the unions have done a good deal to increase Negro participation in political activity and to get public acceptance for it. Most unions have some definite political objectives which they seek to attain by, in part, encouraging their Negro members to take on a citizen's full duty. In one southern town where the only potential voting Negroes were a dentist, two preachers, and a high school principal, it was a visit from a union delegation that decided the registrar of voters to open his books at a time and place convenient to the Negroes.

These are the patterns. On the whole they meet with agreement from white and Negro members. At times some startling paradoxes appear. Any southern union official who gets around can name important mixed locals in which many of the white people belong also to the Ku Klux Klan. In actual practice, most locals make their own adaptation of the principles of racial equality which come down from National Headquarters. Most locals, too, are well ahead of interracial arrangements outside, and share among their membership common pride in achievement as a working interracial society.

National Agencies Concerned Mainly with Race Relations

Albert M. Greenfield Center for Human Relations (1952); Univ. of Penna., Philadelphia, Pa. Dr. Martin W. Chworowsky, Director.

American Civil Liberties Union (1920); 170 Fifth Ave., New York 11, N.Y.

American Council on Human Rights (1948); Willard Hotel, Washington, D.C. Elmer W. Henderson, Director.

American Film Center, Committee on Mass Education in Race Relations (1943); 45 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 10, N.Y.

American Friends Race Relations Committee (1944); 20 S. 12 St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Common Council for American Unity (1919); Willkie Memorial Building, 20 W. 40 St., New York 18, N.Y.

Council For Democracy (1940); 11 W. 42 St., New York 18, N.Y.

Fellowship of Reconciliation (1914); 21 Audubon Ave., New York 32, N.Y. Charles D. Hornig, Office Manager.

League for National Unity, Inc., (1944); Woolworth Building, New York 7, N.Y.

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (1909); 20 W. 40 St., New York 18, N.Y.

National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials (1947); Fellowship Commission Building, 260 S. 15 St., Philadelphia 2, Pa.

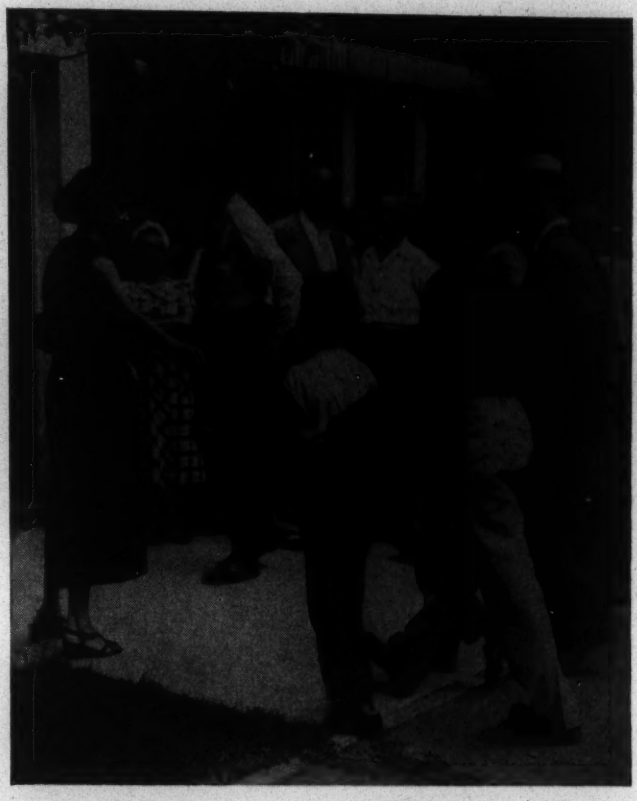
National Council of the Churches of Christ in the U.S.A. (1950); 297 Fourth Ave., New York 10, N.Y.

National Urban League (1910); 1133 Broadway, New York 10, N.Y.

Race Relations Division, American Missionary Association (1942); Social Science Inst., Fisk Univ., Nashville, Tenn.

Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc., (1949); 822 Perdido St., New Orleans, La., Dr. James A. Dombrowski, Director.

Southern Regional Council (1944); Room 432, 63 Auburn Ave., N.E., Atlanta 3, Ga. Dr. George S. Mitchell, Executive Director.



Harvey Clark, Jr., his wife, and two children, are escorted by the police into the apartment building in Cicero, Ill., where their furniture and belongings were soon afterward wrecked by a mob. ***Chicago Daily News Photo***

Following the destruction of their property, the Harvey Clark family receives a check from NAACP national vice-president Willard S. Townsend, as Chicago NAACP president Nelson M. Willis (left) and John Rogers (2nd from right) look on. ***Chicago Defender Photo***



PLATE XXXIII

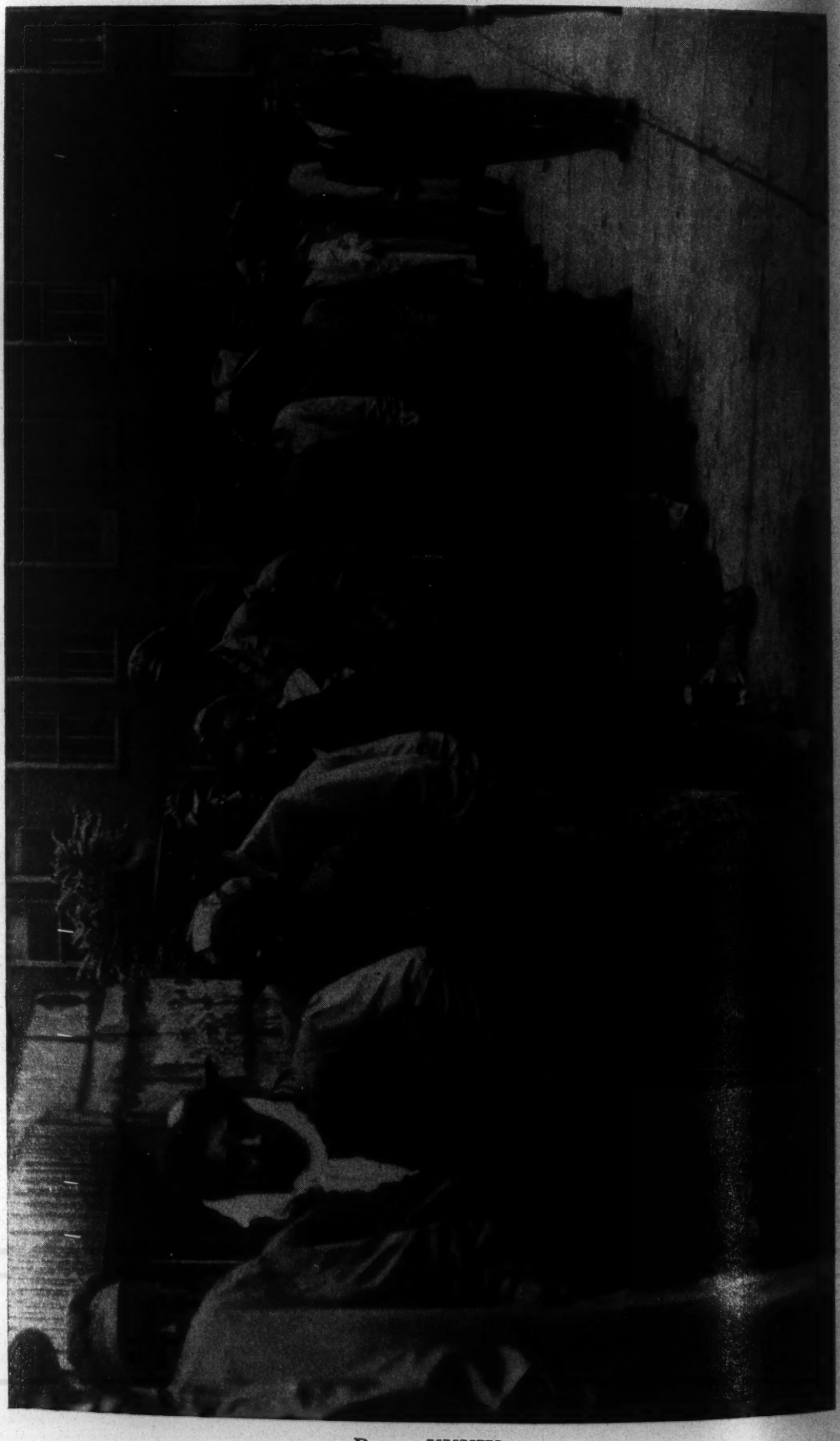


PLATE XXXIV



Negroes continue to make advances in the South in their attempts to gain equal voting rights. In the picture above, Negroes are seen waiting to vote in Columbia, S.C. To the left, long lines wait patiently to cast their ballots in Atlanta, Ga.
NAACP Photo

PLATE XXXV

Plate XXXII



Negro leaders meet with President Truman to discuss Federal protection of civil rights. From left to right: Bishop William Y. Bell, CME Church; Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, National Council of Negro Women; J. Robert Booker, president, National Bar Ass.; Dowdal Davis, president, Negro Newspaper Publishers Ass.; Lester B. Granger, executive secretary, National Urban League; Elmer Henderson, director, American Council on Human Rights; Dr. Charles S. Johnson, president, Fisk University; Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, president, Morehouse College; A. Philip Randolph, president, Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters; Dr. Channing H. Tobias, director, Phelps-Stokes Fund; Willard S. Townsend, president, United Transport Service Employees; and Walter White, executive secretary, NAACP. *INS Photo*

PLATE XXXVII



William Leon (Billy) Rowe (center) shakes hand with New York's Mayor Vincent Impellitteri at ceremonies swearing him in as Deputy Police Commissioner as (left to right) Police Commissioner Monaghan, his mother Mrs. Josephine Rowe, his wife, and Joe Louis wait to congratulate him. *Layne Photo*

PLATE XXXVIII

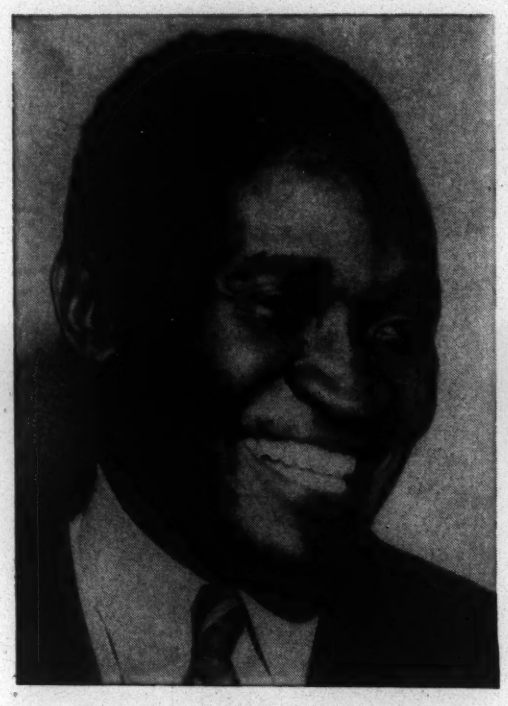


Mayor Impellitteri with Negro appointees to municipal posts: (left to right) Frederick Weaver, Deputy Housing Commissioner; Attorney Ruth Whitehead Whaley, secretary, Board of Estimate; John King, Assistant Superintendent of Schools. *Layne Photo*

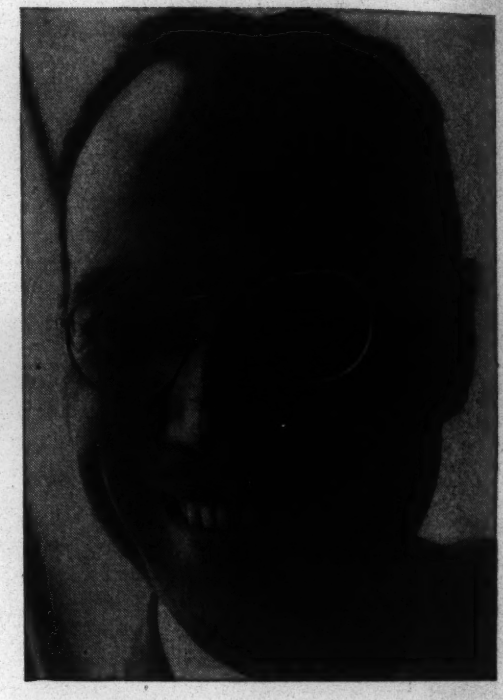
PLATE XXXIX



Prominent political figures meeting at a New York banquet are (seated) Mrs. Edith Sampson and Dr. Channing Tobias, 1950-51 and 1951-52 Alternate Delegates to the United Nations Assembly; (standing, left to right) Judge Harold Stevens, U.S. Congressman Adam C. Powell, and Recorder of Deeds Marshall Shepard. ***Our World Photo***

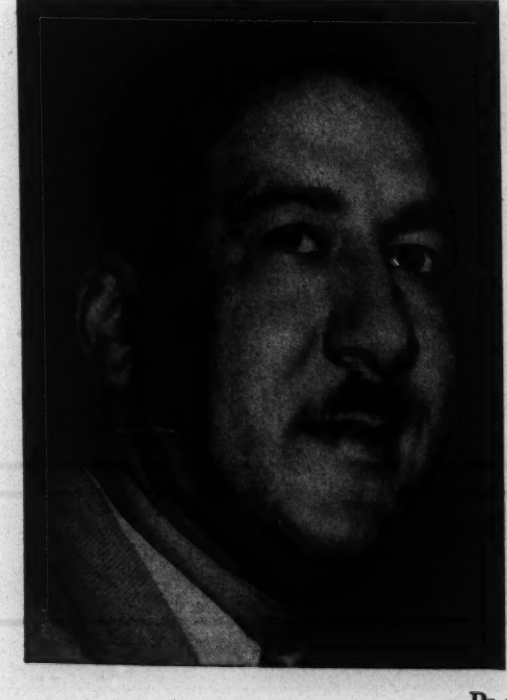


Dr. Ernest B. Kalibala served as regional adviser on Africa to the Technical Assistance Administration of the UN. *Amsterdam News Photo*



Dr. William H. Dean is an economist with the Trusteeship Division of the United Nations. *Chicago Defender Photo*

Ambrose B. Lewis, an agricultural engineer, has been assigned to work with the Liberian government under Point IV. *Pittsburgh Courier Photo*



Sandy J. McCorvey, agricultural extension specialist, also will assist the farmers of Liberia under Point IV. *Pittsburgh Courier Photo*



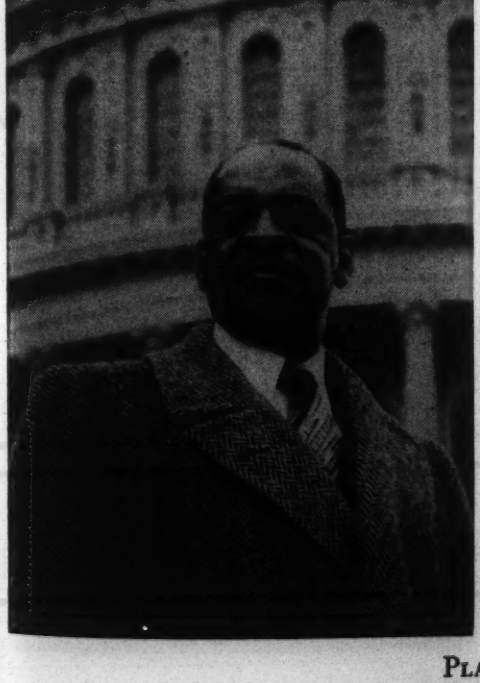


Z. Alexander Looby, elected to the City Council of Nashville, Tenn. *Pittsburgh Courier Photo*



Dr. W. P. DeVane, Fayetteville, N.C., member of the city council. *Pittsburgh Courier Photo*

William L. Dawson, U.S. Congressman, Ill., and chairman, Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Department, successfully fought for integration in the Armed Forces. *INS Photo*



Mrs. Elizabeth Drewry was elected the first regular Negro woman delegate to the West Virginia State Legislature. This was the first time she ran for office. *Mabel Holt Photo*



PLATE XLI



Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia and his Empress visit the first class to attend the modern university recently opened in his capital, Addis Ababa. *Afro-American Photo*

Liberian miners receive weekly wages in Liberian fractional coins and the American dollar, their official monetary unit. *UN Photo*



A chief in the Cameroons reads a petition to a UN mission. Such petitions usually concern schools, health, and land reform. *UN Photo*



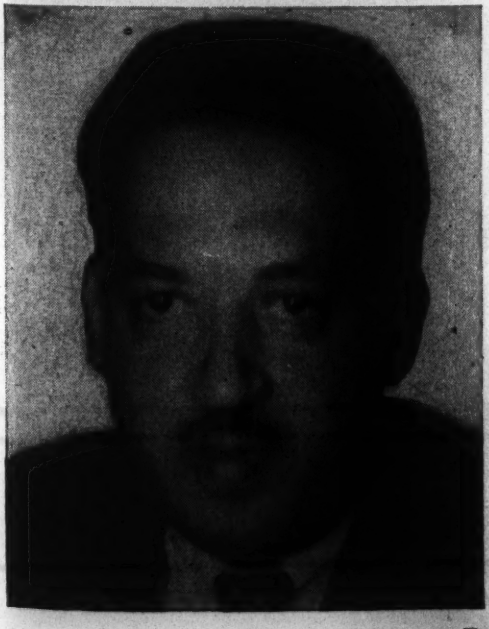


Dr. Rayford W. Logan, director of the Ass'n. for the Study of Negro Life and History, served as NAACP representative to the 1951 UN Assembly in Paris while in France studying on a Fulbright fellowship.

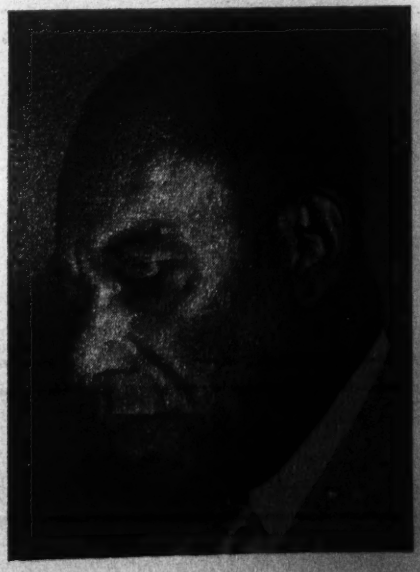


Mrs. Mabel K. Staupers was winner of the 36th Spingarn Medal, for successfully leading the movement which integrated Negro nurses into the American Nurses Association. *Pittsburgh Courier Photo*

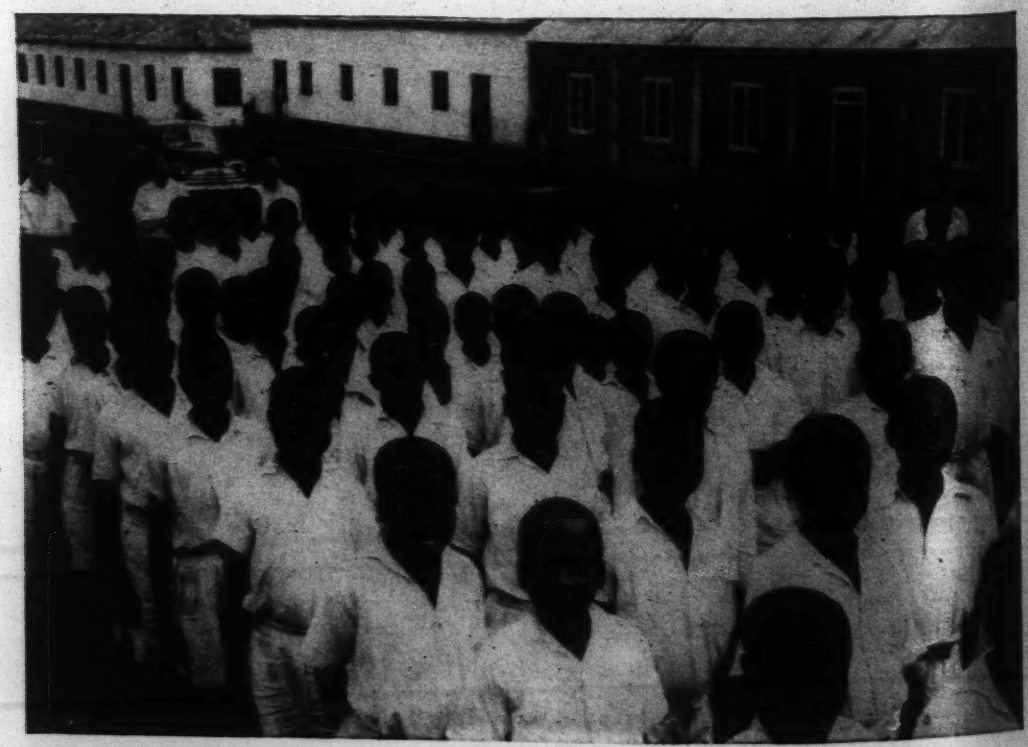
Thurgood Marshall, chief NAACP counsel, received one of the 1951 John Russwurm awards of the Negro Newspaper Publishers Ass'n. *E. F. Joseph Photo*



Another 1951 recipient of the Russwurm annual awards was Julius A. Thomas of the National Urban League. *E. F. Joseph Photo*







As part of the effort to ensure a basic education for all, a UNESCO project brings the people of Marbial Valley, Haiti (above), the elementary knowledge and simple skills to better their living conditions. A visiting mission (below) to Trust Territories in West Africa examines the secondary school in the Cameroons.

UN Photos



In Liberia, an American missionary nurse (above) trains student nurses for service at Cape Mount Hospital. United Nations educational missions have organized reading and writing classes throughout Liberia also. Using easily understood, illustrated lessons, natives of all ages (below) are learning these minimum skills.
UN Photos



PLATE XLV

Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, 1950 winner of the Nobel Peace Prize, is congratulated by Governor Gunnar Jahn, chairman of the Nobel Peace Prize Committee, at the presentation of the award in Oslo, Norway. Mrs. Bunche is seated on the left in the front row: *Arnold de Mille, Chicago Defender Photo*

PLATE XLVI



Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, famous educator and political leader (right) is succeeded by Dr. Dorothy B. Ferebee as president of the National Council of Negro Women. ***Afro-American Photo***

J. Finley Wilson, Grand Exalted Ruler of the Independent and Benevolent Order of Elks of the World, welcomes Guy Gabrielson, Republican Party National Chairman, to the 52nd annual convention. ***Campbell Photo***





Dr. Ralph Bunche is presented with the Diamond Cross of Malta by Marian Anderson at the Christmas Cotillion of the Philadelphia Cotillion Society. Arnold De Mille, Chicago Defender, Photo.

22

The United Nations and Human Rights

AN INTERNATIONAL FORUM

In its brief span of existence the United Nations has provided a forum in which problems of minorities may be brought to the attention of world public opinion. UN activities have included those involving the protection of human rights, safeguarding the interests of minorities and prevention of discrimination. This concern with human rights emphasizes peace-creating rather than peace-enforcing. It proceeds on the belief that the existence of discriminated-against, dissident minorities or exploited and disaffected colonials does not allow peace.

It is difficult to discuss UN activities in the context of Negro interests alone. The UN is designed as a mechanism for all mankind, and solutions of the problems confronting it are conceived in terms of the world as a whole. For Negroes in the United States and groups in other countries who have been denied many rights, it is particularly important that this international body provides for the airing of such abuses. Attention focused in this way often leads to correction of abuses. Moreover, such correction acts to set standards for all nations.

Some of the corrective action and influence already set in motion has not yet reached full force or effectiveness. The machinery of international legislation is often slow in operation, requiring the approval and signature of the individual nations concerned before terms can be applied. The point is that mandates and mechanisms do exist for carrying out those Charter principles having to do with the safeguarding of human rights and the prevention of discrimination against minorities. A certain amount of progress has been made toward their implementation.

The interests of Negro people the world over have been given a new safeguard in the formation of the UN as a deliberative body in which there is a large bloc opposed to racism. Five member nations represent people of predominantly or heavily Negro extraction. These are Liberia, Haiti, the Dominican Republic, Cuba, and Ethiopia. There is representation of Mohammedan countries, in which race and color have no significance, as well as representation of South American countries in which this is largely true. There are also represented nations of Asia whose people oppose any racist brief.

THE DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

The principle implementation has come through the Universal Declaration of Human Rights adopted by the General Assembly in Paris in 1947. Its text has found its way into some 30 languages. Several newly written constitutions contain its articles. It has been frequently cited as grounds for collective international action in the field of human rights and has been quoted by judges in court decisions.

The Declaration contains 32 articles. The first 18 cite certain elementary rights of all persons. These include freedom and equality in dignity and rights; life, liberty, and the security of person; freedom from slavery and slave trade; recognition as a person before the law; equal protection by the law; effective remedy by competent national tribunals for acts in violation of the fundamental rights granted by national constitutions or by law;

freedom from arbitrary arrest, detention, or exile; fair and public hearing by an independent and impartial tribunal; freedom from arbitrary interference with one's privacy, family, home, or correspondence; freedom of movement and residence within the borders of each state. The Declaration further states that everyone has a right to a nationality and cannot be arbitrarily denied this or the right to change it. Other articles would give the right to work, a free choice of employment, equal pay for equal work, the right to join and form trade unions, an adequate standard of living and of health, and the right to education (which shall be free in the elementary and fundamental stages).

All these articles are important to the Negro in America because they are, in many instances, principles for which he has long been struggling. The right to full and equal employment opportunities, for example, is the basic tenet behind the Federal and state fair employment practices legislation. The provisions concerning the right of fair trial, equal protection by the laws, and the constitutional and legal rights of individuals touch upon some conditions in the United States which have often hurt Negroes. And in other parts of the world as well, much has been wanting in terms of the Declaration's standards.

The Commission on Human Rights

The Declaration is merely a code of ethics. Its international, legal implementation will come with the adoption of the draft International Covenant of Human Rights, as written by the Commission on Human Rights. Some progress has been made in this direction. At its Fifth Session, the General Assembly agreed that the list of rights proposed in the first 18 articles of the Covenant did not contain certain most elementary rights. It declared that the present wording of the first 18 articles should be improved in order to protect more effectively the rights to which they referred; that in drafting the Covenant account should be taken of the Purposes and Principles of the Charter of the UN. It said these Purposes and Principles should be consistently and assiduously protected. The Assembly also suggested a study of a federal-state article and the preparation of recommendations for securing maximum extension of the Covenant to the constituent units of the federal states. These recommendations would take into account the constitutional problems of such states. The Assembly sought thereby to determine how the Covenant might be legally applied in a federal government of states, like the United States.

The Assembly further suggested that the Commission on Human Rights include in the draft Covenant a provision extending the Covenant, or applying it equally, to signatory metropolitan states and to all territories, whether non-self-governing, trust, or colonial territories, which were administered or governed by such metropolitan states.

The Commission was asked to study ways and means that would insure the right of peoples and nationalities to self-determination. It was requested further "in accordance with the spirit of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, to include in the draft Covenant a clear expression of economic, social and cultural rights," and to obtain the fullest cooperation of other organs of the UN and specialized agencies in consideration of these rights.

Within the field of implementation, the Commission was called upon to proceed with the consideration of provisions, to be inserted in the Covenant in separate protocols, for the examination of petitions regarding alleged violations of the Covenant. It was also asked to take into account, in its studies of questions relating to petitions and implementation, certain proposals presented to the General Assembly by Chile, Ethiopia, France, Israel, and Uruguay.

At its Seventh Session in the spring of 1951, the Commission on Human Rights had time to deal with only the question

of economic, social, and cultural rights, to revise the articles of implementation drawn up at its previous session, and to insert in the draft Covenant the article on its territorial application as suggested by the General Assembly. It did not deal with the question of petitions. Nor did it study the question of the federal-state article or a draft provision for its application.

The Commission, with the assistance of the International Labour Organization, the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), and the World Health Organization, drafted 14 articles to be included in the Covenant. These articles recognize the rights to work, to just and favorable conditions of work, to social security, to adequate housing, to an adequate standard of living, to the highest standard of health obtainable, to special protection of mothers and children, to join trade unions, to educate, to take part in the cultural life of the community, and to enjoy the benefits of scientific progress. They declare the equal rights of men and women to the enjoyment of all economic, social, and cultural rights and particularly those set forth in the Covenant. A general article provides that the states agreeing to the Covenant will undertake steps to the maximum of their available resources, with a view to achieving progressively the full realization of the rights recognized in this Covenant.

The Commission has outlined a system of reporting, by states which sign the Covenant, on progress in the observance of these rights. The reports, which would indicate factors affecting the degree of fulfillment of the obligations of the states, would be submitted in stages, in accordance with a program to be established by the Economic and Social Council after consultation with the parties and the specialized agencies concerned. To avoid duplication, the Commission provided that if states had already furnished information to the UN or any specialized agency, their later reports might merely refer to it. The Council would make arrangements with the specialized agencies for reports by them on progress in observance of the provisions of the Covenant falling within their competence. The reports would include particulars of decisions taken and recommendations adopted by the competent organs.

The Economic and Social Council would transmit all reports to the Commission on Human Rights for study and recommendations. It would also submit to the General Assembly, with its own report, periodical reports summarizing data from the states parties and the specialized agencies. The Council would also be given the right to submit either to the Technical Assistance Board, or to any competent international organ, conclusions by the Commission on Human Rights which might assist them in deciding on international measures to further implementation of the Covenant.

The Human Rights Committee

Another instrument to be provided in the Human Rights program is the Human Rights Committee. This permanent body would judge alleged violations and make available its good offices to the states concerned. It would seek a friendly solution of such matters on the basis of respect for human rights as defined by the Covenant. If such a solution is not reached, the Committee is to state its recommendations.

This Committee is to be composed of nine members who are persons "of high moral standing and recognized competence in the field of human rights, consideration being given to the usefulness of participation of some persons having judicial or legal experience." They are to be elected by the International Court of Justice, which will also appoint the Secretary of the Committee.

In order to expand public information on the work of human rights organs, the UN has published *The Yearbook on Human Rights*. This contains constitutional and legislative texts of human rights measures throughout the world; basic laws in trust and non-self-governing

territories; provisions on human rights in international treaties and agreements, and texts adopted by specialized agencies and other inter-governmental organizations; and a survey of the activities of the UN in the field of human rights. The Secretary-General of the UN has called upon all states and organizations to adopt December 10 of each year as "Human Rights Day."

Sub-Commissions on Minorities

The UN has also been active in combating discrimination against minority groups. Until 1951, the Sub-Commission on the Prevention of Discrimination and the Protection of Minorities was mainly concerned with outlining the tasks in this field to be carried on in the future by other UN bodies.

The Economic and Social Council has decided that the Sub-Commission is to be abolished, at least until 1954. Unless the General Assembly in its 1951 session asks the Council to reconsider, the work of this body begun some four years ago will be taken over by the Commission on Human Rights, by the Council itself, or by a new committee.

In reviewing complaints of violations, the Sub-Commission was, at its final session, concerned that no *adequate* procedure had been adopted by the UN for dealing with them. To protect minorities which, as matters now stand, cannot put their case before the UN except through a government outside their own country, the Sub-Commission recommended the establishment of international machinery directly accessible to minorities.

A definition of the term 'minority' was also adopted. It stated:

(a) The term minority includes only those nondominant groups in a population which possess and wish to preserve stable ethnic, religious or linguistic traditions or characteristics markedly different from the rest of the population.

(b) Such minorities should properly include a number of persons insufficient by themselves to preserve such traditions or characteristics.

(c) Such minorities must be loyal to the State of which they are nationals.

The general principles accompanying this definition point to the undesirability of imposing unwanted distinctions upon groups who do not wish to be so treated.

As an interim measure, the Sub-Commission proposed that the General Assembly recommend to member governments the use of languages of minority groups in judicial procedure and teaching in state-supported schools. It was also suggested that the Economic and Social Council should arrange an international convention for the protection of minorities.

To strengthen the draft Covenant of Human Rights, the Sub-Commission suggested that it explicitly outlaw discrimination against persons born out of wedlock, as well as any advocacy of national, racial, or religious hostility constituting an incitement to violence or hatred. It also suggested that a general provision forbidding discrimination in regard to economic, social, and cultural rights precede the formulation of such rights.

UN members were urged to review their national legislation to prevent and fight discrimination and to establish national or local committees to survey discriminatory practices within the country and recommend a remedy to the government.

Certain problems which the Sub-Commission felt needed study by the Commission included the definition and protection of political groups and the consideration of appropriate prevention and punishment in the cases of injuries suffered by groups through the total or partial destruction of their media of culture and their historical monuments.

In the interest of abolishing discrimination, the Sub-Commission has achieved several resolutions which have been acted upon in its short term. One significantly recognizes a principal goal of social education as being the abolishment of all discrimination and the eradication of such prejudices as might lead to the commission of unlawful acts of discrimination. The Sub-Commission has drawn to the attention of UN members the urgent necessity for taking steps to eliminate all

forms of discrimination in schools. In this regard they have noted with satisfaction the work of UNESCO in conducting educational seminars and in publication and distribution of selected materials from each seminar. UNESCO has also prepared a statement on race based on scientific knowledge, and the Sub-Commission has recommended preparation, publication, and dissemination of simple, readable books and pamphlets based on scientific facts and explaining the fallacies of mistaken race theories and religious and other prejudices.

NEGROES IN THE UN

The exact number of Negroes holding positions with the UN is difficult to determine since the UN does not indicate or keep any record of the race of its employees. Individuals listed here are in the higher professional categories and have had long relationships with the UN.

Dr. Ralph J. Bunche fills the highest ranking administrative post held by a Negro. He serves as Director of the Department of Trusteeship and Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories. Dr. Bunche received international acclaim as Acting UN Mediator in Palestine, through negotiations that achieved an armistice in the war between the Arab States and Israel. For this he was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for 1950 and numerous accolades, including the One World Award, the Spingarn Medal, the Four Freedoms Award, the Distinguished Public Service Award, the Father of the Year Award for 1949, and the Silver Buffalo of the Boy Scouts of America.

Dr. Bunche joined the staff of the UN in 1946, serving as Director of the Division of Trusteeship until December 1947, when he was appointed its top-ranking Director. His affiliation with the UN followed a two-year tenure, 1944-46, with the U.S. Department of State, where, as a specialist in colonial problems, he played an important role in early preparations for the U.S. delegation at the Dumbarton Oaks and San Francisco Conferences, writing much of the material included in the Charter regarding Trust territories. He acted as advisor to the U.S. delegation at the meeting of the executive committee of the UN Preparatory Commission in London in 1945, and served as technical adviser on Trusteeship at the first session of the General Assembly in London in 1946.

Prior to his positions in the State Department and with the UN, Dr. Bunche served with the Office of Strategic Services as chief of the African section of the Research and Analysis Branch in 1943-44 and as principal research analyst 1942-43. In 1941-42 he was with the Office of the Co-ordinator of Information as senior social science analyst.

With the State Department he served as divisional assistant in colonial problems, Division of Political Studies, 1944; as area specialist for Africa and Dependent Areas, February to June, 1945; associate chief, 1945-47. He also sat as U.S. Commissioner with the Anglo-American Caribbean Commission, 1945-47.

Dr. Bunche was born in Detroit, Mich., Aug. 7, 1904. After his parents died, he was reared by his grandmother. His early life was spent in California, where he attended Los Angeles' Jefferson High School. He graduated from UCLA in June 1927 with highest honors and membership in Phi Beta Kappa. He received his M.A. and Ph.D. degrees from Harvard University, majoring in government and international affairs. He received several scholarship awards while at Harvard, including a University Scholarship, the Ozias Goodwin Fellowship and a Rosenwald Fellowship. Upon graduation, he received a travelling fellowship from the Social Science Research Council and did post-doctoral work at Northwestern University, the University of Capetown, South Africa, and the London School of Economics.

From 1928 until 1950 he was on the faculty at Howard University, serving as head of the Government Department since 1929. In 1950 he was named to a full professor's post in the Graduate School

at Harvard, and is currently on leave from that position.

An expert in colonial problems and dependent areas, his work with the UN has been concerned primarily with the problems of Trust territories set up by the UN after World War II. In addition to his regular duties he has served as special assistant to the representative of the Secretary-General, with the UN Special Committee on Palestine, 1947; as principal secretary and personal representative of the Secretary-General with the UN Mediator (Count Folke Bernadotte) in Palestine, 1948, and as Acting UN Mediator in Palestine, 1948-49. Dr. Bunche has received over 20 honorary degrees in recognition of his outstanding record in international affairs.

James A. Bough holds another high administrative post in the Department of Trusteeship as Chief of the Caribbean Section. Prior to assuming this post in 1946, Mr. Bough served as an assistant government attorney with the U.S. Department of the Interior in the Virgin Islands, 1935-37; as a district attorney with the Department of Justice, Virgin Islands, 1937-46. He was born in the Virgin Islands, April 10, 1905, and was educated at Columbia University, receiving his B.A. with honors in 1932 and his LL.B. in 1934. In the UN he has served as a member of the UN Interne Selections Board since 1949 and as a member of the UN Staff Board of Appeals since 1950. He has authored several articles on the problems of Non-Self-Governing territories.

Ben F. Carruthers serves as a Social Affairs Officer in the Human Rights Division of the Department of Social Affairs. In this position he conducts liaison and public relations on behalf of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other aspects of the human rights program. He has also represented his division at various regional and UNESCO conferences. Mr. Carruthers received his B.S. from the University of Illinois. Prior to his UN post he was an instructor in romance languages at Howard University, an associate social scientist with the Office of the Co-ordinator of Inter-American Affairs, a propaganda analyst with the Office of War Information, and an editor with the Brazilian Board of Trade. He also served as a public-relations program executive with Win Nathanson and Associates in New York and Caracas, Venezuela. He collaborated with Langston Hughes on *Afro-Cuban Poetry*, published in 1948.

William H. Dean[1] was appointed Chief of the African unit, Division of Economic Stability and Development, Department of Economic Affairs. He joined the UN in 1946 as Acting Chief of the African Unit, becoming Chief in 1949. He has also served as secretary and member of the UN Technical Assistance Mission to Haiti, 1948-49, and was appointed to head the Preparatory Mission of Technical Assistance to Libya in 1950. Prior to coming to the UN, Mr. Dean served on the faculties of Atlanta University and the City College of New York. He was formerly a consultant with the National Resources Planning Board and Director of the National Urban League's Community Relations Project. A native of Lynchburg, Va., where he was born in 1910, Mr. Dean was educated at Bowdoin College, from which he received the B.A. degree, *summa cum laude*, in 1930, and at Harvard, where he received his M.A. and Ph.D. degrees, majoring in economics.

Edward Lawson, a Social Affairs Officer in the Division of Human Rights, serves with the Assignments Control, Editing and Reports Section and is secretary of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities. He was a former regional director of the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practices, heading its New York area office. He has also served with the UN on a mission to Kashmir with Dr. Frank Graham, UN Representative in India and Pakistan, during the negotiations of the dispute over that territory.

Marshall E. Williams is a personnel officer in the Department of Administra-

[1] Died January 1952.

tive and Financial Services. In addition to his regular duties, Mr. Williams was detailed as Administrative Officer with the UN Commission on Korea during the period from November 1949 to August 1950, and served in Korea during this assignment. He was formerly with the UN Civil Service Commission as personnel qualification analyst.

Ernest C. Grigg, a native of Lexington, Va., is Chief of the Division of Welfare of the International Refugee Organization (IRO). He has been with UN since 1945, when he was appointed director of the welfare program for UNRRA, a now defunct UN agency. He has been with IRO since 1947, serving successively as chief of care and eligibility for the U.S. zone of Germany and as chief of the welfare division, with headquarters in Geneva. He was educated at Johnson C. Smith University and the New York School of Social Work. Formerly, he was associated with the N.Y.C. Department of Welfare and the U.S. Federal Security Board.

Dr. Jerome S. Peterson, a New York physician, is currently a medical officer with the World Health Organization (WHO). Dr. Peterson was born in New York City in 1903 and was graduated from Syracuse University with a B.S. degree in 1925. He received his M.D. from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, 1931. He took his M.A. in Public Health at Harvard University's Public Health School in 1939. He has published numerous articles on epidemiology in this country and abroad. He has been with WHO since 1947, and is on loan from the U.S. Public Health Service. Dr. Peterson first came to the UN as an epidemiologist and chief medical officer for UNRRA. In 1947-48 he served as chief medical officer in charge of the China Health Mission for WHO. He was lent to the American Friends Service Committee as director of the medical program for the Gaza area for UN Relief for Palestine Refugees in 1949. In 1950 he became chief medical officer for UN Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees, and assumed the post of Director of the Medical Welfare and Education Division of that unit in 1951. Before joining WHO, he had been a resident physician at the Insular Sanitarium, Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico; acting medical director of the Anti-Tuberculosis Hospital, Ponce, Puerto Rico; medical director, Anti-Tuberculosis Sanitarium, Mayaquez, Puerto Rico; epidemiologist, Puerto Rico Health Department, and a district health officer in the N.Y.C. Health Department. He also served as an instructor, assistant professor, and professor on the faculty of the Long Island College of Medicine from 1944 to 1948. He has been with the U.S. Public Health Service since 1943 and is still on leave from that agency. He is stationed in Beirut, Lebanon.

Alvin M. Rucker served in 1950-51 as an employment-service expert and advisor with the International Labour Office in Geneva. Mr. Rucker is a native of St. Louis, Mo., and was educated at the Universities of Illinois, Pittsburgh, and Chicago. He was formerly an office manager, vocational adviser, and case worker with the Chicago Relief Administrations; a manager with the Illinois State Employment Service in Chicago; and an organization-and-methods examiner with the U.S. Employment Service in Puerto Rico, organizing the employment service and serving as insular director. With the U.S. Employment Service since 1940, he was on loan to ILO for one year only and has recently returned to the United States to a government post.

Mrs. Edith Spurlock Sampson is one of the only two Negroes who have served in the forums of the UN in representative capacities. In 1950 Mrs. Sampson, a Chicago attorney, was appointed an Alternate Delegate to the Fifth General Assembly of the UN by President Truman. She was the U.S. representative to the General Assembly's Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Committee. Mrs. Sampson is a native of Pittsburgh and was educated at the New York School of Social Work and John Mar-

shall Law School in Chicago. She has been a practicing attorney since 1927. She was formerly an assistant state's attorney in Cook County, Ill. She is a member of the national advisory board of the India League of America and President of the World Town Hall Seminar. In 1949 she was a member of the Seminar that travelled to 12 world capitals. In 1951 she was in eastern Europe on a mission for the U.S. Department of State.

Dr. Channing Tobias, who is also Director of the Phelps-Stokes Fund, was appointed in 1951 as an Alternate Delegate to the Sixth General Assembly in Paris. Dr. Tobias had a long and distinguished career as an official with the YMCA from 1923 to 1946. Since then he has been with the Phelps-Stokes Fund. He has travelled widely and studied at first hand the troubled areas of India, the Far East, and Africa. He has been a member of the board of directors of a number of colleges and national organizations, including Hampton Institute, Howard University, Paine College, the Marshall Field Foundation, Jessie Smith Noyes Fund, Stettinius Associates-Liberia, Inc., and the American Bible Society. He has served on a number of national advisory groups, including the National Committee on Segregation in the Nation's Capital, the Advisory Committee on Selective Service, and the Committee on Welfare and Recreation during World War II. In 1946-47 he was a member of President Truman's Committee on Civil Rights, and in 1950 served with the Mayor's Special Committee to conduct a survey of municipal government in New York City. He received the Spingarn Medal (1948) and is cited on the Honor Roll of Race Relations in the New York Public Library's Schomburg Collection. He has also received honorary degrees from numerous colleges for his activity in religion and education.

In addition to those employed on the permanent staff of the UN several prominent Negroes who have served with the UN Economic, Social and Cultural Organization at various times in different capacities are: *Dr. E. Franklin Frazier* and *Dr. Merze Tate* of Howard University; *Dr. Horace M. Bond* of Lincoln University; *Dr. Charles S. Johnson* of Fisk University; and *Professor William M. Cooper* of Hampton Institute.

DISCRIMINATION COMPLAINTS AND THE UN

In 1948, for the third successive year without effect, India filed a formal complaint against the Union of South Africa for its policies and practices of racial discrimination.

The Union of South Africa rebuffed the UN on the issue of South West Africa. On two occasions the General Assembly of the UN adopted resolutions calling on the Government of the Union of South Africa to place South West Africa under the Trusteeship system, but the Union avowed intention to annex South West Africa.

At the 1949 meeting in Paris, when it was decided to hear the Rev. Michael Scott present the views of the Heroro and Hottentot tribes under South African rule, the South African delegate, G. P. Jooste, walked out of the session in protest.

In February 1948, complaint was filed against Great Britain in a petition signed by S. Semakula Mulumba, who claimed to represent Uganda. He claimed inequitable domination of 14,000,000 Africans by 42,000 British in Uganda, Kenya, and Tanganyika.

The UN Food and Agricultural Organization turned down the offer of the University of Maryland of a permanent headquarters for the organization after Liberia and India protested the racial policies of the University.

The NAACP Appeal

In 1947, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People issued *An Appeal to the World* (a statement on the denial of Human Rights to minorities in the case of citizens of Negro descent in the United States of America)

and appealed to the UN for redress. Under the editorial supervision of Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, the appeal was divided into six sections, prepared by Dr. DuBois, Earl B. Dickerson, Milton R. Konvitz, William R. Ming, Jr., Leslie S. Perry, and Rayford W. Logan. No action was taken on the appeal, and none was anticipated by the Commission on Human Rights, to which it was presented. It served its purpose, however, in attracting world attention to the Negro's problems in the United States.

The NAACP named Dr. Rayford W. Logan as its observer at the 1951 UN sessions in Paris.

23
Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories

APPROXIMATELY 125 million of an estimated 200 million Negroes[1] live in trust and non-self-governing territories. Of these, 18 million live in trust territories, which, from 1919 to 1945, were called mandates. Over 100 million live in non-self-governing territories, which, until recently, were called colonies. The population, size, and location of trust and "Negro" non-self-governing territories and the names of administering nations are given in Table 1.

NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES

Political Developments

Since the close of World War II, measurable progress toward representative and responsible[2] self-government is evident in the British overseas territories of Jamaica, Nigeria, and the Gold Coast.

British West Indies

The Jamaica Constitution of 1944 provided for a 32-member House of Representatives elected by non-poll-taxed universal suffrage. The Legislative Council, or upper house, consists of 3 ex-officio, 2 official, and not less than 10 unofficial members. The Executive Council, presided over by a Crown-appointed governor who has limited veto powers, consists of 5 members elected by and from the House of Representatives, and 5 from the Legislative Council (3 of whom are officials) appointed by the governor.

TABLE 1

POPULATION AND SIZE OF NON-SELF-GOVERNING, TRUST AND MANDATED TERRITORIES

NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES

OVERWHELMINGLY INHABITED BY NEGROES

	Pop.	*Area (Sq. M.)*
Africa		
British		
Basutoland	556,390	11,716
Bechuanaland	294,000	275,000
Somaliland	700,000	68,000
Gambia	249,217	4,068
Gold Coast	3,570,000	91,843
Kenya	5,027,000	224,960
Nigeria	28,000,000	345,482
N. Rhodesia	1,720,000	287,680
Nyasaland	2,407,000	36,829
St. Helena	4,748	47
Seychelles	36,000	156
Sierra Leone	2,000,000	27,925
Swaziland	186,000	6,704
Uganda	4,953,000	93,981
French		
Comoro	152,276	760
Equat. Africa	3,975,000	914,820
Somaliland	46,000	8,376
West Africa	16,375,000	1,798,374
Madagascar	4,094,361	228,859
Reunion	221,000	970
Belgium		
Congo	10,965,837	909,339
Portuguese		
Angola	3,886,788	487,788
Mozambique	5,085,630	297,654
Cape Verde Is.	181,489	1,539
Portuguese Guinea	351,089	13,944
Sao Tome and Principe	60,490	372
Caribbean		
British		
Bahamas	76,620	4,375
Barbados	195,398	166
Bermuda	35,560	21
Guiana	402,615	83,000
Honduras	59,149	8,867
Jamaica	1,350,100	4,722
Leeward Is.	216,793	422

[1] Since no scientific definition of Negro (or of any other race) exists, the term as used in this article describes persons who would probably be considered Negroes in the United States.

[2] Responsible, or parliamentary or ministerial, government is understood to be a system in which power is vested in a cabinet of ministers who are members of a popularly elected legislature. They remain in power as long as their major policies are approved by a majority of the legislature.

	Pop.	Area (Sq. M.)
Caribbean (*cont.*)		
British (cont.)		
Trinidad and Tobago	586,700	1,980
Windward Is.	266,493	820
French		
Guadeloupe	310,000	686
Martinique	270,000	427
Guiana	34,740	37,000
Dutch		
Curacao	148,530	450
Surinam	207,684	142,822
United States		
Virgin Is.	24,889	132
Pacific		
British		
Fiji	277,372	7,036
Gilbert and Ellice	35,940	200
Solomon Is.	95,000	14,600
Australian		
Papua	300,000	90,540
French		
New Caledonia	61,250	7,654
New Hebrides (British Condominium)	48,815	4,633
Dutch		
New Guinea	200,000	151,789
LARGELY NON-NEGRO		
Africa		
British		
Aden	650,000	105,000
Mauritius	420,000	804
Zanzibar	250,000	1,020
French		
Morocco	8,617,387	153,870
Tunisia	3,230,950	60,209
Spanish		
Morocco	1,082,009	7,589
Caribbean		
United States		
Puerto Rico	2,113,058	3,423
Pacific		
British		
Brunei	40,657	2,226
Hong Kong	1,800,000	391
Malaya	4,956,993	50,840
North Borneo	330,000	30,000
Pitcairn Is.	138	2
Sarawak	546,361	50,000
Singapore	961,477	217
French		
India	329,000	197
Pacific Settlements	51,221	1,545
Portuguese		
Macao	374,737	42
India	624,177	1,538
Timor	438,311	7,330
New Zealand		
Cook, Niue and Tokelau Is.	20,596	204
United States		
Samoa	18,086	73
Guam	25,168	217
Hawaii	519,503	6,400
Other Areas		
British		
Cyprus	449,490	3,572
Falkland Is.	2,500	4,618
Gibraltar	21,233	2
United States		
Alaska	94,000	586,400
Denmark		
Greenland	21,829	839,782

TRUST TERRITORIES

OVERWHELMINGLY INHABITED BY NEGROES

	Pop.	Area (Sq. M.)
Africa		
British		
Cameroons	1,033,000	34,081
Tanganyika	5,650,000	342,706
Togoland	382,768	13,040
French		
Cameroons	2,908,513	166,489
Togoland	972,906	20,072
Italian		
Somaliland	1,300,000	194,000
Belgian		
Ruanda-Urundi	3,780,716	20,535
Pacific		
Australian		
New Guinea	804,000	93,000
LARGELY NON-NEGRO		
Pacific		
Australian		
Nauru	2,383	8
New Zealand		
Western Samoa	72,936	1,133
United States		
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands	54,299	687

MANDATED TERRITORY NOT UNDER TRUSTEESHIP

OVERWHELMINGLY INHABITED BY NEGROES

Africa		
Union of South Africa		
Southwest Africa	360,040	317,725

The Labor Party, which has held an overwhelming majority in the House, is seeking to transform the embryonic ministerial system into one which would give a larger share of power to the party that holds a majority in the lower house. As of July 1, 1952, Alexander Bustamente, the Labor Party leader, is expected to become chief minister without portfolio in a cabinet containing seven elected and five nominated members.

Other B.W.I. territories are moving more slowly toward representative and especially toward responsible government. Barbados has a House of Assembly of 24 elected members chosen by men and women who can meet income or property qualifications. This factor permits large numbers of agricultural workers to vote. The Legislative Council consists of 15 nominated members. As in other British territories, the governor retains reserve veto powers. In Trinidad and Tobago, the Legislative Council is

composed of 18 elected, 5 nominated unofficial, and 3 official members. In British Guiana there are four more elected members than official and nominated members combined. Voting qualifications permit a considerable number of the population to vote. Further study is being made of proposed reforms in the Legislative Council and the franchise. Bermuda's elected House of Assembly numbered 2 women among its 36 members in 1948. The British Virgin Islands has no legislature, but a committee has been appointed to make recommendations for the establishment of a Legislative Council. Universal adult suffrage has been introduced into the four Windward Islands. The Colony of the Leeward Islands consists of 4 presidencies, which have a federal General Legislative Council and Executive Council in addition to local legislatures. In all the latter, the elected members slightly outnumber those nominated.

Plans for a B.W.I. Federation are still in the discussion stage. Many obvious advantages would ensue from federation, among which would be the reduction in administration costs and a more practicable basis for self-government for the smaller islands. The United Kingdom, however, has insisted upon a *sine qua non* which is almost impossible of attainment, namely, the ability of the colonies to pay their own way. By this standard, the United Kingdom itself would not be ready for self-government. Its inequity is obvious.

It is evident that political considerations still largely determine whether a territory is to become self-governing. Libya has proclaimed her independence after a preparatory stage of approximately two years. The Churchill government is insisting that the people of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan should be prepared to become self-governing in about two years. On the other hand, some American officials seem convinced that Italian Somaliland will not be ready for self-government when the ten-year trusteeship period expires.

The Gold Coast

The Churchill government is apparently continuing the progress toward self-government launched by the Attlee government. On Dec. 21, 1950, the King of Britain, in Council, approved a constitution that gave the people of the Gold Coast more responsiblity over internal affairs than exercised by any other colonial territory in Africa. The constitution provides for a governor, an executive council, and a legislature. The Crown-appointed governor retains the right of veto in essential matters. The Executive Council, which heretofore has been mainly an advisory body, will become the principal instrument of policy and will assume embryonic ministerial responsibility. It consists of the Governor as president, 3 ex-officio members, and 8 Africans, who must be drawn from the majority of the legislature. A two-thirds vote, rather than a bare majority as in England, is necessary to overthrow the cabinet.

The new 85-member unicameral legislature has 75 elected representatives. The 3 ex-officio cabinet officers, 6 special members chosen by the Gold Coast Chambers of Commerce and Mines, and the Speaker of the House compose the other 10. Of the elected majority, only 5 representing the larger cities are directly elected.

Men and women over 21 who are British subjects or British protected persons with a residence qualification are franchised. Voters in rural primary elections must pay a Native authority tax.

Early in 1951, Kwame Nkrumah's Convention People's Party defeated Dr. Danquah's United Gold Coast Convention Party, which is reportedly demanding immediate self-government. Nkrumah, whose official title is Leader of Government Business, has been called the "First Prime Minister of the Gold Coast." In October 1951, his majority in the legislature enabled him to defeat proposals which might have caused serious unrest.

Since Jamaica and the Gold Coast are being critically observed, future develop-

ments in them may vitally influence decisions concerning plans for self-government elsewhere.

Nigeria

Nigeria, which seemed destined to become the first African colony to attain self-government, has now fallen behind the Gold Coast. With an estimated population of 28 million, approximately 24½ million more than that of the Gold Coast, Nigeria has complex ethnic and religious problems caused by the large numbers of Moslems, Yorubas, Iboes, and other tribes with their own well-established systems of government.

For these reasons, Nigeria has 3 regional legislatures as well as one for the entire colony. Regional councils were organized under the 1947 Constitution in the Northern, Western, and Eastern provinces. In the north, where the population is predominantly Moslem, the regional council consists of a House of Chiefs and a House of Assembly. The Chief Commissioner, an Englishman, presides over the House of Chiefs, which is composed of 13 first and 10 second-class chiefs. The House of Assembly consists of 19 official members and from 20 to 24 unofficial members. Of these, 6 are chosen by the governor and the remainder are selected by Native authorities.

The single House of Assembly in the Western Provinces consists of 29 to 33 members, of which 15 to 19 are unofficial. The unofficial members are persons of African descent and include 3 chiefs, from 7 to 11 provincial members selected by Native authorities, and 5 nominated by the Governor. Under the 1950 constitution provision for a House of Chiefs was made in the Western Provinces. These two Houses of Chiefs have equal and concurrent powers with the regional Houses of Assembly.

The House of Assembly in the Eastern Provinces, which is similar to that in the Western Provinces, has from 29 to 32 members, of which 15 to 18 are unofficial.

From 1922 till 1947, the Nigerian Central Legislative Council consisted of the Governor as presiding officer, 30 official members, and 19 unofficial members, including 10 Africans, 3 of whom were elected by the municipal area of Lagos and one by the municipal area of Calabar. A majority of African unofficial members served on the Finance Committee of the Legislative Council, which had definite powers on questions affecting Nigeria as a whole.

The 1947 constitution, which for the first time provided for representation of the Northern Provinces, gave the Central Legislative Council an unofficial African majority. Of its 45 members, 28 are unofficial and 25 of these are Africans. Under the revised 1950 constitution provision is made for 136 Nigerian elected members in the New Central House of Representatives, out of a total number of 148, and for about 80 Nigerian elected members in each of the regional Houses of Assembly. These regional Houses of Assembly are to have restricted powers over legislation and finance within their own regions instead of the purely advisory powers which they formerly possessed. But the Central Council of Ministers, consisting of 18 members (4 from each of the regions and 6 officials), does not possess ministerial responsibility.

Problems in the Gold Coast and Nigeria

It is too early to determine the extent to which the substance of power in the Gold Coast and Nigeria will be vested in Africans and the degree to which they will be able to promote the economic, social, and educational welfare of the people. Since both Nkrumah and Nnamdi Azikiwe, the dynamic leader of the National Council of Nigeria and the Cameroons, both received their higher education in the United States, some first-hand observers are hopeful that the best principles of American and British democracy will prevail. Ever present is the rising tide of Moslem nationalism, spurred by Egyptian hatred of Britain, and the demands for independence in Morocco, Tunisia, and Algeria. There is already discussion, as in *The* (London) *Times Weekly*, Dec.

5, 1951, that Northern Nigeria with its overwhelmingly Moslem population and system of rule by chiefs may become a new Pakistan. Mallam Abubaker Tafawa Balewa, the political leader of the Northern provinces, whose membership in the Central Legislature equals that of the other two Regions, looms already as the principal rival for power of Azikiwe, leader of the "Southerners."

Sierra Leone and Gambia

The other two British West African territories lag far behind the Gold Coast and Nigeria in political development, but the tempo of change is being accelerated. The Legislative Council of Sierre Leone consists of 11 official members, and not more than 7 nominated unofficial members, of whom 3 are Paramount Chiefs of the Protectorate. In 1943, 2 African unofficial members, one of them a Paramount Chief, were appointed to the Executive Council. Gambia was allowed its first African members in the Executive Council in 1947. At the same time an unofficial majority and an elective element were introduced into the Legislative Council. It consists of the governor, 6 official and 7 unofficial members, of whom one is elected by the "colony" and 4 are nominated from the Protectorate from a list submitted by the Chiefs' Conference.

British East Africa

The slowest progress toward self-government is in British East Africa. Uganda has a Legislative Council of 8 popularly elected Africans, 4 nominated European unofficials, 4 nominated Indian unofficials and 16 official members. In 1949, Kenya's Legislative Council consisted of 7 ex-officio, 9 nominated official members; 11 European, 5 Indian, 1 Arab and no African elected members; 4 African and 1 Arab nominated unofficial members. Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland reveal similar retardation in the participation of the Natives in their own government. In general, the assertion that experience in local government is a necessary preliminary to Native self-government on the territorial level dominates current practice in British East Africa. But even participation on the local level is less advanced than it is in British West Africa.

Southern Rhodesia

Southern Rhodesia,[1] which is already virtually self-governing, is pursuing a policy which some observers fear may result in retarding the development toward Native participation in government throughout British East Africa. Largely because of the great wealth of the Southern Rhodesian mines, a small English majority has pursued a policy of racial discrimination similar to that in the Union of South Africa. At the end of 1950 the number of voters for the South Rhodesian Parliament was 52,000 Europeans, 572 Asians, 611 "coloureds," and 419 Africans. Until recently voters had to possess an income of £240 per year or property valued at £500. In addition, every applicant had to be a British citizen over 21 years of age and able to complete the application form in English unaided. Income and property qualifications were increased in March 1951 because of currency depreciation. This step prevented some 6,000 Africans from voting. Current policy is developing the idea of "two pyramids," that is, a Native area where Europeans are generally excluded, in which Africans continue to develop along their own lines, and a European or "Open" area where Europeans predominate, though in theory Africans have equal rights if they conform to European standards of culture and proficiency. The limited Native participation in government and the geographical segregation cast some doubt upon the equity of the proclaimed policy of "partnership" between the Africans and Europeans.

Equally disturbing is the proposal of the Capricorn Africa Society, which en-

[1] This and the following paragraph are based upon an article, "S. Rhodesian Native Policy," in *The* (London) *Times Review of the British Colonies*, Winter 1951, pp. 15-16.

visions a British dominion stretching from the southern border of Abyssinia to the Union of South Africa. Liberal English elements fear that discriminatory policies practiced in Kenya and Southern Rhodesia, gathering strength from the even more rigid policies in the Union of South Africa, might stifle the British policy of self-government for all non-self-governing territories—the result might be a dominion in which a small white minority segregated and disfranchised almost all Africans.

French Policy

French policy seeks to integrate or assimilate the French overseas departments and territories, both non-self-governing and trust, into the French Union. High government officials in France have said that the French Constitution of Oct. 27, 1946, is sufficiently flexible to permit evolution in the direction of "horizontal dispersion," as they characterize the British policy of promoting self-government. But these French officials hope that the French overseas departments and territories will prefer "vertical assimilation" within the French Union.

French Colonial Organization

The French Union consists of: the French Republic, which includes metropolitan France, the Algerian Departments, the overseas Departments of Martinique, Guadeloupe, Reunion, and French Guiana, and the Overseas Territories; the Associated Territories of Togoland and the Cameroons; and the Associated States of Morocco, Tunisia, Laos, Cambodia, and Viet-Nam (the last three forming the Indo-Chinese Federation). The constitution envisions the possibility of the evolution of the Overseas and Associated Territories into overseas departments, in which, theoretically, the inhabitants are on equal terms with Frenchmen living in France. Or, in the words of a black African Deputy, the overseas territories may become Associated States. There is as yet, however, little demand in the French overseas departments or territories for independence.

The French overseas departments and territories are represented in the French National Assembly, the only body that has power to enact laws. But they are not represented on the basis of population. For example, 1 deputy from Senegal was elected by more than 200,000 voters, whereas many Deputies from metropolitan France are chosen by an electorate of some 70,000 voters each. As a consequence of this inequality of representation, there are only 76 Deputies from the overseas departments and territories out of a total of some 625. (The Associated States are not represented in the National Assembly.) At the beginning of the current National Assembly, 27 of these 76 came from Algeria. The others were distributed as follows: Dahomey, 2; the Cameroons, 4; Reunion, 3; Gaboon-Middle Congo, 2; Tchad, 2; Martinique, 3; Ubanghi-Chari, 2; Niger, 2; Upper Volta, 3; Guinea, 3; Sudan, 4; Madagascar, 5; Guiana, 1; Ivory Coast, 2; Guadeloupe, 3; Togoland, 1; Senegal, 2; French Somaliland, 1; New Caledonia, 1; St. Pierre and Miquelon, 1; Mauretania, 1. Many are Negroes.

These Deputies do not generally vote as a "colonial bloc" aligned against the Deputies from metropolitan France. They follow rather the policies of the parties to which they belong. Since party votes in the National Assembly are generally unanimous, the influence of these Deputies from the overseas departments and territories depends, therefore, upon their prestige and power in the parties that make up the majority in the Assembly. Thus, a bill introduced by Deputy Leopold Sédar-Senghor from Senegal to increase the number of Africans in the local assemblies received a large majority in the Assembly, as did a bill for an improved labor code in the Overseas Territories.

These bills are now being discussed by the Council of the Republic, which may suggest amendments that the National Assembly has the power to approve or

reject. This Council is composed of 320 members; 253 represent the metropolitan departments and the overseas Departments of Guadeloupe (2), Martinique (2), French Guiana (1), and Reunion (2). The Algerian Departments are represented by 14 members, the Overseas and Associated Territories by 44. French citizens living in Indo-China, Tunisia, Morocco, and foreign countries have 9 Councilors. The presiding officer of the Council of the Republic is Gaston Monnerville, a colored member from French Guiana. Two of its most distinguished colored members are Madame Eugenie Tell Eboué, the widow of Governor-General Félix Eboué, and Madame Jane Vialle, a member of the UN *ad hoc* committee on slavery and the slave trade. Councilors are elected by electoral colleges consisting generally of Deputies and departmental, territorial, or municipal councilors.

The overseas departments and territories are also represented in the Assembly of the French Union, another advisory body. Of the 240 members, half represent metropolitan France, 75 the Algerian Departments, the overseas departments and territories and the Associated Territories, and 45 Morocco, Tunisia, and the Indo-Chinese Federation. While demands are being made for increased powers for both the Council of the Republic and the Assembly of the French Union, the National Assembly still remains the real instrument by which more liberal provisions toward equality in "integral integration and assimilation" for French black citizens must be achieved.

Local Government in French Areas

Meanwhile, local and territorial assemblies are given these citizens fuller participation in the management of their own affairs and experience for representation in the National Assembly. The territorial assemblies, composed of both European and African Frenchmen, have, for example, the power to vote the budget and to allocate expenditures among the various departments. The French are thus beginning to attach greater importance to the development of Native participation on the lower level instead of pursuing rigidly the former policy of working from the top down.

Belgian Policy

In contrast to the proclaimed British policy of self-government for all non-self-governing territories and the French constitutional provisions looking toward integration, Belgium insists still upon a policy of "enlightened paternalism." The meaning of this policy has been made clear in official pronouncements and more recently in the Belgian Congo supplement of the Paris edition of the *New York Herald Tribune*, Nov. 23, 1951. This supplement pointed out that a rigid policy of segregation is enforced in the Belgian Congo and alleges that the vast majority of the Natives are well satisfied and content with the segregation. They were pictured as being until recently in a state of savagery, still largely illiterate, and without any knowledge of social and political institutions (despite the fact that the Congo has been under Belgian company and government administration for some 75 years).

Not a single Native from the Congo has been sent to Europe for study because, in the words of the Acting Governor-General of the Congo, it would be "most dangerous" to send even one to Europe for his education. The few Negroes in trade unions are directed and controlled by whites. Colored American missionaries are no longer permitted in the Belgian Congo for fear that they might create unrest among the Natives. There is no daily Native language newspaper. Strict censorship of movies permits the Natives to see only carefully selected "westerns" and documentaries. The Acting-Governor General envisages self-government in something less than 100 years.

A statement from the Commissioner of Information of the Belgian Government Information Center early in 1951 made clear that the Natives do not participate

in a territorial legislature or administration and that they are not represented in the Belgian Parliament. On the local level, tribal organizations have been "adapted as native administrative cells." Each cell has its own chief and council selected according to its own customs. "The European authority," this statement continued, "inducts the chief in a solemn ceremony during which he is recognized by his people and receives his emblems of office." These chiefs levy and administer limited taxes and administer their own laws in circumscribed areas.

Dutch Policy

The Dutch government has moved so far in the direction of self-government in the small West Indian islands of Curaçao, Aruba, and Surinam (Dutch Guiana) that the Dutch government feels that it is no longer called upon to submit reports to the UN about them. The Interim Constitution of Sept. 27, 1950, granted universal suffrage. The people vote for a legislature (Staaten) of 22 members—12 from Curaçao, 8 from Aruba, and 2 from the other islands. The principal leader of this movement toward self-government is a colored man, Moïses da Costa Gomez. He may well become the first Native governor of the territory of Curaçao. It is hoped that when self-government has been achieved, the oil refineries will remain in Curaçao and Aruba so that the experiment in self-government will have the advantage of the prosperity which these islands have enjoyed under Dutch rule.

Policies of Spain and Portugal

Since Spain and Portugal are not members of the UN, information about conditions in their colonies is difficult to obtain. A request for a statement of Spanish policy remained unanswered. The Portuguese Embassy in Washington promised to obtain a statement from Lisbon, but it did not become available.

Policy of United States

The United States is continuing its policy of granting a larger share of self-government. Puerto Ricans became citizens of the United States in 1917. On Nov. 2, 1948, the people of Puerto Rico voted for their first elective governor, who now has the power to appoint all members of his cabinet, with the advice and consent of the Puerto Rican Senate. The only territorial officials whose appointments continue to be made by the President of the United States are the Justices of the Supreme Court of Puerto Rico and the Auditor.

The Governor may veto legislation. If, however, a bill is repassed over his veto by two-thirds of both houses, it goes to the President of the United States for final approval. The Congress of the United States may annul any act of the insular Legislature, a right that it has never exercised.

Nineteen senators and 39 representatives in the insular Legislature are elected every 4 years. There is universal suffrage for all citizens of the United States who have reached the age of 21. Puerto Rico is represented in Washington by an elective Resident Commissioner with the status and duties of a Congressman but without a vote.

The smaller Virgin Islands are less advanced toward self-government than Puerto Rico. However, the Virgin Islands were acquired some 18 years after Puerto Rico. U.S. citizenship rights were granted to the Virgin Islands by Acts of Congress of 1928 and 1932. The Governor is appointed by the President of the United States. The first Negro Governor, Judge William H. Hastie, was appointed by President Truman in 1946. The incumbent Governor, Morris F. de Castro, is the first Virgin Islander ever to hold the office.

The Governor may veto an entire bill or any item in it appropriating money for a specific purpose. The Congress of the United States has the supreme right of legislation for the islands, but has delegated the power of local legislation to the two Municipal Councils and the Legislative Assembly. Congress has reserved the power and authority to annul locally-

enacted laws, but it has never exercised this authority. The Municipal Council of St. Thomas and St. John consists of 7 members elected by qualified voters for a term of two years. The Municipal Council of St. Croix consists of 9 members similarly elected. Joint sessions of the two Councils are designated as the Legislative Assembly. The franchise is vested in residents of the islands who are citizens of the United States, 21 years of age or over, and able to read and write English. Proposals for the appointment of a resident commissioner and the elections of the Governor by the people of the islands, as in the case of Puerto Rico, are being discussed.

UN AND NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES

Paragraph 73 (e) of the UN Charter stipulates that nations administering non-self-governing territories shall "transmit regularly to the secretary-general for information purposes, subject to such limitation as security and constitutional considerations may require, statistical and other information of a technical nature relating to economic, social, and educational conditions in the territories for which they are respectively responsible. . . ." At the Sixth General Assembly of the UN in Paris, 1951, an attempt was made to require administering countries to include information on political conditions. As a result of the strenuous objection of administering powers, the resolution was withdrawn and a compromise was arrived at by which incidental references to political conditions would be permitted. But the delegate of the United Kingdom served notice that his government would not permit "general discussion of political matters of a tendentious nature." Meanwhile, the United States in particular has continued to include information bearing on the political conditions in the territories for which it reports. Moreover, since political development cannot be divorced from economic, social, and educational progress, it is pertinent to note that the annual reports of the administering nations provide the most comprehensive body of material ever made available to students of colonial administration. These reports are summarized in official publications of the UN, *Non-Self-Governing Territories, Summaries and Analyses of Information Transmitted to the Secretary-General*, generally called the "Green Book." The first small volume appeared in 1947. By 1950, the material required two large volumes. In addition, the UN has published a special volume on educational conditions and is preparing another on problems of economic development.

The information given below on economic, social, and educational conditions is based on these annual reports and the special report devoted to educational problems. The reports show, on the whole, that steady progress is being made but that many years of continued and accelerated progress will be required before inhabitants of "underdeveloped countries" have a standard of living comparable to that of the more advanced independent nations.

Education and Literacy

Statistics on literacy give only an inaccurate picture. Population figures are frequently only estimates. The definition of literacy varies from territory to territory. It may mean merely the ability to read and write only the simplest words. It may apply to the vernacular language or to the European language. While these variables should be kept in mind, great differences are none the less evident.

Africa

In British Somaliland about 1% of the population is literate and 2% in school. Gambia, on the other hand, had 70% of children of school age in school. Out of 12,000 children of school age in French Somaliland, only 1,438 attend, and of these 162 are Europeans. Five per cent

of children of school age in French West Africa attended school in 1948. In French Equatorial Africa 11.6% of the total school population was in school. Only 17% of the pupils were girls. If 25% of the total is used to indicate the number of children of school age, 20% were in school in Madagascar, 28% in Bechuanaland. Probably 80% of the population of the Gold Coast was still illiterate in 1949. The school enrollment in the Moslem Northern Provinces was particularly small. In the "colony" and Ashanti, 35% of children of infant-junior school-going age and 19% of those of senior-primary age were at school.

Kenya, where ideas of white supremacy are as blantantly proclaimed and enforced as in the Union of South Africa, presents a most distressing picture. Europeans are 100% literate and Asians only slightly less. About two-thirds of all African children attend school for one year or more, according to the 1950 Green Book, but it is difficult to understand how this figure was arrived at. Since the Native population is something more than 5 million, there are more than a million children of school age. But the report for 1947 shows that there were only 232,546 African children, or about 20% of those of school age, in school. Of these, 223,884 were in primary grades. Even more shocking has been the disparity between the appropriations for the three racial groups. In 1947 the *per capita* expenditure for European children was £50, for Asian children £8, for African children less than £1. The figures for 1948 showed that the *per capita* appropriation for African children had risen to more than £31. The editors of the Green Book called the increase over that for 1947 "extraordinarily great."

The Green Book did not give literacy figures for Nigeria. Employing the usual basis for children of school age, one concludes that the presence of something less than a million students in school in 1948 would give less than 20% receiving education. Equally vague is the estimate that in Nyasaland about half the country's children attend school for at least some period between the ages of 5 and 18. In Seychelles, one-fourth of the population was reported as literate; in Sierra Leone, 28.93%, but in the Protectorate the percentage was much lower; in Swaziland, 13% was literate in its own language and 5% in English. Literacy statistics were unavailable for Uganda, but about 25% of children of school age were in school. The Green Book states that more than half of the children of school age in the Belgian Congo were in school, but the *New York Herald Tribune* Belgian Congo supplement gave as one justification for the slow advance toward self-government the allegation that the majority of the Natives were illiterate.

Pacific Colonies

Educational conditions in the Negro colonies of the Pacific reveal wide variations. Papua reported about 50% in school, practically all of them in mission schools. More than 90% of Fijian males and 85% of Fijian females were able to read and write. But in the British Solomons literacy was estimated at 5% and school enrollment at 20% of school age population.

The Caribbean

The Caribbean territories, most of which have been under the administration of metropolitan countries longer than the African territories, present on the whole a brighter picture. More than 90% of the children of school age in the Bahamas were in school; there were only a few illiterates in Bermuda; British Guiana was 78.64% literate; British Honduras about 82% literate. The large island of Jamaica was 73% literate. Literacy figures were not given for Antigua, St. Kitts-Nevis, or the British Virgin Islands, but some 80% of children of school age were in school. Similarly, in Trinidad and Tobago more than 80% were in school. St. Vincent was 80.9% literate; Grenada 66⅔%, and Dominica 65⅔%. In 1946, 28.3% of Puerto Rico's population was illiterate. In the U.S.

Virgin Islands, 92% of the population of St. Thomas and 82% of that of St. Croix were literate. About 95% of the Dutch islands of Curaçao and Aruba are literate. But whereas the racial distribution of children in the lower grades is substantially the same as the racial distribution of the population, there is a much larger percentage of white children in higher grades.

Policy and Programs

In the Congo, Belgium is developing a considerable number of technical and vocational schools because of insufficient skilled European workers. By contrast, as already pointed out, there is no provision for the higher education of Natives in either the Congo or in Europe. France is developing territorial institutions of higher learning, especially in Sénegal and Madagascar, but the realization is growing that it is better to train doctors in France than in the necessarily inferior medical colleges in overseas territories. Several hundred students from the overseas territories, mostly Negroes, are studying in French universities. More than 200 of them, white and colored, are housed in the beautiful, modern Maison de la France d'Outre-Mer, constructed in considerable part by contributions from the overseas territories. Situated on the campus of the Cité Universitaire in Paris, where there are also American, British, Belgian, Swedish, Greek, Argentine, and other houses, it provides an opportunity for these students to mingle daily, especially in the International House where all take their meals, with students of other nations. According to the statement of the Minister of Overseas France at the formal opening of the Maison de la France d'Outre-Mer in December 1951, the vast majority of these colored students are preparing for medicine, dentistry, pharmacy, business, engineering, and government administration and only a small number for law and the liberal arts.

The United Kingdom is rapidly developing the Gold Coast University College, the University College of Ibadan, Nigeria, Fourah Bay College in Sierra Leone, Makerere College in Uganda, and the University College of the West Indies in Jamaica with an extra-mural department in British Guiana. Scholarships are also provided for study at Fort Hare of the University of Witwatersrand in South Africa. Several hundred Negroes, many of them aided by scholarships, are studying in English and American universities. While the secondary schools in Curaçao and Aruba are excellent in training and equipment, only a very small number of colored D.W.I. students are able to study in Holland, because of economic reasons. The University of Puerto Rico is a justly famous institution, especially in the field of medicine. Some students from Puerto Rico and a smaller number from the American Virgin Islands come to the United States for their higher education.

The UNESCO Program

The UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) promotes the exchange of students and provides information about available scholarships. Even more important is the program of Fundamental Education furthered by UNESCO. The primary purpose of this program is a mass attack on illiteracy, but it also includes hygiene, sanitation, and the development of agriculture and rural industries.

At the Paris General Conference of UNESCO, 1950, the Constitution of UNESCO was amended to provide for Associate Membership for non-self-governing territories. If educational leaders in these territories make effective use of this Membership, all phases of education may well come to reflect the needs and aspirations of the Native peoples to a fuller degree than is possible when only representatives of the administering nations formulate plans. Their opinions would be especially valuable on the difficult question as to the use of the vernacular or a European language or a *lingua franca* (Hausa or Swahili, for example) as the language of instruction. The

present trend, especially in the British and Belgian territories, favors the use of the vernacular in order to facilitate the education of large numbers of Natives and to develop the best aspects of Native culture and civilization. The French still lean toward the use of French, since their aim is to make the inhabitants of the overseas territories French citizens with direct representation in the French National Assembly. Whatever dangers there may be in the development of an élite class which considers itself superior to the masses of the people, a minimum number must be thoroughly familiar with a European language in order to prevent cultural isolation.

Economic Development, Labor, Social Welfare

In addition to improvement in education and a fuller participation in government, economic viability must be promoted in overseas territories. Since most still rest on an agricultural subsistence economy and few possess known raw materials for large-scale industrial development, immediate emphasis should be placed on development of a diversified agricultural commercial economy.

The United States, the United Kingdom, France, and Belgium have prepared long-range plans for investment, largely through government funds, of capital for the development of their overseas territories. The United Kingdom, moreover, has announced the commendable policy of consultation with their overseas territories in these development projects. While some of the funds, as well as a part of ECA and Mutual Security Funds, are allocated for defense purposes, even these, especially those used for road and railroad construction, the improvement of ports and airports, and for sanitation, should benefit the overseas territories. Other projects include the improvement and development of agriculture and of mineral resources in a few territories. In addition, the Point Four program of the United States and the Expanded Technical Assistance Program of the UN are directed toward similar goals. UNESCO has given top priority to technical assistance as well as to fundamental education, and the United States fully supports this priority. The International Labor Organization (ILO), the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), and the World Health Organization (WHO) are the other specialized agencies of the UN which are especially concerned with the expanded technical assistance program. If the vast expenditures now devoted to armaments should be reduced, a truly comprehensive and co-ordinated program of individual nations and the UN should provide the economic development for a sound foundation for emerging self-governing territories.

Private capital can hardly be expected to invest heavily in overseas or other underdeveloped territories unless assured protection against expropriation, nationalization, and instability, and guaranteed convertibility of currency. The basic problem is the need of private capital investment and the danger that it would seek control over the political affairs of the territories. Curaçao and Aruba illustrate the dilemma—the oil refineries of the Royal Dutch and Standard Oil Companies have provided a standard of living for colored workers far above that of workers in agricultural territories, but leaders of the movement for self-government fear that complete independence might result in removal of the refineries to Venezuela.

Wages

The low standard of living of the vast majority of Native workers constitutes one of the worst indictments of colonial rule. The figures below are from the Green Book; the foreign currencies have been translated into dollars and cents, with the advantage in favor of the foreign currency.

In Papua, minimum monthly wages were fixed by law at $3, plus rations and accommodations. Laborers in French Niger were paid 40¢ a day; in Sénegal 90¢ a day; in Basutoland, 40¢ a day; in

Gambia 50¢ a day; in Kenya, about $2.40 a month, plus food and housing; in Uganda from $2.80 to $4.40 a month. A bricklayer in Leopoldville, Belgian Congo, earned from 28¢ to $1.40 a day, while artisans in Nigeria were paid from 90¢ to $1.90 a day. Northern Rhodesia provides a striking example of the contrast between wages paid to Native and European workers. The former received $10.20 a month as surface workers and $12.60 as underground workers, with free rations and housing valued at $8 a month. European workers were paid $230 a month for surface work and $272 a month as underground workers, plus a cost-of-living allowance, bonuses, and housing at a low rental. Wages in the Caribbean islands were generally higher than those in Africa or the South Pacific but still inadequate for a decent standard of living. The Dutch islands of Curaçao and Aruba present the unusual spectacle of *hourly* wages ranging from 47¢ to $1.13. While the enormously rich oil and shipping companies could easily pay higher wages, they are at least sufficiently enlightened to have calculated the cost of nourishing food, good housing, and decent clothing in determining the wage scale. The standard of living of these workers makes clear that many so-called racial shortcomings actually have an economic explanation, for the colored workers there are more advanced than not only colored workers in other non-self-governing territories but also than many white workers in both such territories and independent nations.

The comment is frequently made that, while wages in non-self-governing territories are generally indecently low, they have a greater purchasing power than they would have in industrialized countries. This observation is true in so far as the purchase of goods raised or produced in the non-self-governing territories is concerned. But many of these territories import food stuffs as well as manufactured goods. Fifty cents a day will go no further in an African, Caribbean, or Pacific territory for the purchase of imported rice, shoes, radios, books, or automobiles than the fifty cents a day of a cotton-picker in the United States.

Labor Unions

Many competent observers are convinced that the development of strong Native unions is imperative before wages will be appreciably increased. At the present time, Native trade unions in the non-self-governing territories are still in the embryonic stage, especially in Africa. French West Africa leads in the number of unions with 228, followed by Nigeria with 124, Madagascar with 114, and the Belgian Congo with 53. But their total membership in 1948 was only 69,000, 89,345, 36,144, and 10,811 respectively. In the Belgian Congo, it will be remembered, all the Native trade unions are directed and controlled by whites. French Equatorial Africa had 28 unions with membership not specified; Kenya 10 with membership not specified; Sierre Leone 8 with 13,389 members; Uganda 2 with membership not specified. French Somaliland and Gambia had 2 unions each with 1,915 and 1,400 members respectively. No trade unions were reported for British Somaliland, Seychelles, Basutoland, Bechuanaland, Smaziland, Comoro, St. Helena, Solomon Islands, or Papua. The federation of trade unions in Curaçao and Aruba are well organized and intelligently directed. Trade unions in Jamaica are perhaps the most powerful of all the unions in the Caribbean non-self-governing territories, and the Nigerian tin workers of those in Africa.

At long last, trade union leaders in the highly industrialized countries have begun to realize that the solidarity of workers' interests must include the promotion of strong, intelligently directed Native trade unions. The Executive Board of the International Federation of Free Trade Unions has initiated plans for sending experienced European union organizers into underdeveloped countries. It is encouraging to note that even the Swedish trade unions are taking an interest in this program of workers' educa-

tion. Young American Negroes seeking careers that will allow them to share in the responsibility for promoting the well-being of Negroes in less favored countries might well prepare themselves for this rewarding service.

UN Economic Organizations

Social welfare should also improve materially when trade unions become an important factor in the economic and political life of these territories. "The Minimum Standards of Social Policy in Dependent Territories," adopted at the General Conference of the ILO at Philadelphia in 1944 and at Paris in 1945, include such matters as the prohibition of slavery, forced labor, opium traffic, employment of women and children, and racial and religious discrimination. This international Magna Carta of labor also sets standards for wages, health, housing, social security, and industrial and co-operative organizations. The resolutions and recommendations of the ILO are, of course, not binding on the signatory nations. France, however, has drafted a new labor code for its overseas territories that embodies many of the recommendations. But in accordance with established French practice, the administration of the new law may vary from territory to territory. The expected publication in 1952 of the special volume of the UN on social conditions in non-self-governing territories should provide a clear picture of the extent to which the "Magna Carta of labor" has been applied in fact to these territories. Meanwhile, social welfare is almost entirely confined to public health administration, such as maternal and infant health, medico-social work, health education, and medical relief.

Like UNESCO and ILO, the FAO and WHO are engaged in projects to raise the standard of living of peoples in underdeveloped territories. Even if the gloomy predictions of the neo-Malthusians may be exaggerated, there is a disturbing insufficiency of food produced to satisfy the minimum needs of mankind. It is necessary to increase the agricultural productivity of underdeveloped areas not only for the inhabitants of those countries but for the inhabitants of industrialized nations. But FAO has no power to move people from overpopulated areas into sparsely populated ones where production might be measurably increased. While Africa suffers on the whole from underpopulation, some Caribbean islands are greatly overpopulated. Since most of the workers in these islands are Negroes, few countries want them as immigrants. Moreover, many of the projects of WHO tend to increase the birth rate and lower the death rate more rapidly than productivity is increased. What is clearly needed is co-ordinated planning by these specialized agencies of the UN, the Economic and Social Council of the UN, the Expanded Technical Assistance Program of the UN, and the development projects of individual nations, including the investment of private capital.

TRUST TERRITORIES

Mandate and Trusteeship Systems

Raymond Leslie Buell proposed in 1940 that colonies should be put under some form of international administration, as opposed to mere international supervision. The Committee on Africa, the War, and Peace Aims, composed of representative Americans concerned with the problem, recommended in 1942 that international administration be introduced into those colonies which might have changed hands at the end of the war. But international administration has not been seriously considered outside of academic circles, and the statesmen at San Francisco in 1945 dismissed the proposal and favored retaining the traditional approach.

Nor did the UN Charter accept the proposal made during World War II by Clement Attlee and other British Laborites that all colonies be placed under mandate or trusteeship. Chapter XII of

the Charter imposed no obligation upon any member state to place any of its territories under trusteeship. The system was to apply to territories held under mandate, to territories detached from the enemy, and to colonies which the member states agreed to place under trusteeship. The only territories that *have* been placed under trusteeship are the former mandated Territories, with the exception of South West Africa and the addition of Italian Somaliland. The former Japanese mandates in the Pacific have become a strategic trusteeship of the United States.

The basic objectives of the trusteeship system are stated in Article 76 as follows:

> (a) To further international peace and security;
>
> (b) To promote the political, economic, social and educational advancement of the inhabitants of the trust territories, and their progressive development towards self-government or independence as may be appropriate to the particular circumstances of each territory and its peoples and the freely expressed wishes of the peoples concerned, and as may be provided by the terms of each trusteeship agreement;
>
> (c) To encourage respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion, and to encourage recognition of the interdependence of the peoples of the world; and
>
> (d) To insure equal treatment in social, economic and commercial matters for all members of the United Nations and their nationals, and also equal treatment for the latter in the administration of justice, without prejudice to the attainment of the foregoing objectives, and subject to the provisions of Article 80.

Certain differences will be observed between this article and the comparable article under Chapter XI which deals with non - self - governing territories. Strangely enough, the Administering Authorities did not "accept a sacred trust" for the trust territories, although they did so for the non-self-governing territories and the mandated territories.

Trust territories may aspire to either self-government or independence, while the non-self-governing territories apparently may look forward only to self-government. Specific reference is made to "human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion" in the trust territories, but the Charter is silent on this point with respect to non-self-governing territories. It is all the more important, therefore, that the "colonial clause" in the draft covenant on Human Rights be retained, since it refers to non-self-governing as well as to trust territories.

While the Charter has abolished the Class A and Class B Mandate categories established after World War I, it has provided for both strategic and non-strategic trust territories. The United States Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands is the only strategic trust territory. It is placed under the Security Council, but the Trusteeship Council has responsibility for promoting the political, economic, social, and educational advancement of the inhabitants. As an indication of the desire of the United States to advance the well-being of the inhabitants of this strategic trust territory, it has been placed under civilian government. While the backwardness of the inhabitants will retard their development in accordance with the principles laid down for trust territories, some observers believe that the record of the United States in the Philippines augurs well for the steady advance of these small islands, especially after the tension between the United States and its allies and the Soviet Union and its allies has lessened.

The Trusteeship Council has three rights which the Council of the League of Nations denied to the Permanent Mandate Commission, the right to draw up a questionnaire as the basis for annual reports, the right to hear oral petitions, and the right to make on-the-spot investigations. The questionnaire, drafted by the secretariat of the Trusteeship Council, headed by Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, is the most comprehensive that colonial experts could devise. While there has been criticism that some annual reports do not answer the questions satisfactorily, the reports are much more detailed and circumstantial than those submitted to

the Permanent Mandate Commission. The right of oral petitions, adopted by the Trusteeship Council as one of its rules of procedure, has been notably used by spokesmen for the Ewe tribes, who protested against the division of their country between British and French Togoland. The reports of the Visiting Missions to Western Samoa, West Africa, and East Africa have revealed problems that were not adequately reported by the administering powers.

The reports of the administering powers show that, on the whole, conditions in trust territories are scarcely better than those in non-self-governing territories. Perhaps the basic reason is that the trust territories are poorer in natural resources than the more favored non-self-governing territories.

Political Developments

French Trust Territories

The most interesting political development in the trust territories is the representation of French Togoland and the French Cameroons in the French National Assembly. Some criticism has been voiced, especially by spokesmen for the Soviet bloc, that this representation violates the basic concept of trusteeship. Others argue that since this representation is a form of self-government, it is in consonance with that concept. This argument would be more valid if these trust territories had equal rights of representation with metropolitan France. In any event, the right of representation in the French National Assembly provides a small number of members with experience that should be valuable should the trust territories decide to become self-governing.

Until 1946, French Togoland was partially administered as a part of Dahomey. It now enjoys "autonomy." In 1949, fewer than 30,000 Native inhabitants out of almost a million belonged to political parties. Since Togoland's organization is similar to that of the French Cameroons, it will suffice to analyze briefly the latter, which has almost three times as large a population. Some 500,000 Natives of the Cameroons are eligible to vote, but only a small number exercise that right. Some 40,000 voted for representatives of the Cameroons Representative Assembly, which consists of 24 members elected by the Natives and 16 elected by resident Frenchmen. Even the French newspaper, *Climats*, which is generally critical of Native aspirations for a fuller share of self-government, wrote approvingly (Dec. 6-12, 1951, p. 3) of the first Representative Assembly of the Cameroons. In addition to voting the budget, the Assembly considered more than one hundred questions submitted by its five committees. The debates were described as "lively, cordial and critical." A Negro Senator, Okala, praised the collaboration of Europeans and Africans and expressed the hope that the Cameroons would soon become "a beautiful country in the French Union."

There are also some 14 Councils of Notables, presided over by regional Chiefs, in the French Cameroons. Although these Councils are purely consultative, they give the French administrative officials and the central government "the possibility of sounding out the opinion of the traditional authorities, who in fact play the role of intermediaries between the government officials and the mass of the population." The high Chiefs and the cantonal Chiefs are appointed by the High Commissioner on nomination by the regional head, while the village Chiefs are normally appointed by the regional head on the nomination of the head of the subdivision. Prior consultation is held with the population, the notables, and the heads of interested families. Although in the southern part of the Cameroons, as in southern Togoland, the impact of modern civilization has weakened the authority of the Chiefs, France intends to maintain the system. The UN Visiting Mission in 1949, however, doubted that in the south the inferior Chiefs would continue to play as large a part in local government as they have done. The Mission cautiously but

pointedly arrived at the conclusion that the old order will be necessarily changed whether the French government desires it or not. These observations and conclusions are all the more significant because no provision is made for such on-the-spot investigations of non-self-governing territories.

British Trust Territories

British Togoland has been administered as an integral part of the Gold Coast since 1922. Because the southern section of British Togoland shares with the Gold Coast Colony and Ashanti, which compose the general coastal area, a more advanced stage of civilization than does the northern section, it also shares in a larger degree in the new Gold Coast Constitution, which provides for one member from Togo. This member to the Gold Coast Legislative Council is elected by the Southern Togoland Council, which consists of 3 representatives from each of the 6 Native Authorities. These Native Authorities, advised by government technicians, administer the areas under their jurisdiction. With the specific approval of the District Commissioners in the case of temporary orders and of the Chief Commissioner in the case of more permanent regulations, the Native Authorities may legislate on purely local matters. The northern section does not yet have a member in the Gold Coast Legislature, and its Native Authorities are usually composed of a Chief and Sub-Chiefs. The people are only just beginning to exercise the right to vote.

The British Cameroons, which is administered as an integral part of Nigeria, has represenetatives in the Eastern and Northern regional Houses, 2 in the Northern House of Chiefs, 1 in the House of Assembly, 2 in the Eastern House of Assembly. The Cameroons is also represented by a small number of members in the Nigerian Central Legislature. The British trust territories in West Africa are thus gradually benefiting from the progress toward self-government in the Gold Coast and Nigeria, just as the French trust territories are moving slowly toward integration in the French Union along with the French overseas territories.

But the retardation noted with respect to British East Africa and the Belgian Congo is reflected in Tanganyika and in Ruanda-Urundi. A report of the UN General Assembly dated Oct. 9, 1951, reveals its concern for conditions in those two territories where political advancement is particularly slow.

The General Assembly is still disturbed lest plans for an East African Administrative Union, including Tanganyika, Kenya, and Uganda, may involve political changes that will violate the principles and purposes of the Trusteeship System. Satisfaction was expressed by the Trusteeship Council that 4 Africans had been appointed members of a Committee on Constitution for Tanganyika and that a fourth African had been appointed to the Territorial Legislative Council. But the Trusteeship Council also called attention to the absence of any electoral law in the territory and expressed the hope that the number of Africans on the Legislative Council would soon be increased to 8 and that they would be elected rather than appointed. The Council also recommended an increase in the number of provincial councils and the number of African members of these councils. The British administering authorities, however, have continued to oppose the point of view of the Trusteeship Council that tribal organization constitutes an obstacle to the political and social progress of the Native population. Britain has further contended that it has been difficult to find "Africans capable of participating usefully and effectively in the deliberations of the Legislative Council and who at the same time would really represent the masses of the people."

Belgian Trust Territories

The Trusteeship Council also continues to keep a close watch on the administrative union of Ruanda-Urundi with the

Belgian Congo to make sure that it likewise does not violate the principles and purposes of the Trusteeship System. Special note was taken that no legislative organ in the Belgian Congo has any powers over Ruanda-Urundi and that the Vice-Government General, which has consultative powers and which might be transformed into a legislative body, sits in the trust territory. The Trusteeship Council congratulated Belgium on having admitted two members of the Bami tribe to permanent seats on the Vice-Government General and expressed hope that this body would soon have legislative powers. For the time being, it consists of 22 members, 7 ex-officio and 15 appointed. In view of the current attitude of the Belgian government with respect to the administration of the Congo, it is pertinent to note the conclusion of the UN Visiting Mission to Ruanda-Urundi in 1948: since the administration of the trust territory had achieved considerable material results, "might it not now be opportune . . . to allow them [the Natives] a greater share and a greater voice in the administration of the country? . . . Overcautious and timid experiments are not enough; the machinery must resolutely be set in motion. . . . The Mission feels that the general attitude of the European administration towards the Native authorities might perhaps be modified in some way. . . . It is possible that Belgian Officials might not all be conscious of this attitude of paternalism reminiscent of the father whose very solicitude prevents him from seeing that his children are growing up and that the possibility of their emancipation has become a reality."

New Guinea

This same attitude of "paternalism" apparently controls Australian policy in New Guinea. This is a backward area, of which only some 40,000 out of 93,000 square miles have been brought under effective control, with an additional 35,000 under partial control. Australia is considering the establishment of Native village councils, which would be authorized to submit any matter to an Advisory Council for Native Affairs. In addition, any Native, or any other person with the permission of the Advisory Council, may bring to the attention of the latter matters affecting Native welfare. The Council will tender advice to the administrator on the subject. It is expected that Natives will constitute a majority of the members of the Advisory Council. Village councils will have functions, as fixed by Australian law, relating to the peace, order, and welfare of the Natives.

Italian Somaliland

Largely as a result of the "Catholic bloc" in the UN, Italy has been made Trustee for Italian Somaliland. Representatives of the Somalian Youth League, the Government of Ethiopia, and publicists who remember Italian atrocities in East Africa doubt the wisdom of this action of the UN General Assembly. While the nations that voted for the ten-year trusteeship by Italy have hailed with praise the report of the administration of Italian Somaliland, critics point to the inability of Italy to promote economic stability at home without aid from the United States and express doubt that Italy will voluntarily relinquish control at the end of ten years. Prince Valerio Borghese, leader of the neo-Fascist Italian Social Movement, is already demanding the return of the former Italian colonies.

South West Africa

The status of South West Africa is all the more disturbing because the present Malan government has gone further than the Smuts government in proclaiming and enforcing the inferiority of Africans and Indians. Despite all the efforts of the UN and the friendly advice of individual nations, the Union seems determined to incorporate this former mandate as a fifth province. In 1946, 1947, and 1948, the Union was invited to propose a trusteeship agreement for the territory.

Since the Union refused to comply with the request, the General Assembly asked the International Court of Justice for an advisory opinion. The Court decided that, although the Union is not legally obligated to place the territory under the trusteeship system, it does continue to have international obligations under Article XXII of the Covenant of the League and the Mandate Agreement, as well as the obligation to transmit petitions and annual reports to the UN, which is to exercise supervisory functions. The Court also unanimously decided that the Union cannot unilaterally change the international status of the territory; competence to do so rests with the Union acting with the consent of the UN. The Union, however, has refused to agree to supervision of the territory identical with that formerly provided by the Permanent Mandate Commission, which would be implemented by special machinery patterned after the League's Mandate system. When the Fourth (Trusteeship) Committee of the Sixth General Assembly voted at Paris in December 1951 to hear the oral petition of Herero chiefs from South West Africa, the Union withdrew its delegate from the Committee and threatened to withdraw from the UN. The Union took the position that since the Trusteeship Council has no jurisdiction over South West Africa, the right of oral petitions has no basis.

Education

Since the basic problems of education discussed with respect to the non-self-governing territories apply also to the trust territories, it will suffice to summarize the educational provisions for the latter.

British Territories

In British Togoland, out of approximately 95,692 children of school-going age only 29,461 were in school in 1949, something less than one-third. Although the population of the northern section is higher than that of the southern by 37,618, there were only 877 children of the former in school. Students desiring secondary, technical, and higher education must go outside the Territory. A small fee is charged for education in the southern section and, except in the government day schools, in the northern section. Special provisions are made for needy cases.

About one-eighth of the children of school age are in school in the British Cameroons. Here too, better facilities exist in the southern part. In 1950, there were 28,333 children in the primary schools out of a total population of 325,900. But only 1,818 children out of a total population of 725,000 were in school in the northern part. Both of the secondary schools in the territory are in the southern part. No fee is charged for primary education in the northern part, and in the southern part the small fee is often remitted.

The education of Natives in Tanganyika is progressing steadily but slowly, too slowly in the opinion of the sixth session of the Trusteeship Council. The total number of children in school rose from 127,012 in 1947 to 149,356 in 1948 to 164,626 (out of some 1,833,124 children) in 1949. In the last year only 2,082 were in secondary schools. Primary education in the government schools is free; in the government secondary schools there is a boarding fee of 100 shillings a year. No fee is charged at the teacher training schools, attended by some 2,500 students. The whole cost of the education of 34 students at Makerere College in Uganda is borne by the government. The Trusteeship Council in its sixth session recommended the establishment of institutions of higher learning in the territory, an increase in the number of fellowships for students studying outside of Africa, improvement in conditions for training teachers and professors, and special attention to education of girls and young women. The Trusteeship Council "noting that the segregation of European, Asian and African children in separate schools incurs the danger of perpetuating ideas of racial discrimination and superiority,"

endorsed the recomendation of the Visiting Mission that the Administering Authority consider establishing a system of primary and secondary education without any racial discrimination whenever education was given in the same language.

As a result of repeated admonitions by the Trusteeship Council, it appears that educational facilities in Ruanda-Urundi are likewise being steadily but slowly expanded. The number of students in primary schools had increased from 326,500 in 1947 to 420,000 (out of a total school-age population of some 750,000) in 1948. Secondary education is being provided, and there will be a sufficient number of students to justify the opening of a university center in 1955. In addition to the recommendations made with respect to Tanganyika, the sixth session of the Trusteeship Council recommended that the Administering Authorities of Ruanda-Urundi and Tanganyika study the standardization of the Swahili language and that the services of UNESCO be utilized to this end.

French Territories

In 1950, there were 155 government primary schools attended by 17,068 boys and 4,061 girls in the French Cameroons. Since the population is close to 3,000,000, this represents less than 10% of the children of school age. Many of the teachers are Frenchmen. In some of the schools white and colored children sit side by side. Catholic mission schools were attended by 62,231 pupils and Protestant mission schools by 30,594. Both are largely subsidized by the government. There were 820 pupils in secondary schools, with an undesignated number in technical schools. Seventy-six scholarship students from the Cameroons were attending secondary schools in France.

It is estimated that in French Togoland 20% of the population can read and write French or English and about 5% the vernacular languages (Ewe, Mina, Arab). There are 190 government teachers, all but 16 Natives; 18 Catholic teachers, all but 16 Natives; 51 Protestant teachers, all but 3 Natives. About 25,000 students were in school. The administration was particularly proud of the high school at Lomé, a veritable French high school in Togoland.

New Guinea

In New Guinea education is free, but the only facilities provided in 1948 were for primary and technical education. Since there was not one secondary school and no provision for sending students out of the territory, it is not surprising that "no Native had reached a secondary school standard of education." At that time, 47 Natives were being trained for teaching. The Administering Authority has indicated that steps have been taken to provide secondary schools for the Native population.

Industry, Labor, Social Welfare

When the UN Visiting Mission was in the French Cameroons in 1949, complaint was made against the minimum salary of about 16¢ a day. In some instances not even this minimum was paid. The proposed monthly salary of 2,000 francs for Africans was contrasted with that of 25,000 francs, plus social security, for Europeans. The Mission cautiously concluded that inadequate studies of the cost of living made it impossible to determine the real value of Native salaries. In French Togoland the minimum varied from 26¢ to 46¢ a day. In the British Cameroons in 1948, the daily wage ranged from 15¢ to 70¢; in British Togoland from 55¢ to 65¢. In Ruanda-Urundi (1947) it was approximately 32¢. Workers engaged in mining in Tanganyika received from $4 to $6 a month in 1949; agricultural workers, from $3 to $9. In New Guinea the Administration fixed monthly wages for plantation and mine workers at $2.40, with employers supplying such food and housing as they considered necessary. In New Guinea, which has no trade unions, almost 50% of the Native workers were indentured in 1948. The Administering Authority hoped to eliminate this baneful condition in a few years.

There has been some increase of cooperatives and trade unions in the French Cameroons. The largest of the trade unions, affiliated with the French General Confederation of Labor, had some 12,000 members. Of the British trust territories, only the Cameroons had trade unions that might be considered worthy of the name. Here there are 3 unions with a combined membership of nearly 20,000.

Social welfare is left largely in the hands of the family or tribe. The Administering Authorities confine their activities largely to dispensing medical attention and programs for disease prevention and control. Even in these attempts the territories suffer from an inadequate number of doctors and nurses. In British Togoland, for example, there are only 5 physicians and 3 hospitals, plus a large number of medical centers, to service 382,768 residents; however, nearby hospitals in the Gold Coast are open to them. Australia has indicated that political control is extended into remote areas by first offering much-needed medical attention. An increasing number of Africans from trust territories are participating in continental conferences on disease and pest control.

CONCLUSION

Especially since the deterioration of relations between the West and the Soviet bloc, the rate of progress in trust and non-self-governing territories has been accelerated. While some statesmen see cause for alarm in the spread of Communism in Africa, it is likely that the spirit of nationalism is causing the greater amount of unrest. One of the greatest problems of modern times is the execution of plans by the Administering Authorities with sufficient energy to satisfy the legitimate demands for self-government or equal integration and for the educational, social, and economic development of these territories without proceeding with such haste that their best interests will be endangered. The experience of newly emerging nations, especially Indonesia and Libya, should provide an opportunity for realistic study of this dilemma. In the meanwhile, the progress of the trust and non-self-governing territories as set forth in the official publications of the UN should be carefully followed by those who envision the elimination of colonialism in the twentieth century to complete the elimination of slavery in the nineteenth.

24
Awards, Honors, and Other Distinctions

THE LISTS that follow are not all-inclusive but give a view of the wide range of awards, honors, and other distinctions that are received by Negroes from time to time.[1]

Persons in "Who's Who in America 1950-51"

"The standard of admissions to *Who's Who in America* divides the eligibles into two classes: (1) those selected on account of special prominence in creditable lines of effort, making them the subjects of extensive interest, inquiry or discussion; and (2) those included arbitrarily on account of official position—civil, military, religious or educational."

On the basis of these standards, the names and occupations of Negroes appearing in Volume 26 follow.[2]

Anderson, Marian—Contralto
Atkins, Francis L.—College Pres.
Atwood, Rufus B.—College Pres.
Bacoats, John A.—Educator, Clergyman
Barnett, Claude A.—Newspaper Exec.
Barthe, Richmond—Sculptor
Bell, William A.—College Pres.
Bethune, Mary McLeod—College Pres. Emeritus
Bluford, Ferdinand D.—College Pres.
Bond, Horace M.—College Pres.
Bond, J. Max—Educator, Administrator
Bontemps, Arna W.—Author
Bowen, John W. E.—Bishop
Brawley, James P.—College Pres.
Brice, Carol—Concert Singer
Brooks, Robert N.—Bishop
Brown, Aaron—Educator
Bunche, Ralph J.—Educator (UN Official)
Cade, Johnson—College Teacher, Dean
Caliver, Ambrose—Educator
Carter, Randall A.—Bishop
Clark, Eugene A.—College Pres.
Clark, Felton G.—University Pres.
Clement, Rufus E.—University Pres.
Cobb, James A.—Lawyer
Colston, James A.—College Pres.
Cotter, Joseph S.—Author, Educator
Daniel, Robert P.—College Pres.
Davis, Benjamin O.—Army Officer
Davis, John W.—College Pres.
Davis, Lawrence A.—College Pres.
Davis, Walter S.—College Pres.
Dawson, William L.—Congressman
Demby, Edward T.—Bishop
Dent, Albert W.—University Pres.
Derbigny, Irvin A.—College Dean
Drake, Joseph F.—College Pres.
Drew,[3] Charles R.—Surgeon
DuBois, William E. B.—Editor, Author
Dudley, Edward R.—Ambassador
Duncan, Todd—Concert Singer
Dunham, Katherine—Dancer, Choreographer
Elder, Alfonso—Educator
Ellison, John M.—Educator
Evans, Edward B.—College Pres.
Evans, James C.—Govt. Official
Ferrell, Harrison H.—College Dean
Foster, Laurence—Anthropologist
Fountain, William A., Sr.—Bishop
Franklin,[4] John H.—Professor
Frazier, Edward F.—Sociologist
Gibson, Truman K., Jr.—Lawyer
Glass, Dominion R.—College Pres.
Gomillion, Charles G.—Educator
Granger, Lester B.—Social Service Administrator
Grant, George C.—College Dean
Gray,[5] William H., Jr.—College Pres.
Gregg, J. A.—Bishop
Handy, William C.—Composer
Harris, Abram L.—University Prof.
Harris, Marquis L.—College Pres.
Harris, Rugh M.—College Pres.
Harrison, G. Lamar—University Pres.
Hastie, William H.—Federal Judge
Haynes, George E.—Sociologist
Haywood, John W.—Clergyman
Higgins, Samuel R.—Clergyman, College Pres.
Hill, Charles L.—College Pres.
Hill, Leslie P.—Educator
Holley, Joseph W.—Educator
Holmes,[3] Dwight O. W.—College Pres.
Houston,[3] Charles H.—Lawyer
Howard, Perry W.—Member, Republican Nat'l Comm.
Hughes, (James) Langston—Author
Hurston, Zora N.—Author
Imes, William L.—Clergyman
Jemison, David V.—Clergyman

[1] Where dates have not been obtained from recognized directories, they have been gathered from newspapers, magazines, and other press releases. Omissions of some persons is certain to have occurred.
[2] Dr. Harry W. Greene, Dir. of Educ. Research, W. Va. State Col., Institute, W. Va., collaborated on this list.
[3] Deceased.
[4] Monthly Supplement, 1948-49.
[5] Now minister and newspaperman.

Jenkins, Martin D.—Educator, College Pres.
Johnson, Campbell C.—Army Off., Social Worker
Johnson, Charles S.—Educator
Johnson, Hall—Choral Conductor
Johnson, Joseph L.—Physician, College Dean
Johnson, Mordecai W.—University Pres.
Jones, David D.—College Pres.
Jones, Eugene K.—Social Worker
Jones, Gilbert H.—Educator
Jones, Lawrence C.—Educator
Jones, Robert E.—Bishop, Methodist Church
Jones, Virginia L. (Mrs. E. A. Jones)—Librarian
Jones, William H.—College Pres.
Kelly, Edward W.—Bishop
King, Willis J.—Bishop
Lanier,[1] Raphael O'H.—Diplomat
Lewis, John H.—Sch. Admin., Clergyman
Liston, Hardy, Sr.—College Pres.
Locke, Alain L.—Prof. Philosophy
Logan, Rayford W.—University Prof.
Matheus, John F.—College Prof.
Maynor, Dorothy—Soprano
Mays, Benjamin E.—College Pres.
McCrorey,[2] Henry L.—Educator
Moore, Herman E.—Judge
Moore, Richard V.—Pres., Bethune-Cookman Col.
Moron, Alonzo G.—Institute Exec.
Murphy, Carl—Journalist
Murray, Peter M.—Gynecologist
Nelson, William S.—University Dean
Patterson, Frederick D.—Pres., Tuskegee Inst.
Pickens, William—Govt. Official
Pipes, William H.—Educator
Powell, Adam C., Jr.—Congress, Clergyman, Author
Powell, Clilan B.—Physician
Prattis, Percival L.—Journalist
Randolph, Asa P.—Labor Leader
Reuben, Odell R.—Educator, Clergyman
Robeson, Paul—Concert Singer
Robinson,[3] Jack R.—Baseball Player
Robinson, James H.—Educator, Sociologist, Social Welfare Exec.
Russell, James A.—Clergyman
Schuyler, George S.—Author, Journalist
Scott, John I. E.—Educator
Scruggs, Sherman D.—University Pres.
Sengstacke, John H. H.—Publisher
Shaw, Alexander P.—Editor, Clergyman
Still, William G.—Composer
Taylor, Alrutheus A.—Educator
Terrell, Mary C.—Lecturer, Author
Thompson, Charles H.—Educator
Tobias, Channing H.—Direc., Phelps-Stokes Fund
Townsend, Willard S.—Labor Leader
Trenholm, Harper C.—College Pres.
Trent, William J.—College Pres.
Wall, William J.—Bishop
Walton, Lester A.—Diplomat, Journalist
Waters, Ethel—Actress, Singer
Wesley, Charles H.—College Pres.
White, Clarence C.—Violinist, Composer
White, Walter F.—Author (Secy. NAACP)
Williams, Sidney D.—College Pres.
Woodson,[2] Carter G.—Editor, Author
Wright, Louis T.—Surgeon
Wright, Richard—Author
Wright, Richard R., Jr.—Bishop, Educator
Yarbrough, Dean S.—College Dean
Yerby, Frank—Novelist
Young, P. B., Sr.—Newspaper Ed., Publisher

Doctors of Philosophy, 1947-51[4]

It has always been difficult to secure an accurate and complete list of scholars holding the Ph.D. degree. Because of integration, accurate listing will become more and more difficult. There are without doubt many additional persons whose names should appear here. Another factor—that so many persons are now receiving this degree as a necessary part of their equipment for an academic or research career—makes its possession less significant than formerly.

1947

Alston, John C., Ohio State U.—Research & Statistics
Banner, William A., Harvard U.—Philosophy
Bowen, Hilliard A., Ohio State U.
Bryson, W. O., Jr., U. of Penna.—Economics
Copher, Charles B., Boston U.—Old Testament Theology
Curtis, L. Semington, U. of Chicago—Economics
Darlington, Roy C., Ohio State U.—Pharmacy
Davis, Alonzo, J., U. of Minn.—Psychology
Dorsey, James E., U. of Penna.—Music
Eubanks, John B., U. of Chicago—History of Culture
Faggett, Harry L., Boston U.—English Literature
Fontellio-Nanton, H. I., State U. of Iowa—Journalism-Sociology
Foster, Dwight L., Cornell U.—Agriculture (Soils)
Hill, Viola J., Ind. U.—English
Irving, James L., Ohio State U.—Education
Jarret, Thomas D., U. of Chicago—English
Jones, Thomas B., Ohio State U.—Social Studies
Kalibala, Ernest, Harvard U.—Sociology
Kelsey, George D., Yale U.—Religion
Kennedy, Melvin D., U. of Chicago—History
King, John W., U. of Pittsburgh
Martin, Robert E., U. of Chicago—Government
Matthew, Eunice S., Cornell U.—Education (Supervision)
Matthews, Basil, Fordham U.—Sociology
Morton, Lena B., Western Reserve U.—English
Munday, R. A., U. of Mass.—Poultry Breeding & Genetics
Nyabongo, Virginia S., U. of Wis.—Romance Languages
Phillips, Hilton A., U. of S. Calif.

[1] Now University President.
[2] Deceased.
[3] *Monthly Supplement, 1948-49.*
[4] In collaboration with Dr. Henry W. Greene, Dir. of Educ. Research, W. Va. State Col., Institute, W. Va.

St. Clair, Sadie D., N.Y.U.—History
Saylor, Edward, Ohio State U.—Sociology
Strong, Anne E., U. of Pittsburgh—Sociology
Troup, Cornelius V., Ohio State U.—Education
Wiggins, Garrett T., Ohio State U.—Education
Williams, Dorothy, G., U. of Chicago—Library Science
Wormley, Margaret J., Boston U.—English
Wright, Howard E., Ohio State U.
Young, William L., U. of Pittsburgh—Sociology

1948

Beatty, Donald, Ohio State U.—Economics
Birney, James, Syracuse U.—Zoology
Boykin, Leander L., Stanford U.—Education
Burgess, Landry E., State U. of Iowa—Biology
Cason, Louis F., Iowa State Col.—Organic Chemistry
Charlton, Everett Von, Columbia U.—Music
Christopher, Nehemiah McK., U. of Pittsburgh—Educational Admin.
Codwell, John E., U. of Mich.—Education
Cole, Flournoy, U. of Penna.—Economics
Duncan, Catherine W., Ohio State U.—Education
Durham, Elizabeth, Penna. State Col.—Home Economics
Farrell, Alfred, Ohio State U.—English
Fenderson, Lewis, U. of Pittsburgh—English
Fisher, Miles M., U. of Chicago—Church History
Fleming, G. James, U. of Penna.—Political Science
Ford, Charles M., U. of Wis.—Bacteriology
Freeman, Thomas F., U. of Chicago—Specialized Preaching
Froe, Otis D., U. of Chicago—Education
Goff, Regina M., Columbia U.—Child Development
Harris, Albert T., U. of Mich.—Education
Harrison, Elton C., Ohio State U.—Education
Hartshorn, Herbert H., U. of Pittsburgh—Education
Henderson, Clara A., Ohio State U.—Education
Hopson, James O., U. of Pittsburgh—English
Horry, Ruth N., N.Y.U.—French (Professors & Teachers of French)
Maize, William S., Rutgers U.—Education
Marion, Claud C., Cornell U.—Agri. Educ.
Mays, David W., Ohio State U.—Agriculture
Moses, Earl R., U. of Penna.—Sociology
Nichols, Charles, Brown U.—English
Parnell, John V., Harvard U.—Biology
Phifer, Juliete V., N.Y.U.—Education
Pittman, J. Avery, Teachers Col., Columbia U.—Educ. Research
Rhaney, Mahlon C., U. of Mich.—Zoology
Rose, Alvin W., U. of Chicago—Sociology
Smallwood, Osborn T., N.Y.U.—English
Statterwhite, Mildred McK., U. of Calif.—Educ. Psychology
Walker, Dorsey E., U. of Mich.—History
Wallace, (Mrs.) Elsie H., Northwestern U.—Education
Wallace, Phyllis A., Yale U.—Economics
Weatherford, Allen E., Penna. State Col.—Physical Educ.
Weaver, Ollie G., Temple U.—Education (Secondary)
Welch, Lucille—Education

1949

Anglin, Robert A., U. of Ind.—Sociology
Banks, William S., Jr., Ohio State U.—Sociology
Bellegarde, Auguste D., Laval U., Quebec, Canada
Bellegarde, Ida, Laval U., Quebec, Canada
Brice, Edward W., U. of Penna.—Education
Brisbane, Robert H., Harvard U.—History & Government
Brooks, George T., U. of Kans.—Entomology
Brooks, Ulysses E., U. of Chicago—Chemistry
Brown, William H., Ohio State U.—Education
Byrd, Willis E., U. of Iowa—Physical Chemistry
Claytor, Mae B., N.Y. U.—Philosophy
Coles, Florney H., U. of Penna.—Economics
Clinch, Vernie C., U. of Kans.—History
Crump, William L., Northwestern U.—Educ.
Curtis, William C., Harvard U.—Eng. Sciences & App. Physics
Davis, Lawrence A., Cornell U.—Educ. Admin.
Dickson, Watson D., Harvard U.—English
George, Marion C., Jr., Ohio State U.—Agronomy
Hale, William H., U. of Chicago—Sociology
Hayre, Ruth W., U. of Penna.—English
Henry, Ruth, N., N.Y. U.—Philosophy
Jones, James B., U. of Wash.—Education
Justiss, Valarie A., Ohio State U.—Social Admin.
Long, Herman H., U. of Mich.—Sociology
Mahaffey, Theodore, Ohio State U.—Business Educ.
Mosley, John E., Ohio State U.
Paige,[1] Clement, McGill U.—Physiological Psych.
Parker, Sellers J., Cornell U.—Agri. Educ.
Pawley, T. D., State U. of Iowa
Posey, Thomas E., U. of Wis.—Economics
Richards, A. J., State U. of Iowa—Romance Languages (French)
Simmons, J. Andrew, Columbia U.—Education
Southall, Mitchell, State U. of Iowa—Music (Composition)
Stanley, Charles J., Jr., Yale U.—Education
Strickland, Margaret J., U. of Chicago—Zoology
Taylor, Albert, Jr., N.Y.U.—Education
Totten, Ezra L., U. of Wis.—Biochemistry
Totty,[2] Samuella V., U. of Chicago—Management & Finance
Watkins, Alma T., Cornell U.—Spanish, French & Romance Linguistics
Weatherford, Allen E., Penna. State Col.—Health Educ. & Recreation
Williams, Elson K., N.Y.U.—Education
Wilson, Raleigh, State U. of Iowa—History
Woodson, Leroy H., Catholic U., Washington, D.C.—Foreign Languages
Woolfolk, Oscar E., U. of Pittsburgh—Chemistry

1950

Bradley, Walter O., Catholic U., Washington, D.C.—Zoology

[1] Nineteen years old, one of the nation's youngest Ph.D.'s.
[2] First Negro woman to get a Ph.D. in Business.

Burbridge,[1] Charles E., State U. of Iowa—Hospital Admin.
Burghardt, William, N.Y.U.—Physical Educ.
Claiborne, Montraville I., N.Y.U.—Educ. Psychology
Clem, William W., Jr., U. of Wis.
Colston, James A., N.Y.U.—Higher Education Administration
Crossley, Frank, Ill. Inst. of Tech.—Metallurgy
Davis, John A., Columbia U.—Public Law & Government
Dickinson, Charles E., Ohio State U.
Ferguson, Ira L., Columbia U.—Hygiene & Education
Fitchett, E. Horace, U. of Chicago—Sociology
Frierson, Marguerite S., Ohio State U.—Education
Goins, William F., Ohio State U.—Education
Holland, Jerome, U. of Penna.—Sociology
Hoover, Cecile A. (Mrs. Gerald A. Edwards), Iowa State Col.—Nutrition
Jackson, Lewis, Ohio State U.—Education
Johnson, Mary E., U. of Paris—Philosophy of French Lit.
Jordan,[2] Mildred N., Penna. State Col.—Textile Chemistry
Mapp, Everette, Chicago U.—Zoology
Nowlin, William F., Ohio State U.—Political Science
Payne, Arvella, N.Y.U.—Economics & Bus. Admin.
Pitts, Nathan A., Catholic U. of America—Social Science
Pride, Armistead S., Northwestern U.—Journalism
Proctor, Bernard S., Ohio State U.—Educ.
Robinson, Leonard H., Ohio State U.—Sociology
Russell, Randa, U. of Mich.—Physical Educ.
Saine, M. Lynette, U. of Chicago—Education
Sikes, Melvin P., U. of Chicago—Education
Simmons, Charles, U. of Ill.—Education
Singletary, James D., U. of Chicago—Education
Smith, Charles U., State Col. of Wash.—Sociology
Yancey, Sadie, Cornell U.—Psychology

1951

Allman, Reva W., U. of Mich.—Education
Amos, Harold, Harvard U.—Science
Arnold, Adam, U. of Wis.—Business Admin.
Arnold, Shirley, U. of Wis.—Commerce
Barksdale, Richard E., Harvard U.—English
Bradley, Walter O., Catholic U. of America—Zoology (Bacteriology)
Brown, Florence, U. of Ill.—Sociology
Campfield, William L., U. of Ill.—Accounting
Cobb, Robert S., Jr., Ohio State U.—Health & Physical Educ.
Cunningham, Frank, Boston U.—Philosophy
Edwards, Gerald A., U. of Buffalo—Physical Chemistry
Foster, Luther H., Jr., U. of Chicago—Educ. Admin.
Gooden, Julius H., Ohio State U.—Agriculture
Kirk, James H., St. Louis U.—Sociology
Lane, Lenora C., U. of Minn.—Child Welfare & Educ. Psychology
Lee, Carleton L., U. of Chicago—Ethics & Society
Lee, Maurice A., U. of Chicago—Education
Lewis, H. G., U. of Chicago—Sociology
May, A. Florence, Northwestern U.—Speech Educ.
Mayberry, Bennie D., Mich. State Col.—Horticulture
Murray, Thelma T.—Education
Nelson, Sophia, U. of Pittsburgh—English
Oliver, James B., U. of Montreal—Anglo-Saxon Philology
Phillips, Sophia, U. of Pittsburgh—English
Proctor, Nathaniel K., U. of Penna.—Zoology
Reynolds, C. J., Harvard U.
Shellhaas, Joseph B., Ohio State U.
Singleton, Stanton J., Ohio State U.
Stewart, Albert C., St. Louis U.—Chemistry
Taylor, Henry L., Cornell U.—Agricultural Educ.
Taylor, Julius H., U. of Penna.—Physics
Wiley, Walter E., Ohio State U.
Wilson, Marie S., U. of Chicago—Linguistics

Persons Elected to Phi Beta Kappa, 1947-51

1947

Harris, Murel H., U. of S. Calif.
Mitchell, Robert E., Ohio State U.
Turner, Darwin, U. of Cincinnati

1948

Beam, Lillian K., Ohio State U.
Werd, James D., Denver U.

1949

De Priest, Oscar S., III, Harvard U.
Evans, Barbara, Flora Stone Mather Col., Western Reserve
Evans, Margaret, Flora Stone Mather Col., Western Reserve
Locke, Dorothy, U. of Calif. at L.A.
Walls, Esther J., State U. of Iowa
Wynge, Johnny, U. of Calif. at L.A.

1950

Hunn, Dora V., U. of S. Calif.
Macbeth, Arthur, U. of Calif. at L.A.
Norman, Jack, Harvard Medical Sch.

1951

Davis, June, Smith College
Harrison, Margie, U. of Kansas
Hunt, Sybil, Hunter College
McClain, Richard, U. of Kansas

General Awards, Honors, and Distinctions, 1951-1951[3]

ALFRED B. NOBEL PEACE PRIZE: Given in 1951 to *Ralph J. Bunche*, UN mediator in Palestine; a gold medal, a diploma, and $31,674.08. Dr. Bunche is the first person of his race to whom a Nobel Prize has been awarded.

[1] First person of his race and second in the country to receive a Ph.D. in Hospital Administration. Elected a Fellow of the American Hospital Administrators, September 1951, the only Negro thus honored so far.
[2] First Negro awarded a Ph.D. in Textile Chemistry.
[3] Because of the large number of awards received during the period 1947-51, it is impossible to include all. For awards in sports, see chapter on SPORTS. For press awards, see chapter on THE NEGRO PRESS. Included here are some white persons who were honored because of activity in interracial work.

ROBERT S. ABBOTT AWARD: In memory of founder of "Chicago Defender"; Citation and silver plaque.

Madame Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit (1950)

President Truman's *Committee on Equality of Treatment and Opportunity in the Armed Services* (1951)

ROBERT S. ABBOTT SCHOLARSHIP: Established by "Chicago Defender"; $500 each year to outstanding students in Sch. of Journalism, Lincoln Univ., Mo.

Spoffard L. Blackwell (1950)

Kanu C. Okorô (1950)

Nina Redd (1951)

AMERICAN PUBLIC RELATIONS ASS. MERIT AWARD: To *Howard University*, Washington, D.C., for outstanding achievement in field of international relations (1950).

MARIAN ANDERSON SCHOLARSHIPS: Marian Anderson won Edward Bok Award of $10,000 in 1941, used it to endow grants to deserving young singers; administered by Marian Anderson Scholarship Fund of Phila., Pa.

Martha Z. Flowers, New York City, $1,000 (1950)

Georgia Ann Laster, Los Angeles, Calif., $1,000 (1951)

ANISFIELD-WOLF AWARD: Annually for best book on race relations. $1,000 to *Shirley Graham;* for her book, "Your Most Humble Servant," biography of Benjamin Banneker (1950).

ANTI-BIAS AWARDS: By City Comm. on Human Relations, Chicago, Ill.

Lucy P. Garner for "distinguished professional service in bettering intergroup relations" (1950)

Carson Pirie Scott & Company for "becoming the first state department store to operate on a fair employment practice policy" (1950)

Thomas Crowe, pres. Catholic Interracial Council; for "promoting understanding of human relations problems" (1950)

Hyde Park-Kenwood Community Conference for "work with a racially changing community in maintaining peace and harmony" (1950)

Virginia Mason, Parent-Teachers Ass.; for "her work with local parent-teachers associations for study and action on human relations problems" (1950)

South Congregational Church for "opening its services to all persons, regardless of race and national origin" (1950)

Perry Wolfe, producer-author of "The Quiet Answer," radio program on minority problems, Station WBBM (1950)

ATHERTON MEMORIAL AWARD: By Univ. of Montreal, Canada, to *Dr. James B. Oliver* for "superior scholarship and outstanding research in the field of Old English Philology" (1951).

ATLANTA UNIV. ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS, SCULPTURE & PRINTS BY NEGRO ARTISTS: Begun in 1942 to present the best creative work by living Negro artists in oil and water color, to encourage Negro artists to achieve as high a standard of work as possible, to discover latent talent, to stimulate art education, and to increase an appreciation of the fine arts. All prize-winning works become part of Atlanta Univ. Collection. Only first awards are listed here.

William Artis, Syracuse, N.Y.; first Atlanta Univ. Purchase Award of $250, "The Quiet One," sculpture (1951)

Warren L. Harris, Brooklyn, N.Y.; first At. Univ. Pur. Award of $125, "East River," water color (1950)

John Howard, Pine Bluff, Ark.; John Hope Pur. Award of $250, best landscape, "Arkansas Landscape," oils (1950)

Eddie F. Jordan, Orangeburg, S.C.; Edward B. Alford Pur. Award of $250, "Madonna and Child," sculpture (1950)

James R. Reed, Boston, Mass.; Edward B. Alford Pur. Award of $300, best portrait or figure painting, "Depressed," oil (1950)

Donald H. Roberts, Washington, D.C.; first At. Univ. Pur. Award of $125, "Peace, It's Wonderful," water color (1951)

Samella Sanders, Baltimore, Md.; first At. Univ. Pur. Award of $25, "Cane Field," print (1950)

Walter A. Simon, Petersburg, Va.; first At. Univ. Pur. Award of $300, best portrait or figure painting, "String Dance," oil (1951)

Merton D. Simpson, Brooklyn, N.Y.; John Hope Pur. Award of $250, best landscape, "Landscape Symphony," oil (1951); first At. Univ. Pur. Award of $150, any subject, "Portrait of the Wise Men," oil (1950)

S. Charles White, New York City; first At. Univ. Pur. Award of $25, "John Brown," print (1951)

Hale A. Woodruff, New York City; first At. Univ. Pur. Award of $150, any subject, "The Yellow Bird," oil (1951)

BETA DELTA MU UNITY AWARD: To *Ted Poston*, reporter; for his "efforts to promote interracial brotherhood and amity" (1951).

MARY MCLEOD BETHUNE MEDALLION:

Marjorie S. Joyner, exec. of Madam C. J. Walker, Co., Chicago, Ill., past-pres. Natl. Ass. of Beauty School Owners & Teachers (1951)

D. E. Williams, Fla. State Supvr. of Negro Education (1950)

MARY E. BORETZ CONTEST: Conducted by Child Welfare League of America; prizes for manuscript making most significant contribution to field of child welfare during past year. First prize of $250 and citation to *Lucile T. Lewis*, Supvr., Negro Div., Child Welfare Ass., Atlanta, Ga. (1951).

BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA AWARD: To *Dr. Ralph J. Bunche*, Silver Buffalo Award for "distinguished service to boyhood" (1951).

EDWARD STUTIFF BRAINARD MEMORIAL PRIZE: By Columbia Univ. to *Norman Skinner*, talented sports star, who graduated with 650 other seniors at Columbia College (1950).

HEYWOOD BROUN AWARD: (See chapter on THE NEGRO PRESS.)

RALPH J. BUNCHE SCHOLARSHIPS: Four $350 scholarships established by Oslo Univ. for American students to study in Norway; available through gift from Ass. of Electro-Chemical & Electro-Metallurgical Industries of Norway. To *Anita Lyons*, specialist in speech correction, public schools, Kansas City, Mo.; to study at Univ. of Oslo, Norway (1951).

GEORGE WASHINGTON CARVER FELLOWSHIPS: The George Washington Carver Foundation, incorporated at Tuskegee Inst., offers research fellowships and assistantships to students who have received undergraduate degree with major in science from accredited institutions and whose records indicate research ability and aptitude for advanced work in science; covering work in chemistry and areas of agricultural sciences in which Tuskegee Inst. offers work on graduate level. During 1944-51, fellowships and assistantships awarded to 32 individual students, with aggregate sum of $49,620 paid as stipends.

Houston G. Brooks, Jr., Alexandria, Va.—Chemistry—1950-51

Julius Conway, Jr., Covington, Ky.—Chemistry—1950-51

Nina M. Johnson, Beaufort, N.C.—Nutrition—1951

Caselle C. Knox II, Memphis, Tenn.—Chemistry—1950-51

Bennie Lacy, Spur, Tex.—Chemistry—1951

Thomas M. Madison, Austin, Tex.—Chemistry—1950-51

John C. Moore, Federal Point, Fla.—Agronomy—1950-51

Bruce C. Neale, Jr., New Orleans, La.—Chemistry—1950-51

Odell O. Owens, Gadsden, Ala.—Chemistry—1950

Lolla M. Patterson, Tuskegee Inst., Ala.—Nutrition—1950-51

Hillard W. Pouncy, Jr., Apalachicola, Fla.—Chemistry—1950-51

James R. Rhone, Oklahoma City, Okla.—Chemistry—1951

Homer H. Turner, Birmingham, Ala.—Chemistry—1951

GEORGE WASHINGTON CARVER MEMORIAL AWARD: Gold plaque, annually by Carver Memorial Inst. for outstanding contributions to betterment of race relations.

Jackie Robinson, second baseman of Brooklyn Dodgers (1950)

Lewis S. Rosenstiel, pres. and chrmn. of bd., Schenley Industries, Inc. (1951)

CHICAGO TRIBUNE CIVILIAN HERO AWARDS: $100 a month awarded persons who have put themselves in great personal danger above and beyond the duty of citizenship. To *Gerald Best* and *Joseph Wyatt*, students of Dunbar Trade and Vocational Sch., Chicago, Ill.; for braving smoke and flame to rescue two children left in a locked and blazing apartment (1950).

CHICAGOAN OF THE YEAR: To *Dr. Percy L. Julian*, chemist, direc. of research, Soya Products, Div. of Glidden Co. (1950).

DR. CHRISTIAN CONTEST: Awards made yearly by Cheseborough Manufacturing Co. To *Carl Holman*, prof. English, Clark College, Atlanta, Ga.; $350 for his script, "The Other One" (1950).

CHRISTIAN STREET YMCA EMBLEM CLUB AWARD (Phila., Pa.): To *Josephine Baker*, for "distinguished interracial service" (1951).

CHOPIN SCHOLARSHIP: First of annual series by Kosciuszko Foundation, New York City, to talented young pianists and composers. To *Roy Eaton*, New York City; $1,000, after nationwide competition (1950).

CITIZEN OF THE YEAR: To *Dr. E. Franklin Frazier*, sociologist, Howard, Univ.; from Ted Poston, toastmaster, annual Press Club Banquet, New York City (1950).

COMMITTEE FOR THE NEGRO IN ARTS: Scroll to *William Warfield* for "his outstanding contributions in music and the theatre" (1951).

DECALOGUE SOCIETY OF LAWYERS' MERIT AWARD: To *Dr. Percy L. Julian*, plaque for "distinguished service to his country as a patriot and scientist, for his outstanding creative achievements in the interest of the common good, for the boon and blessings his scientific learning and discoveries have bestowed upon man, for his unparalleled devotion to the needs of humanity, the cause of decency and the progress of free America" (1950).

DIAMOND CROSS OF MALTA: By Philadelphia Cotillion Society, presented by Miss Marian Anderson to *Dr. Ralph J. Bunche* for "upholding the highest ideals of American citizenship and his maintenance of the rights of all men," Convention Hall, Phila., Pa. (1950).

BILLBOARD MAGAZINE'S DONALDSON AWARD: To *Todd Duncan*, singing star of "Porgy and Bess" (1951).

"DRAW THE DREAM YOU SAVE FOR" CONTEST: Co-sponsored by Nat'l Cartoonist Soc. and Savings Bonds Div. of U.S. Treasury. To *Bernard Chavers*, 12, fourth grade student Madison St. Sch., Ocala, Fla.; first colored student winner of a national cartoonists' contest (1951).

EDWIN R. EMBREE MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIPS: In memory of president of Julius Rosenwald Fund. (See National Scholarship Service & Fund for Negro Students.)

FORD FOUNDATION FACULTY FELLOWSHIPS: Dr. Albert W. Dent, pres. Dillard Univ., New Orleans, La., is only Negro member of country-wide committee appointed to administer faculty fellowship program, for which Ford Foundation has appropriated $2,250,000; fundamental purpose: to provide opportunities for teachers of demonstrated ability not employed for next year but having assurances of employment following year.

Gladys Childress, ass. prof. music, Southern Univ.; to work toward her doctorate at Columbia Univ. and Juilliard Sch. of Music (1951)

Astor W. Kirk, prof. gov't., Tillotson College, Austin, Tex. (Of 14 Texas professors who received fellowships, Mr. Kirk is only Negro so honored) (1951)

Dr. Winston McAllister, ass. prof. philosophy, Howard Univ.; for study at Univ. of Mich. (1951-52)

FOUR FREEDOMS AWARD: Bestowed in commemoration of public service of Franklin D. Roosevelt, to person who has done most for the cause of the Four Freedoms. Ferdinand Pecora, former N.Y. State Supreme Court Justice, is chairman of Franklin D. Roosevelt Four Freedoms Award Committee. To *Dr. Ralph J. Bunche*, UN mediator in Palestine (1951).

FREEDOMS FOUNDATION AWARDS: Established 1949, Valley Forge, Pa.; cash awards

($100,000) and honor medals annually for outstanding sermons, editorials, addresses, cartoons, etc., on American Way of Life. To *Rev. Kenneth R. Williams*, member Bd. of Aldermen, Winston-Salem, N.C.; for courageous fight against control of unions in Winston-Salem by Communists (highest award presented any colored American or for any event about race relations) (1951).

FUND FOR ADVANCEMENT OF EDUCATION FELLOWSHIPS:

G. Murray Branch, Faculty of Religion, Morehouse College; $4,200 for study towards doctorate at Hebrew Union-Jewish Inst. of Religion, Cincinnati, Ohio (1951)

James Pendergrast, prof. chemistry, A.&T. College, N.C. (1951)

INTERNATIONAL AWARD: Annually by Women for Achievement, Inc., to women who have distinguished themselves in world, nation, and state affairs. To *Edith S. Sampson*, native of Pittsburgh, Pa., practicing lawyer in Chicago, appointed in 1950 by President Truman as an Alternate Delegate to UN General Assembly; based on her varied experience, including travel to important centers of the world with World Town Hall Seminar.

IRVING GEIST FOUNDATION AWARDS: (See chapter on THE NEGRO PRESS.)

GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD GRANT FOR RESEARCH & STUDY: To *Dr. Alain L. Locke*, prof. philosophy, Howard Univ., Washington, D.C. (1951-52).

GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD SCHOLARSHIPS: Awarded to limited number of most promising seniors in accredited southern colleges, selected by colleges on basis of exceptional intellect, imagination, personality and scholarship. The Board hopes students will obtain best training available in their fields of study and eventually pursue careers in southern colleges and universities, contributing to improvement of education in the South. Scholarships provide tuition and certain required fees, travel to and from place of study, and subsistence stipend of $1,125. Award is for one academic year, not renewable.

Nathaniel A. Crippens, Tenn., Dept. of Educ., consultant for in-teacher training and ass. prof. education at A.&I. State College; to study education at Univ. of Chicago (1951)

Will Gray, Jr., graduate Morehouse College, native of Winchester, Tenn. (1950)

Charles W. Johnson, graduate Fisk Univ., native of San Antonio, Tex.; to study mathematics at Mass. Inst. of Tech. (1951)

Elizabeth Jones, graduate Spelman College; to pursue advanced courses in literature at institution of her choice (1950)

Linda R. Samuels, New York City, senior Fisk Univ.; to study sociology at Cornell Univ. (1951)

Francis Simmonds, St. Thomas, Virgin Is., graduate Morehouse College (1950)

John Vaughan, Louisville, Ky., senior Fisk Univ.; to teach and do graduate work in physics at Dartmouth College (1951)

W. Bruce Welch, head Dept. of Educ. and direc. Educational Testing Bureau and Reading Clinic, Jackson College, Jackson, Miss.; to study at Indiana Univ. (1950)

GOTHAM CLUB ACHIEVEMENT AWARD (New York City):

Dennis Baron, first Negro appointed to faculty of Fordham Univ.; trophy (1950)

Althea Gibson, tennis star, Fla. A.&M. College; trophy (1950)

JOHN SIMON GUGGENHEIM FELLOWSHIPS: Established by late U.S. Senator Simon Guggenheim and Mrs. Guggenheim as memorial to son; to further research and artistic creation. Fellowships provide opportunities for men and women of high ability, regardless of race, creed or color. To *Dr. John H. Franklin*, prof. history, Howard Univ.; to study southern travelers' reactions to northern civilization during 1800-60 (1950).

HAMPTON INST. ALUMNI ACHIEVEMENT AWARD: To *J. G. St. Clair Drake*, member faculty Roosevelt College, Chicago, Ill., co-author of "Black Metropolis"; presented at Hampton's 81st commencement (1951).

HERALD TRIBUNE SPRING FESTIVAL AWARD: To *Elizabeth Yates*, for "the most outstanding book in the 'books for older children' group, published since the first of the year," "Amos Fortune, Free Man" (1950).

SIDNEY HILLMAN SCHOLARSHIPS & AWARDS: These scholarships and awards to several colleges and organizations, including grant of $5,000 to Univ. of Chicago for a text-book study to "root out the teaching of prejudice and discrimination," were announced April 1951. Other awards given annually by Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, CIO, went to: *Southern Regional Council*, Atlanta, Ga., $5,000 for Sidney Hillman lecture series; $2,500 for improving race relations and social justice in the South; *Howard Univ.*, Washington, D.C., $2,000; *Fisk Univ.*, Nashville, Tenn., $1,000.

HISPANIC INST. OF COLUMBIA UNIV. POETRY RECITATION CONTEST: To *Joseph D. Clemons*, senior Long Island Univ., N.Y.; first prize, volume of poems, in annual inter-collegiate contest in Spanish (1951).

HORACE HEIDT'S ORIGINAL YOUTH OPPORTUNITY PROGRAM (Minneapolis, Minn.): To *Jesse Owens*, baritone, winner of first quarter finals; $750 first prize for his rendition of "Glory Road" (1950).

JAMES J. HOEY AWARD: Established by family of late James J. Hoey, former Federal collector of internal revenue, N.Y., and one of organizers and first president of N.Y. Catholic Interracial Council. Council annually presents silver medal to a Negro and a white Catholic layman for rendering "the greatest service during the year to the cause of interracial justice."

Dr. Francis M. Hammond, head Dept. of Philosophy, Seton Hall College, S. Orange, N.J. (1951)

J. Howard McGrath, U.S. Attorney-General (1950)

Lou Montgomery, pres. Catholic Interracial Council, Hartford, Conn. (1950)

Mrs. Roger L. Putnam, Springfield, Mass., founder and pres. Catholic Scholarships for Negroes (1951)

HOWARD UNIV. ALUMNI AWARDS:
Dr. F. D. Bluford, Greensboro, N.C.; for achievement in education (1951)
Dr. Roderick Brown, Jr., Huntington, W. Va.; for achievement in medicine (1950)
Dr. Leonard H. B. Foote, Tallahasse, Fla.; for achievement in medicine (1951)
Oliver W. Hill, attorney, first Negro elected member City Council of Richmond, Va., since 1888; for achievement in law (1950)
Jesse H. Mitchell, pres. Industrial Bank of Washington, D.C.; for achievement in business (1950)
Spottswood W. Robinson, attorney, Richmond, Va.; for achievement in law (1950)

HOWARD UNIV. NAT'L COMPETITIVE SCHOLARSHIP WINNERS FOR 1951: For high school seniors and graduates who, in national or area competition, meet following qualifications: placement among first six students on Howard Univ. Nat'l Competitive Scholarship Exam., superior scholarship, specific ability in course student anticipates taking, need, personality.

AWARD OF $2,000: To *Betty J. Herbert,* Washington, D.C.
AWARDS OF $1,000:
Alcee O. Courtney, Gary, Ind.
Daniel A. Hall, Phila., Pa.
Geddes W. Hanson, Bronx, N.Y.
Florence E. Jackson, Staten Is., N.Y.
William R. Jones, Louisville, Ky.
Reginald Washington, New York City
AWARDS OF $500:
Mercedes B. Allain, Washington, D.C.
Geraldyne Baker, Middletown, Ohio
William A. Cooper, Lexington, Ky.
Bernard C. Dyer, Charleston, W. Va.
Joel E. Gibson, Chicago, Ill.
Elizabeth L. Haakmat, Charleston, S.C.
Beatrice V. Lomax, Baltimore, Md.
Clarence C. Martin, Pleasantville, N.J.
Leslie L. Morris, New York City
Mary F. Moss, Cleveland, Ohio
Carlton Rush, St. Louis, Mo.
Barbara E. Thompson, Harrisburg, Pa.

HOWARD UNIV. RECIPIENTS OF SCHOLARSHIPS & FELLOWSHIPS TO GRADUATE SCHOOL, WINTER QUARTER, 1951:
John E. Anderson, Hinton, W. Va.—Romance Languages
Ernest Blacher, Washington, D.C.—Psychology
Sarah E. Brooks, Tyler, Tex.—Romance Languages
Krishnaprasad Bhansali, Gijarat, India—Zoology
Martha L. Coffee, Washington, D.C.—Sociology
Philmore Crichlow, Washington, D.C.—Zoology
Obbonaga Emeruwa, Kano, Nigeria—Economics
Luther S. Evans, Washington, D.C.—Philosophy
David A. Franks, Washington, D. C.—Mathematics
Spurgeon R. Gaskins, Washington, D.C.—Botany
William A. Giles, Washington, D.C.—English
Thomas Gilmore, Newark, N.J.—Religious Education
Gordy Hammond, Atlanta, Ga.—Economics
John Harvard, Elizabeth City, N.J.—Psychology
Rufus Lyons, Brookhaven, Miss.—Education
James W. Mayo, Atlanta, Ga.—Physics
Wilma McGeachy, Washington, D.C.—Zoology
Christopher McHoney, Washington, D.C.—Botany
Fitz. H. Morrison, Washington, D.C.—Zoology
Lucille Murray, Richmond, Va.—Zoology
Bernice L. Norman, Boston, Mass.—Home Economics
Ruth Pelzer, Philadelphia, Pa.—Sociology
Wilbert C. Petty, Asheville, N.C.—Art
John A. Steele, Charlotte, N.C.—Chemistry
Bernice Strickland, Charleston, W. Va.—Romance Languages
John B. Teeple, Baltimore, Md.—Psychology
Clarence Vaughn, Richmond, Va.—Chemistry
Anita Webster, Chicago, Ill.—Economics
Roger Wilkins, Newport News, Va.—Mathematics
Ruby Williams, Lakewood, N.J.—English
Louis N. Williams, Nashville, Tenn.—Psychology
Yolande R. Williams, Washington, D.C.—Mathematics
James F. Wise, Jr., Washington, D.C.—Art
Romaine S. W. Walker, Yeadon, Pa.—English
Andranetta Yeldell, Washington, D.C.—Mathematics

HUMANITY GOLD MEDAL AWARD: Paramahansa Yogananda, founder, and Bd. of Directors of Self-Realization Fellowship Church announced following winners:
Producer, writer, director, and members of cast of "Stars in My Crown," for contribution toward humanitarian service; *Juano Hernandez,* San Juan, Puerto Rico, was member of cast (1951).
Dr. J. A. Sommerville, first colored person appointed member of Los Angeles Police Comm. (1951)

INTERNATIONAL SINGING COMPETITION AT GENEVA, SWITZERLAND: To *Mattiwilda Dobbs,* Atlanta, Ga., first prize winner (1951).

IOWA STATE COLLEGE ALUMNI MERIT AWARD: Bestowed upon outstanding alumni for meritorious service in their fields and for contributions to their fellowmen. To *Dr. Russell W. Brown,* prof. bacteriology, chrmn. Graduate Sch., Tuskegee Inst., Ala. (1951).

LINCOLN UNIV. AWARD (Pa.):
Judge Herbert E. Millen, Lincoln Univ., Class of 1910 (1951)
Dr. E. P. Roberts (81), New York City's oldest colored physician, graduate of Lincoln Univ., Pa., in 1891 (1950)

SIGMUND LIVINGSTON MEMORIAL FUND OF CHICAGO FELLOWSHIPS: Named for founder of Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith (Jewish); fellowship available to university social science departments, organized and equipped for research in problems of intergroup relations. Universities themselves appoint the fellows.

Lois Johnson, graduate student, Dept. of Sociology, Atlanta Univ. (1951)
Eula M. Jones, graduate student, Dept. of Sociology, Atlanta Univ. (1951)
Leatrice Taylor, graduate student, Dept. of Sociology, Atlanta Univ. (1951)

LOUISVILLE TUBERCULOSIS ASS. CONTEST: To *Marguerite Mack,* Central High Sch. senior, Louisville, Ky.; $5 in school contest, $25 in city-county contest, $50 in state contest for her essay, "What Can Be Done to Prevent the Spread of Tuberculosis?" (1951)

LOX AND BAGEL HUMAN RELATIONS AWARD (Jewish Award): To *Dr. Clarence Holmes,* dentist, Denver, Col.; for outstanding fight for minority rights and work as founder of Cosmopolitan Club (1951).

MANHATTANVILLE COLLEGE OF THE SACRED HEART SCHOLARSHIP (New York City): To *Geraldine Vivian Henry,* senior St. Brigid High Sch., Xenia, Ohio; $1,700 per year for four years (1951).

JOHN MARSHALL COLLEGE SCHOLARSHIP: Set up by trustees when disbanded in 1951, and its facilities acquired by Seton Hall College. To *Phil Thigpen* for his "splendid example of a real Setonian both in the class room and in athletic competition" (1951)

MEDAL OF VALOR, NATIONAL HEADLINERS CLUB: (See chapter on THE NEGRO PRESS).

MEMBER OF DEFENSE ADVISORY COMM. ON WOMEN IN THE SERVICES: Established 1951 by U.S. Department of Defense to help guide armed forces in efforts to expand women's services by many thousands of volunteers. *Dorothy I. Height,* New York City, is one of 48 outstanding women to serve on the newly created committee (1951).

METROPOLITAN OPERA AUDITIONS OF THE AIR: (See chapter on Music.)

MIAMI UNIV. ACHIEVEMENT AWARD: Plaque and annual award, born out of inspiration of Campus Interracial Club. To *Nat "King" Cole and his Trio,* "in recognition of their outstanding achievement in the musical field which has encouraged better interracial relations" (first time a trio has been so honored) (1950).

MISSOURI STATE FAIR ARTS COMPETITION (Sedalia, Mo.): To *Ted D. Johnson,* senior art major, Lincoln Univ., Mo.; first prize in oil painting (1950).

LUCY E. MOTEN TRAVEL FELLOWSHIPS: By Howard Univ., Washington, D.C.
John W. Coleman, Washington, D.C.; $700 to study bio-physics at Univ. of Gottingen and live 6 weeks among the Germans (1950)
Billie Henderson, New York City; $700 to travel and study in England, observing and collecting data on National Health Plan of that country (1950)
Patricia Huggins, Baton Rouge, La.; $700 to make a six weeks' tour and study comparative cultures in Western Europe (1950)

NATIONAL ASS. FOR ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE CITATION: To *Thurgood Marshall,* "America's outstanding civil-rights lawyer" (1951).

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF CHRISTIANS AND JEWS HUMAN RELATIONS AWARDS: Citations in recognition of services in bettering human relations, by Chicago Women's Division. To *Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune,* founder and pres. Bethune-Cookman College (1951).

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF ARTS AND LETTERS GRANT: To *Shirley Graham,* noted biographer of famous Negroes; $1,000 (1950).

NATIONAL SCHOLARSHIP SERVICE & FUND FOR NEGRO STUDENTS: Founded by Mrs. Felice N. Schwartz, New York City, to help colored students get scholarships in non-segregated U.S. colleges; gave service to 764 students in 1950. Ten supplementary scholarships of $200 to $400 each and 8 Edwin R. Embree awards made in July 1951 (Edwin R. Embree Memorial supplementary scholarships, $100 to $400, named in honor of late Dr. Embree, who served as Direc. Nat'l Scholarship Service until his death).
Kathryn Corum, St. Paul, Minn.—Mt. Holyoke (1951)
Shrylee Dallard, Phila., Pa.—Smith (1951)
Goldia Dargan, Columbia, S.C.—Rockford (1951)
Dorothy Dean, White Plains, N.Y.—Radcliffe (1951)
Lois A. Dickson, Portland, Me.—Bryn Mawr (1951)
Nina Douglas, Jacksonville, Fla.—Blackburn (1951)
Richard Fairley, Washington, D.C.—Dartmouth (1951)
Moslyn Hamilton, Hope, Ark.—Blackburn (1951)
Anthony Mason, Baltimore, Md.—Swarthmore (1951)
Joyce Mitchell, Sharon, Pa.—Bryn Mawr (1951)
Gurney Nelson, Columbia, S.C.—Ohio Wesleyan (1951)
Laura Pedro, New York City—Skidmore (1951)
Patricia Rice, Boston, Mass.—Barnard (1951)
Jewel A. Taylor, Ansonia, Conn.—Radcliffe (1951)
John E. Walters, Washington, D.C.—Blackburn (1951)
Mary E. White, Smithtown Branch, L.I.—Barnard (1951)
Nolan Williams, Washington, D.C.—Harvard Univ. (1951)

NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE FELLOWSHIP AWARDS: The League's Fellowship program has been in operation for more than 40 years. The Fellowships are awarded for graduate study in social work. Those made in 1950 and 1951 follow:

ADAM HAT FELLOWSHIPS: Made possible by grants from the Adam Hat Company.
George Davis (1950; 1851)
Nellie Hamm (1951)
Ivor B. Johnson (1950)
Maida Springer (1951)

BENEZET ASSOCIATION OF PHILADELPHIA FELLOWSHIPS: In memory of Anthony Benezet, Quaker philanthropist and humanitarian, to residents of Philadelphia and environs. To *Della M. Bell* (1950; 1951).

ELLA SACHS PLOTZ FELLOWSHIPS: Made possible by funds from the Ella Sachs Plotz legacy. To *Doris Carnegie* (1951).

NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE CERTIFICATES OF RECOGNITION: To grant recognition to American Negro citizens who, in the course of the year and in the opinion of the committee of awards, have contributed, some humbly, some with outstanding distinction, to the rich heritage of our nation. Since 1948, the National Urban League has yearly given an average of 300 persons a certificate of recognition.

TWO FRIENDS AWARD: Made annually to a Negro and a white citizen who have cooperated in an outstanding instance of interracial teamwork for the good of the American community. To *Dwight R. G. Palmer*, pres. General Cable Corp., and *John H. Sengstacke*, editor-publisher, *Chicago Defender*, for their work as members of President Truman's Committee of Equality of Treatment and Opportunity in the Armed Services (1951).

EDWARD M. GREER SCHOLARSHIP: Scholarship of $400, given to two students during the 1951-52 school year, founded by Edward M. Greer, president, Freer Hydraulics, Inc., Brooklyn, N.Y., "to encourage and assist young Negroes in engineering careers." To *Gustav Loundermon*, Danville, Va., Howard Univ. electrical engineering student (1951).

JOHN NEWBERRY MEDAL: By Children's Librarian Section of American Library Ass., for most distinguished contribution to American literature for children. To *Elizabeth Yates*, for her book, "Amos Fortune, Free Man" (1950)

AGNES WAHL NIEMAN FELLOWSHIPS: (See chapter on THE NEGRO PRESS.)

NORTHERN ILLINOIS REGIONAL SCHOLASTIC ART CONTEST: To *Theresa Stubbs*, Galesburg High Sch. junior, Galesburg, Ill.; seven keys and eight place awards (1950).

OHIO STATE UNIV. SCHOLAR: To *Samuel DuB. Cook*, graduate student, Dept. of Political Science; $400 with exemption from all fees except a $15 matriculation levy (1949-50).

OLD GOLD GOBLET AWARD: By alumni of DePauw Univ. To *Dr. Percy L. Julian*, chemist, direc. of research, Soya Products, Div. of Glidden Co.; for "eminence in life and service to his alma mater" (1950).

ORDER OF COMMANDER OF MERIT: By Government of Haiti. To *Marian Anderson*, named as honorary citizen of Port-au-Prince (1950).

PAGE ONE AWARDS: By Durham Press Club, composed of newspaper men working in the Old North State.

William H. Hastie, Judge, U.S. Ct. of Appeals, Third Circuit (1950)

Conrad O. Pearson, chrmn., N.C. Legal Redress Committee of NAACP; for 20 years in forefront of legal battle to get equal graduate and professional opportunities for Negroes (1951)

C. C. Spaulding, pres. Mechanics and Farmer's Bank and N.C. Mutual Life Insurance Co., Durham, N.C., internationally known religious, civic, and business leader; honored in his home city for the first time on a large scale (1951)

Lt. Ellison Wynn, Greensboro, N.C., winner of Distinguished Service Cross for conspicuous bravery in the Korean zone (1951)

PILLSBURY MILLS' NAT'L BAKE-OFF CONTEST: To *Lillie F. Young*, Courtland, Va.; $1,000, a G.E. Stratoliner range and mixer, a Casco table and chair, and all expenses paid to New York City for three days, for her cobbler, best in dessert class (1950).

GEORGE POLK MEMORIAL AWARD: (See chapter on THE NEGRO PRESS.)

PRO ECCLESIA ET PONTIFICE MEDAL: Pope Pius XII conferred this award for the first time on a member of the Richmond, Va., Diocese on 75-year old *Mrs. Lydia Nicholas* of Columbia, Va., in recognition of her 47 years as a mission teacher (1951).

PULITZER PRIZE: Established by late Joseph Pulitzer in bequest to Columbia Univ., New York City; awarded annually by trustees of the Univ. on recommendation of Advisory Bd. of the Sch. of Journalism at Columbia. To *Gwendolyn Brooks (Blakely)*, $500 for a distinguished volume of verse, "Annie Allen," published by Harper & Bros., which describes the life of a woman whose environment is a place called Bronzeville. Mrs. Blakely is the first Negro woman ever to receive a Pulitzer Prize (1950).

RAILROAD MAN OF THE YEAR AWARD: Presented to railroad employee distinguished for continuous outstanding service and courtesy to the traveling public, by Federation for Railway Progress, Passenger Relations Dept., Washington, D.C. To *Albert J. Lively*, Louisville, Ky., $100 U.S. War Bond and a gold medal (1951).

RAILROAD MEDAL OF HONOR: Sixty-third issued since 1905; highest railroad award. To *James E. Dowell*, St. Charles, Va., brakeman for Southern Railway, for rescuing a child from path of on-rushing train (1950).

JOHN RUSSWURM CITATION: Named for founder of first Negro newspaper, "Freedom's Journal"; for outstanding achievements making possible a richer conception of democratic principles; by Negro Newspaper Publishers Association.

American Council on Human Rights and *Legal Dept. of NAACP*, for their recently successful efforts in fighting discrimination in travel and in education before U.S. Supreme Court (1950)

Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, founder and retired pres. Nat'l Council of Negro Women (1950)

Roy Campanella, catcher for Brooklyn Dodgers, Nat'l Baseball League (1950)

Senator Earl C. Clemens, ex-governor of Kentucky (1950)

Dr. Charles Drew, creator of the "banked blood" system, special posthumous citation (1950)

Alfred Driscoll, Governor of New Jersey (1950)

James Folsom, Ala. (1950)

Horace Heidt, orchestra leader (1951)

Charles Houston, late, noted civil rights attorney (1951)

Senator Hubert Humphrey, Dem., Minn. (1951)

Dr. Luther Jackson, chrmn. History Dept., Va. State College, special posthumous citation (1950)

Frank J. Lausche, Governor of Ohio (1951)

Dr. Julian Percy, direc. of research, Glidden Co., Chicago (1950)

Julius Krug, former Secy. of the Interior (1950)

Thurgood S. Marshall, chief NAACP counsel (1951)

Motion Picture Industry, based upon following four productions: "Home of the Brave," "Lost Boundaries," "Pinky" and "Intruder in the Dust," which dared to break with tradition in story selection and treatment where Negroes are involved (1950)

Philip B. Perlman, Solicitor-General, Dept. of Justice (1950)

President's Committee on Equality of Treatment and Opportunity in the Armed Services (1950)

Edith S. Sampson (Mrs. Joseph E. Clayton), U.S. Alternate Delegate to UN (1951)

Julius A. Thomas, of the Nat'l Urban League (1951)

President Harry S. Truman, for his "unrelenting dedication to the fight to assure every American the right to live and work unhampered by consideration of race, color, creed, or national origin" (1950)

Dr. Carter G. Woodson, founder of Ass. for Study of Negro Life and History, special posthumous citation (1950)

Dwight Young, pres. American Soc. of Newspaper Editors (1951)

SAINT GENESIUS MEDAL (Patron Saint of Actors): By American Nat'l Theatre Art Academy. To *Ethel Waters* (1951).

SALUTE TO THE ARTS AWARDS: By Philadelphia Fellowship Commission. To *Willard Motley,* author of "Knock On Any Door," (1951).

SPINGARN MEDAL: Established by late Joel E. Spingarn, chrmn. Executive Committee, NAACP; gold medal to man or woman of African descent and American citizenship who, during the year, makes the highest achievement in any field of human endeavor.

Charles H. Houston, Sr., "stalwart defender of democracy, inspired teacher of youth, and leader in the legal profession;" awarded 35th Spingarn Medal posthumously and acclaimed the engineer of broad socio-legal program resulting in many victories upholding civil rights in the courts (1950)

Mrs. Mabel K. Staupers, many years exec. secy. and later pres. Nat'l Ass. of Colored Graduate Nurses; 36th Spingarn Medal, for "spearheading the successful movement to integrate Negro nurses into American life as equals" (1951)

TALLADEGA COLLEGE SCHOLARSHIPS: All expense scholarship of $2,300 awarded through competitive scholarship examination given high school seniors in 13 southern states.

Weldon Williams, Tuskegee Inst. High Sch., Ala. (1951)

Esther V. Young, Douglass High Sch., Oklahoma City, Okla. (1950)

TEXAS STATE FAIR ANNUAL AWARD (Dallas, Texas): To Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, pres. Morehouse College, Atlanta, Ga. (1950).

TUSKEGEE INST. KEYS & CERTIFICATES OF APPRECIATION: To workers with 25 years or more of service. Seventy-six persons received these awards in 1951, the first given.

TUSKEGEE MAN OF THE YEAR: *Charles G. Gomillion,* dean of students, Tuskegee Inst., Ala.; honored by Tuskegee Civic Ass. (1950).

TYNG AWARD: Offers full college education at Williams College, Williamstown, Mass., to outstanding students of limited means, plus opportunity for three years' study at graduate level. To *Herbert E. Kinds,* Cleveland, Ohio; first Negro to win this award (1951).

JOHN HAY WHITNEY FOUNDATION SCHOLARSHIPS: For full year of serious work, not for incidental or temporary projects; open to any citizen of U.S. who has given evidence of special ability and has not had full opportunity to develop his talents because of arbitrary barriers of race, cultural background, religion, or residence. Grants range from $1,000 to $3,000 depending on proposed project. General age limit: 22 to 35. Dr. Robert C. Weaver is director of the program, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, N. Y.

Samuel C. Adams, Jr., Houston, Tex.; graduate study in sociology at the Univ. of Chicago (1951)

Dr. Theodore E. Bolden, Montclair, N. J., research fellow in dentistry at the Univ. of Illinois; graduate study in anatomy (1951)

C. Philip Butcher, Washington, D.C., ass. prof. English, Morgan State College; graduate study in English at Columbia Univ. (1951)

Helen E. Colbert, Philadelphia, Pa.; study in music at Juilliard Sch. of Music (1951)

Alma Collinsh, Los Angeles, Calif. (1951)

Samuel J. Cullers, Chicago, Ill.; study in City Planning at Mass. Inst. of Tech. (1951)

Calvin O. Dash, New York City; study in music at Juilliard Sch. of Music (1951)

Mattiwilda Dobbs, Atlanta, Ga.; year's study in Europe (1950)

Alexander A. Farrelly, Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas, Virgin Is., student at St. John's Univ. to enter law school (1951)

Jose Ferrer, Santurce, Puerto Rico, instructor Spanish languages and literature, Dillard Univ.; study in Spanish (1951)

Marie Fielder, Los Angeles, Inst. Leader, Los Angeles Bd. of Educ.; study in education at the Univ. of Chicago (1951)

Charles B. E. Freeman, Richmond, Va., student at Boston Univ.; legal education (1951)

Richard Gibson, Philadelphia, Pa.; creative writing (1951)

Carol J. Graham, Washington, D.C.; graduate study in biology and secondary education at Sarah Lawrence College (1951)

Theresa G. Green, Baltimore, Md.; study in music at Juilliard Sch. of Music (1951)

Matalie Hinderas, pianist, Oblerlin, Ohio, Juilliard student, also recipient of two Rosenwald grants and two Samaroff Foundation Scholarships; to study and tour European continent for six months (1951)

Orlando S. Hobbs, Brentwood, Md., student at Dartmouth College; to enter Yale Univ. Law Sch. (1951)

Lloyd L. Hogan, Chicago, Ill.; study in economics at Univ. of Chicago (1951)

Miyoko Ito, Chicago, Ill.; creative painting (1951)

George T. Jones, Baltimore, Md.; study in philosophy at Columbia Univ. (1951)

John C. Leak, Jr., Washington, D.C.; study in chemistry at Univ. of Illinois (1951)

Roy N. Moore, Jamaica, N.Y.; creative painting (1951)

Norman Morgan, New York City; creative painting (1951)

William A. Robinson, Jr., Phoenix, Ariz.; creative writing (1951)

Linda R. Samuels, Gambara, Canal Zone, student at Fisk Univ.; graduate study in sociology (1951)

Rawn Spearman, Tallahassee, Fla.; study in voice at American Theatre Wing (1951)

World Health Organization International Fellowship (United Nations): WHO, hq. Geneva, Switzerland, is largest of UN specialized agencies, has membership of 20 countries throughout the world. Nine WHO fellowships for 1951 went to physicians, scientists, and selected persons in specialized fields in health in United States, including *Mamie O. Hale,* public health nursing consultant with the Ark. State Bd. of Health, Little Rock; for study abroad in midwifery, maternal and child-health programs in England, Sweden, Holland, Norway, and Denmark (1951).

Special Educational Honors, 1950-51

Mrs. Maudelle B. Bousfield, Principal, Wendell Phillips High Sch., Chicago, Ill., Chicago's only Negro high school principal; $1,000 and movie camera from her faculty upon her retirement (1950).

Mrs. Ruth L. Douglas, instructor at Central Junior High Sch., Shreveport, La.; named "Classroom Teacher of the Year" by "Negro Educational Review" and Nat'l Teacher Research Ass. (1951).

Vada L. Easter, internationally known pianist and musicologist; first woman and first Negro to receive Doctor of Fine Arts Degree, June 15, from Chicago Musical Col. (1950).

Merl R. Eppse, Prof. History, Direc. Div. of History and Geography, Tenn. State Col., Nashville; his books, "The Negro, Too, In American History" and "An Elementary History of America, Including the Contributions of the Negro Race," have been adopted for use in all public schools of Commonwealth of Kentucky for 1950-55 (1950).

Imogene Ford, junior at Prairie View A.&M. Col., Prairie View, Tex., selected by acclamation to serve as leader of Southwestern students from Oklahoma, Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Texas; first time a Negro student elected president of major student professional organization in Southwest (1951).

Dr. E. Franklin Frazier, Chairman, Dept. of Sociology, Howard Univ., Washington, D.C.; appointed to Housing Research Advisory Comm. by Housing Admin. Raymond M. Foley. This Committee gives advice and guidance on entire housing research program (1950).

Miss Joan Garland. For first time since Ralph Bunche was student commencement speaker in 1927, a Negro graduating senior spoke at Univ. of Calif. at L.A. commencement exercises, June 15. University officials announced Miss Garland had been selected on basis of scholarship, participation in extracurricular activities, and public speaking ability (1951).

James L. Gibbs, Jr., Ithaca, N.Y.; was elected president of next year's senior class at Cornell Univ. A State scholarship student, he is majoring in anthropology in the University's Col. of Arts and Sciences (1951).

Mrs. Ruby B. Goodwin, writer and lecturer; graduated with class of 22 from San Gabriel Col. and became first Negro in world to receive degree in World Understanding and Peace. San Gabriel, state-chartered and first college in world to offer the degree, was founded for advanced study in art, mythology, geopolitics, literature, philosophy, economics (1950).

Mrs. Edna W. Griffin, former winner of "Afro-American" citation for outstanding community work; recently became first colored officer elected to office in Philadelphia Teachers Ass. (1951).

Juano Hernandez, famous Puerto Rican actor, received honorary degree of Doctor of Fine Arts from Univ. of Puerto Rico in May. In his citation he was called "an eternal pilgrim in the realm of art." Dr. Hernandez is self-educated and had no school diploma or certificate until he received his honorary doctorate (1950).

Julius H. Hughes, Dean of Men and Ass. Prof. of Education, Langston Univ.; awarded teaching fellowship in area of human development by Syracuse Univ., Syracuse, N.Y. (1950).

Alma T. Jones; first Negro teacher to be employed by City of Massillon, Ohio, July (1950).

Frank S. Jones, Second Marshall of Class of 1950, Harvard Univ. Election means he will be arranging reunions and class anniversaries for next 25 years or more (1950).

Julian R. Miller, Philadelphia, Pa., member of 1915 Class of St. Michael's Col., Winooski Park, Burlington, Vt.; elected to school board of his Alma Mater by unanimous approval of Alumni Ass. (1950).

Harold E. Murray, Johnson City, Tenn.; third American educator of his race to be sent to Turkey by American Bd. of Commissioners, as teacher of mathematics in American Col., Tarsus, Turkey (1951).

Dr. F. D. Patterson, Tuskegee Inst., and *Dr. David D. Jones,* Bennett Col., named to advisory council to help guide development of medical school at Yeshiva Univ., New York City (1951).

Dr. F. D. Patterson, President of Tuskegee Inst., and *Dr. Mordecai Johnson,* President of Howard Univ., represented their colleges at Nice, France, at founding of new International Conference of Univs.; only delegates from American Negro colleges attending (1951).

Dr. Alma T. Watkins, Prof. Romance Languages and head of department, Tenn. State Col., Nashville; invited to be member and

participate in Fifth International Congress of International Inst. in Spanish and Spanish-American Literature (1951).

Malcom S. Whitby, Norman, Okla., former news editor and reporter on "Black Dispatch," first GI of his race to enroll at Univ. of Okla.; appointed research scholar at the University (1950).

Dr. Malcom D. Williams, Wilson, N.C., first Negro President of Student Council of Teachers Col., Columbia Uinv. (1951).

Special Medical Honors, 1950-51

Mrs. Forrest L. Adams, Psychiatric Technician, N.J. State Hosp., Greystone Park; named Psychiatric Technician of 1950 and awarded citation and $500 for "outstanding citizenship by participating in the life of the hospital and community." Honor is made annually during Mental Health Week by Nat'l Ass. for Mental Health, Inc., Oren Root, pres. To be nominated, the technician must show skill, initiative and imagination, kindness and devotion to patients, citizenship, and evidence of outstanding service (1950).

Dr. Prince P. Barker, Chief, Neuropsychiatric Services, Vet. Admin. Hosp., Tuskegee, Ala.; was given exceptional promotion to Doctor, Chief Grade, Dept. of Medicine and Surgery, Vet. Admin. 1951. The term "exceptional" means the full time of 7 years in preceding Senior Grade, ordinarily required, was waived because of exceptional work. Other physicians who hold this grade at Tuskegee Vet. Admin. Hosp. include *Dr. T. T. Tildon, Dr. G. C. Branche,* and *Dr. W. S. Quinland.* Chief Grade is highest grade any physician may attain in Vet. Admin. *Dr. W. E. Lewis* of Neuropsychiatric Services was made Diplomat of American Board of Psychiatry, 1949.

Dr. Lloyd T. Barnes; appointed to staff of New York Hosp., first time such recognition has been given a Negro physician.

Mrs. Stanley Beckett, Nurse at Syracuse Memorial Hosp., Syracuse, N.Y.; recipient of Linda Richards award for "outstanding qualifications as a graduate registered nurse," presented by the N.Y. State Nurses Ass. (1950).

Dr. Joseph A. Berry, Vet. Admin. Hosp., Tuskegee, Ala.; made Fellow of American Col. of Surgeons, Nov. 9, 1951. Fellowship in the association is highest honor that can come to any surgeon; it is based on training, experience, specialization, calibre of work, professional standing, character, and opinion and appraisal of other Fellows.

Mrs. Etnah R. Boutte, Pharmacist; *Dr. John E. Moseley,* Chief Radiologist, Sydenham Hosp.; *Dr. Louis T. Wright,* Surgical Director, Harlem Hosp.: for first time three Negroes were elected to Board of Directors, N.Y. City Cancer Comm., which sets policy and does over-all planning for the Committee. The N.Y.C. Comm. is a division of American Cancer Soc. (1951).

Dr. John W. Chenault, Head, Div. Orthopaedic Surgery, John A. Andrew Memorial Hosp., Tuskegee Inst., Ala.; by examination, on Feb. 11, 1950; became Diplomate, American Board of Orthopaedic Surgery; on Jan. 29, 1951, elected Fellow of American Acad. of Orthopaedic Surgeons.

Dr. W. Montague Cobb, Member of staff of Medical Sch. of Howard Univ. and editor *Journal of Nat'l Medical Ass.;* elected to Board of Directors, American Heart Ass. (1951).

Dr. Thomas J. Davis, Jr., Vet. Admin. Hosp., Tuskegee, Ala.; American Cancer Soc., Clinical Fellow in Radiology at Columbia Presbyterian Medical Center, New York City, Sept. 1, 1950, to Sept. 1, 1951; on Sept. 20, 1951, American Board of Radiology voted him its Certificate in Radiology.

Dr. Helen O. Dickens, Chief Obstetrics and Gynecology Dept., Philadelphia's Mercy-Douglas Hosp.; first Negro woman named Fellow of American Col. of Surgeons, the country's top surgical society (1951).

Dr. Charles R. Drew; story of his life and work inserted in U.S. *Congressional Record,* April 10, 1950, by Senator Hubert H. Humphrey (Dem., Minn.)

Clifton O. Dummett, D.D.S., Chief, Dental Service, Vet. Admin. Hosp., Tuskegee, Ala.; received following honors, 1950-51: First Negro to represent Vet. Admin, as lecturer at Conference on Periodontal Disease, Inst. of Pathology, Western Reserve Univ., Cleveland, Ohio; first Negro to be lecturer at Inst. of Periodontology, Univ. of Mich., Sch. of Public Health; selected by Vet. Admin. to be member of first Dental Psychiatric Indoctrination Course in the world; first U.S. Correspondent member of British Soc. of Periodontology; selected by national Dental Ass., 1951, to receive its award "in recognition of work in the field of race relations, as an educator, for outstanding contributions to Dentistry in all its phases."

Dr. Horace G. Dwiggins, Vet. Admin Hosp., Tuskegee, Ala.; inducted into full Fellowship in American Col. of Surgeons, Nov. 9, 1951; approved for membership in American Ass. for Research in Ophthalmology, December 1951. Accredited June 1, 1951, for training of Residents in highly technical and exclusive field of ophthalmology; the department which Dr. Dwiggins heads at Vet. Admin. Hosp, is first Residency in Ophthalmology entirely under supervision of a Negro.

Dr. Rivers Frederick, New Orleans, Consultant in Surgery, Flint Goodrich Hosp.; generally referred to as "Dean of Surgeons;" *Dr. Ulysses G. Dailey,* Chicago, Consultant in Surgery, Provident Hosp.; *Dr. Nelson M. Russell,* New York City, Ass. Prof. Gynecology, N.Y. Medical Col. Flower Fifth Ave. Hosp.: these three famous American surgeons were honored at Univ. of Italy on occasion of banquet for Internat'l Col. of Surgeons, April 30-May 13. Dr. Frederick was given honorary degree by Univ. of Florence, first time a European university has so honored an American colored man (1951).

Dr. Robert Gladden, Washington, D.C.; inducted as active Fellow of American Acad. of Orthopaedic Surgeons at annual meeting, Jan. 27-Feb. 1, 1951.

Dr. Raymond Hayes, Prof. Oral Medicine, Col. of Dentistry, Howard Univ.; $2,997 grant for research in relation of vitamin C blood levels to perio-dental diseases, by Fed. Sec. Admin. (1950).

Dr. Edward E. Holloway, Chairman Div. of Medicine, Mercy-Douglas Hosp., Philadelphia, Pa.; named Fellow of American Col. of Physicians (1950).

Dr. Mildred F. Jefferson, native of Pittsburgh, Tex.; first Negro woman to graduate from Harvard Univ. Medical Sch., Cambridge,, Mass. (1951).

Dr. John B. Johnson, Chief, Dept. of Medicine, Freemen's Hosp.; inducted as full Fellow of American Col. of Physicians (1951).

Dr. Peter M. Murray, New York City; took seat in house of delegates, American Medical Ass., June 26; first Negro elected to policy-forming body of AMA, elected by N.Y. State Medical Soc. (1950).

Dr. Ethel L. Nixon, Washington, D.C.; recipient of Commonwealth Fellowship in psychiatry from Johns Hopkins Univ. and appointed asst. psychiatrist in Out-Patient Dept. of the famous hospital; first Negro to receive this appointment (1950).

Dr. E. T. Odom, Chief, Gen'l Medical Service, Vet. Admin. Hosp., Tuskegee, Ala.; made Associate, American Col. of Physicians, 1950; is Fellow, American Medical Asso. From Aug. 1-Nov. 1, 1950, pursued refresher work in internal medicine, New England Medical Center.

Dr. Howard M. Payne, Tuberculosis Specialist, Howard Univ. Medical Sch.; awarded $16,041 by Microbiological Inst. of Nat'l Inst. of Health, Fed. Sec. Admin., for study of therapeutic efficacy of hydroxethyl sulfene in pulmonary tuberculosis (1951).

Dr. Gerald Peltier; first Negro physician named as examiner for Equitable Life Ins. Soc., N.Y. (1951).

Dr. J. J. Peters, Vet. Admin. Hosp., Tuskegee, Ala.; elected 1950 to membership in Radiological Soc. of N. America; had been made Diplomate of American Board of Radiology, 1937, and member of American Col. of Radiology, 1940.

Dr. Alan P. Smith, Jr., Vet. Admin. Hosp., Tuskegee, Ala.; received unusual honors during 1950 and 1951. His "Spontaneous Art Expressions in the Study of Emotional Problems," a research project, was approved by Research Div., Dept. of Medicine and Surgery, Vet. Admin., Washington, D.C., September 1950, as "sponsored by the Veterans Administration." This is a projective technique for both diagnostic and therapeutic evaluation by the psychiatrist of patients with emotional problems and low minimal verbalization score who are able to communicate or transmit expressions of their unconscious conflicts in drawings revealing quantitative and qualitative psychodiagnostic data. Sandoz Pharmaceuticals, Div. of Sandoz Chemical Works, Inc., New York City, in November 1951 requested permission for national distribution of Dr. Smith's original paper, "Emotogenic Disease in the Practice of Medicine," published in *Journal of Nat'l Medical Asso.,* November 1951. Dr. Smith was guest Psychiatrist at 1951 meeting Fla. A.&M. Col. and Hosp. Center, Tallahassee, and visiting Consultant Psychiatrist at fourth annual "Marriage and Family Life Institute," State A.&M. Col., Orangeburg, S.C.

Dr. Charles C. Stewart, Greensboro, N.C.; honored with membership in Internat'l Col. of Surgeons, Oct. 31, Cleveland, Ohio (1950).

Dr. Hilda G. Straker; first Negro dermatologist in New York City to hold position on staff of mid-Manhattan Post-Graduate Hosp., first Negro woman physician in U.S. to become Diplomate of American Board of Dermatology and Syphilology (1950).

Dr. LeRoy Swift, Acting Director, Student Health Serv., N.C. Col.; first Negro medical man in the South certified by American Board of Obstetrics and Gynecology (1951).

Dr. Rafael A. Toro, Howard Univ. Medical Sch. Faculty; $7,590 for study of allergic aspects of mycology, seasonal and cyclic variation in fungus spores and their allergenicity, by Microbiological Inst. of Nat'l Inst. of Health, Fed. Sec. Admin. (1951).

Dr. Charles D. Watts, native of Atlanta, Ga.; first Negro medical man in North Carolina certified by American Board of Surgery (1951).

Gertrude E. Whitehead, Wilson, N.C., former Head Nurse, St. Philip Hosp., Richmond, Va., Staff Nurse with Instructive Visiting Nurse Assn.; awarded fellowship to study at Univ. of Mich. summer school for six weeks. Fellowship provides graduate study in health education and includes tuition, living expenses, and transportation; one-third of expense of fellowship provided by Nat'l Tuberculosis Assn., remainder shared by Virginia and Richmond Tuberculosis Assns. (1950).

Dr. Louis T. Wright, Direc. Surgery, Harlem Hosp., New York City; admitted to honorary fellowship in Internat'l Col. of Surgeons, Cleveland, Ohio, Oct. 31-Nov. 3, 1950.

Dr. Asa G. Yancey, Chief, Surgery Service, Vet. Admin. Hosp., Tuskegee, Ala.; Oct. 27, 1950, made Fellow of American Col. of Surgeons; in November 1949 made Fellow of Internat'l Col. of Surgeons; in December 1948 certified by American Board of Surgery.

Provident Medical Associates Fellowships

The annual national fellowships of the Provident Medical Associates for 1950-51 for graduate and undergraduate study in medicine were announced by Dr. N. O. Calloway, exec. direc. Awards include 11 renewals and 14 new fellows. The following represent the P.M.A. Fellows and their fields of study for 1950-51:

RENEWALS

Dr. James A. Batts, Philadelphia, Pa.—Obstetrics and Gynecology—Harlem Hosp., New York City

Dr. David V. Bradley, Philadelphia, Pa.—Urology—Vet. Admin. Hosp., Bronx, N.Y.

Dr. Harold E. Burt, Wilmington, Del.—Obstetrics and Gynecology—Brewster Hosp., Jacksonville, Fla.

Dr. Maurice C. Clifford, Washington, D.C.—Obstetrics and Gynecology—Philadelphia General Hosp., Pa.

Dr. James L. Curtis, Albion, Mich.—Psychiatry, Long Island Col. of Medicine—Psychoanalytic Medicine, Columbia Univ., New York City

Dr. Joseph G. Gros, formerly Port-Au-Prince, Haiti, now U.S. citizen—Internal

Medicine—Research and Education Hosp., Univ. of Ill., Chicago

Dr. Richard M. Hairston, Winston-Salem, N.C.—Interne—Kate B. Reynolds Memorial Hosp., Winston-Salem, N.C.

John B. Harris, Chicago, Ill.—Second-year Medical School—Univ. of Chicago

Dr. John A. Kenney, Jr., Montclair, N.J.—Dermatology and Syphilology—Univ. Hosp., Ann Arbor, Mich.

Dr. Frederick R. Randall, Washington, D.C.—Surgery—Presbyterian Hosp., New York City

Dr. Theodore R. Sherrod, Chicago, Ill.—Interne—Research and Educational Hosp., Univ. of Ill., Chicago

NEW FELLOWS

Dr. Samuel P. Adams, Chicago, Ill.—Anesthesiology—Los Angeles Cty. General Hosp., Calif.

Dr. Thomas H. Brewer, Columbus, Ga.—General Surgery—Homer G. Phillips Hosp., St. Louis, Mo.

Dr. Claude P. Dapremont, New Orleans, La.—Internal Medicine—Freedmen's Hosp., Washington, D.C.

Dr. William L. Farmer, New York—General Surgery—Freedmen's Hosp., Washington, D.C.

Dr. Joseph P. Foster, Atlanta, Ga.—Surgery—Presbyterian Hosp., New York City

Dr. Homer E. Harris, Jr., Seattle, Wash.—Dermatology—Univ. of Ill. Graduate Sch. of Medicine, Chicago

Lawton V. C. Manderson, Jamaica, N.Y.—First-year Medical School—N.Y. Univ. Col. of Medicine

Dr. Marcus W. Moore, Sr., Baltimore, Md.—Chest Surgery—Freedmen's Hosp., Washington, D.C.

Dr. Oswald J. Nickens, Pittsburgh, Pa.—Radiology—Univ. of Penna., Philadelphia

Dr. Henry G. Nixon, Macon, Ga.—General Surgery—Freedmen's Hosp., Washington, D.C.

Milford Parker, White Plains, N.Y.—Third-year Medical School—N.Y. Univ.

Dr. Jeanne Spurlock, Detroit, Mich.—Psychiatry—Inst. for Juvenile Research, Chicago, Ill.

Hercules Timpton, Chicago, Ill.—Third-year Medical School—Univ. of Ill. Col. of Medicine, Chicago

Dr. Jack E. White, New York—Cancer Surgery—Memorial Hosp. for Cancer & Allied Diseases, New York City

U.S. Government Awards, 1950-51

Under the various grants-in-aid programs conducted by the Department of State, U.S. government educational-exchange activities have expanded until they are now on a world-wide basis.[1] In 1951, nearly 10,000 persons were being exchanged with more than 60 foreign countries for study, teaching, lecturing, research, and other educational activities. The programs conducted by the Department of State include the Fulbright program;[2] the U.S. Information and Educational Exchange Act (USIE), popularly known as the Smith-Mundt Act; Convention for the Promotion of Inter-American Cultural Relations, popularly known as the Buenos Aires Convention; specialized programs for Germany and Austria; educational exchanges with Finland; the Iranian Trust Fund; the Point Four program; and the Economic Cooperation Administration (ECA) program. Most training activities are currently conducted under the technical-co-operation program (Point Four and the ECA). The training program under USIE is limited to fields or countries not covered under the Point Four or ECA programs.

Negroes Studying Under Exchange Program

FOR GRADUATE STUDY

Robert H. Bailey, Senior, Talladega Col.—Sociology—U. of Birmingham, England (1951)

Dr. Leonard Broom, Ass. Prof. Sociology, U. of Calif. at L. A.—Research in B.W.I. (1950)

John W. Coleman, Washington, D.C.—Physics—U. of Delft, the Netherlands (1950)

Will M. Cook—Research, Romance Languages—France (1951-52)

Anne M. Cooke—Research, Theatre—Norway (1951-52)

Audrey-Dickerson, Washington, D.C.—International Relations—U. of Paris (1950)

Marion J. Downs—Lyric Soprano—Opera Sch. of Milan Conservatory, Italy (1950)

George F. Ellis, Jr., Brooklyn, N.Y.—Medicine—U. of Brussels (1950)

Doris V. Evans, Inst. Music History, Howard U.—Musicology—Oxford U., England (1950)

Rosetta E. Gardner, Dir. South Parkway YWCA, Chicago, Ill.—Oxford U., England (1950)

Alfred Griffin, Evanston, Ill.—Music—U. of Oslo, Norway (1950)

Benjamin Hudson, French Dept., N.C. Col.—U. of Paris (1951)

Benjamin T. Johnson, Boston, Mass.—Language & Literature—Italy (1950)

[1] For an adequate description of U.S. government international exchange opportunities, see Department of State *Publication 4198,* "International Information and Cultural Series 16," released May, 1951, Supt. of Documents, U.S. Gov't Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C.

[2] A report containing the names of the 1951 Fulbright grantees was published by the State Department in March, 1952.

Mary E. Johnson, Howard U.—Romance Languages—U. of Paris (1949-50)

Richard Keith, Ass. Prof. Music, Howard U.—Research—Rome (1951-52)

Martin B. A. Koneri, Howard U.—Sociology—(1950-51)

Dr. Rayford W. Logan, Prof. History, Howard U.—Study of Administration of French Overseas Territories—Paris (1951-52)

John M. Lopez, Nantucket Is., Mass.—French Language, Literature, Culture—U. of Paris (1950)

John W. Manigaulte, New York City—History—Italy (1950)

Amelia L. Meyers, Jacksonville, Fla.—Music—National Conservatory, Paris (1950)

Evelyn W. Moore, Ga.—French Literature—U. of Grenoble (1950-51)

John W. Rhoden—Artist—American Acad. in Rome (1950)

F. M. Snowden, Jr.—Research, Archaeology—Italy (1950-51)

Patricia De L. Stewart, Washington, D.C.—Phonetics & 19th Cent. Frecnh Novel—U. of Lyon (1950-51)

Donald W. Wyatt, Prof. Sociology, Fisk U.—Research—U. of Paris (1950)

FOR TEACHING

Thomas H. Countee, Inst. Armstrong High Sch., Washington, D.C.—Assigned Johan de Wit Sch., the Hague, the Netherlands (1951-52)

Maxine E. Daly, Inst. Cordoza High Sch., Washingon, D.C.—Assigned Risley Secondary Modern Sch., London, England (1951-52)

Philip P. Hoggard, Inst. Newton St. Sch., Newark, N.J.—Assigned Hunslet Carr Sch., Leeds, England (1951-52)

Rose E. King, Inst. E. Pulaski Sch., Gary, Ind.—Assigned Ker St. Residential Center, Plymouth, England (1950-51)

Vera L. Sumner, Inst. Dunbar Sch., Madison, Ill.—Assigned Beaufort St. Jr. Sch., Liverpool, England (1950-51)

FOR UNIVERSITY TEACHING OR LECTURING

Dr. Marguerite Brainard, Ass. Prof. Home Econ., Howard U.—Teaching under auspices of U.S. Office of Educ. (1951-52)

Dr. Margaret Butcher—Lecturing, American Language & Literature, France (1949-50)

Dr. Catherine W. Duncan—Fourah Bay Col,. Sierra Leone, Africa

Dr. Edward S. Hope, Prof. Civil Eng., Howard U.—Teaching under auspices of Point IV Program, Beirut, Syria (1951-52)

Dr. Leon Shereshefsky, Prof. Chemistry, Howard U.—Teaching under sponsorship of Dept. of State, Haifa, Israel (1951-52)

Dr. Merz Tate—Lecturing, Political Science (1950-51)

Other U.S. Government Awards

MERITORIOUS SERVICE AWARD

Frank E. Pinder, Key West, Fla., head agricultural production specialist of U.S. Economic Mission in Liberia—presented Meritorious Service Award by Secy. of State Acheson "because of the outstanding contributions to the important work of the Department and the Foreign Service" (1950)

SUPERIOR SERVICE AWARD

Second highest honor U.S. Dept. of Agriculture accords its employees. Prior to 1951, received by only two Negro workers: *T. M. Campbell,* field agent of U.S. Dept. of Agr. Extension Service; *Otis S. O'Neal,* former county agent-at-large of Georgia.

James P. Davis—Admin. Officer—Production and Marketing Administration (1951)

Mrs. Homoselle R. Jarvis—Scientific Aide—Bureau of Home Econ. and Human Nutrition (1951)

John W. Jeffries—Ass. State Agent—N.C. Extension Service (1951)

Mrs. Lea E. Lusk—Cty. Home Demonstration Agent—Texas State Extension Service (1951)

LENGTH OF SERVICE AWARD

Luther W. McLeod, Washington, D.C.—served Dept. of Agriculture almost exactly 40 years, entering its employ May 1, 1911; presentation made by Secy. Charles F. Brannan.

CERTIFICATE FOR DEVISING TIME-SAVING PROCEDURE

Elmer C. House, St. Louis, Mo.—Voucher Examiner—U.S. Dept. of Agriculture; received certificate and $50 for devising time-saving procedure in handling production-and-marketing-administration vouchers which saves $1,400 a year; presented by Karney A. Basfield, director of Fiscal Branch, Washington, D.C. (1950)

Some Heroic Deeds and Exploits, 1950

CARNEGIE HERO FUND COMMISSION AWARDS:[1] Established by deed of gift from fortune of Andrew Carnegie to recognize heroic efforts to save human life made by those following peaceful vocations, and for allied purposes:

Arnold J. Davis, 14, school boy: bronze medal and $250 for a worthy purpose, for saving Donald W. Pilosky, 13, school boy, from drowning, Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 21, 1949.

James C. Walker, 40, store manager; bronze medal and $500 for a worthy purpose, for saving Carl W. Tummler, 40, taxicab driver, from burning, Cincinnati, Ohio, April 25, 1949.

Matthew A. Henson, Arctic explorer and only living member of expedition which discovered North Pole, was honored in 1950 before a distinguished audience at Pentagon Bldg. on occasion of 41st anniversary of discovery of Pole on April 6, 1909. The ceremony was held under joint sponsorship of *Afro-American* newspapers and U.S. Dept. of Defense, on direct orders of Secy. of Defense Johnson.

[1] Awards were made April 27, 1951, to James E. Dowell and Mattie Y. Woods; but details were not available.

25

National Negro Organizations

THE LIST below is based upon unpublished and preliminary materials supplied by the Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. On this basis, it is complete as of Feb. 15, 1952. Final data on Negro organizations will be presented in a bulletin being prepared by the Census Bureau and scheduled for release in Spring 1952.

Educational Organizations

American Assn. of College Business Officers. Glenwood E. Jones, Shaw University, Raleigh, N.C. Org.: April 1939, Howard Univ., Washington, D.C.

American Bridge Assn., Inc. Victor R. Daly, 1614 T St., N.W., Washington 9, D.C.

American Teachers Assn. Pres., Dr. George W. Gore, Jr., Florida A.&M. College, Tallahassee, Fla.

American Tennis Assn. Pres., Bertram L. Baker, 399 Jefferson Ave., Brooklyn 21, N.Y.

Assn. of College and Secondary Schools for Negroes. Pres., Dr. George W. Gore, Jr., Florida A.&M. College, Tallahassee, Fla. Org.: 1934, Atlanta Univ., Atlanta Ga.

Assn. of Deans of Women and Advisers to Girls in Negro Schools. Pres., Dr. Virginia S. Nyabongo, Tennessee State University, Nashville, Tenn. Org.: 1923, Washington, D.C.

Assn. of Social Science Teachers in Negro Colleges. Pres., Prof. Merl R. Eppse, Tennessee State University, Nashville, Tenn. Org.: 1935, Johnson C. Smith Univ., Charlotte, N.C.

Beta Kappa Chi Honorary Society. Pres., Dr. E. E. O'Bannon, Prairie View A.&M. College, Prairie View, Tex.

College Language Assn. Pres., Edward A. Jones, Morehouse College, Atlanta, Ga.

Conference on Adult Education and the Negro. Pres., Dr. Edward Brice, Information and Education Section, State Dept., Washington, D.C.

Conference of Presidents of Negro Land-Grant Colleges. Pres., Dr. E. B. Evans, Prairie View A.&M. College, Prairie View, Tex. Org.: 1923, Tuskegee Inst., Ala.

General Intercollegiate Athletic Assn. Prof. G. G. Singleton, Virginia State College, Petersburg, Va.

Mid-Western Athletic Assn. Pres., George F. David, Central State College, Wilberforce, Ohio. Org.: 1931, Ky. St. Col., Frankfort, Ky.

Nat'l Alumni Assn. Roby W. Hilliard, 2302 E. Alabama St., Houston, Tex.

Nat'l Assn. of College Women. Pres., Mrs. Inez B. Brewer, 2143 Broadway, Gary, Ind. Org.: 1924, Washington, D.C.

Nat'l Assn. of Collegiate Deans and Registrars in Negro Schools. Pres., A. A. McPheeters, Clark College, Atlanta, Ga. Org.: 1926, A.&T. Col., Greensboro, N.C.

Nat'l Assn. of Jeanes Supervisors. Pres., Mrs. Ida N. Givens, Baton Rouge, La. Org.: 1942, Tuskegee Inst., Ala.

Nat'l Assn. of Personnel—Deans and Advisers of Men in Negro Educational Institutions. Pres., C. J. Dunn, Alabama State College, Montgomery, Ala. Org.: 1935, Howard Univ., Washington, D.C.

Nat'l Congress of Colored Parents and Teachers. Pres., Mrs. J. S. Morgan, 168 Jones St., Cartersville, Ga. Org.: 1926, Atlanta, Ga.

Nat'l Institute of Science. Pres., Dr. Joseph J. Dennis, Clark College, Atlanta, Ga. Org.: 1943, Chicago, Ill.

Nat'l Pan-Hellenic Council, Inc. Mrs. Mae W. Downs, 1209 Pressman St., Baltimore, Md.

Nat'l Student Health Assn. Exec. Dir., Dr. Paul B. Cornely, Howard University, Washington, D.C. Org.: 1940, Nashville, Tenn.

Nat'l Teachers' Research Assn. Pres., Dr. J. Irving Scott, South Carolina State College, Orangeburg, S.C.

Southeastern Athletic Conference. L. L. Stallworth, Claflin College, Orangeburg, S.C.

Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Conference. Pres., Dr. St. Elmo Brady, Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn. Org.: 1913, Morehouse Col., Atlanta, Ga.

Southwestern Athletic Conference. Pres., S. E. Lassiter, Bishop College, Marshall, Tex. Org.: 1920, Houston, Tex.

United Golfers Assn. Pres., A. DeV. Crosby, 114 N. 17 St., Columbus 3, Ohio.

Organizations for General Advancement

The American Council on Human Rights. Dir., Elmer W. Henderson, 1130 Sixth St., N.W., Washington, D.C. Org.: 1948, Washington, D.C.

Assn. for the Study of Negro Life and History. Dir., Dr. Rayford W. Logan, 1538 Ninth St., N.W., Washington, D.C. Org.: 1915, Chicago, Ill.

Council on African Affairs. Chairman, Paul Robeson, 53 W. 125 St., New York 27, N.Y. Org.: 1937, New York City.

Farmers and Home Makers Conference. Dr. James N. Freeman, Lincoln University, Jefferson City, Mo.

The Frontiers of America, Inc. Pres., Nimrod B. Allen, 107 N. Monroe Ave., Columbus 3, Ohio. Org.: 1936, Columbus, Ohio.

The John A. Andrew Clinical Society. Exec. Secy., Dr. Eugene H. Dibble, Jr., Tuskegee Institute, Ala. Org.: 1917, Tuskegee Inst., Ala.

Nat'l Achievement Clubs, Inc. Founder & Pres., Mrs. Alma Illery, 2839½ Wylie Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa. Org.: 1944, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Nat'l Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People. Exec. Secy., Walter White, 20 W. 40 St., New York 18, N.Y. Org.: 1909, New York City.

Nat'l Convention of Gospel Choirs and Choruses, Inc. Thomas A. Dorsey, 4048 Lake Park Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Nat'l Junior League, Inc. Mrs. William E. King, 4140 South Parkway, Chicago 15, Ill.

Nat'l United Ushers Assn. of America, Inc. Allan A. C. Griffith, Sr., 1704 Fourth St., N.W., Washington, D.C.

Nat'l Urban League, Pres., Lloyd K. Garrison, 575 Madison Ave., New York 22, N.Y. Exec. Secy., Lester B. Granger, 1133 Broadway, New York 1, N.Y. Org.: 1910, New York City.

Negro Organization Society, Inc. Pres., Lorenzo C. White, Hampton Institute, Va.

Tuskegee Institute Food Show, Nutrition Institute, and Buyers Conference. Mgr., R. R. Moton, Jr., Tuskegee Institute, Ala. Org.: 1946, Tuskegee Inst., Ala.

Organizations for Economic Advancement

American Savings and Loan League. J. S. Stewart, 114 W. Parrish St., Durham, N.C.

Assn. of Colored Railway Trainmen and Locomotive Firemen, Inc. Grand Pres., S. H. Clark, 919 Gilmer Ave., N.W., Roanoke 17, Va. Org.: 1912, Knoxville, Tenn.

Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters. Internat'l Pres., A. Philip Randolph, 217 W. 125 St., New York 27, N.Y. Org.: 1925, New York City.

Nat'l Alliance of Postal Employees. Pres., Ashby B. Carter, 5633 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill. Org.: 1913, Chattanooga, Tenn.

Nat'l Assn. of Fashion and Accessory Designers, Inc. Pres., Mrs. Freddye S. Henderson, 839 Booker Washington Drive, N.W., Atlanta, Ga. Org.: 1949.

Nat'l Assn. of Real Estate Brokers, Inc. W. D. Morrison, Jr., 11646 Oakland Ave., Detroit 11, Mich.

Nat'l Bankers Assn. Pres., John H. Wheller, Merchants and Farmers' Bank, Durham, N.C. Org.: 1917, Louisville, Ky.

Nat'l Beauty Culturists' League, Inc. Pres., Mrs. Cordelia G. Johnson, 294 Forest St., Jersey City, N.J.

Nat'l Builders Assn. Pres., T. M. Alexander, Security Construction Co., Atlanta, Ga. Org.: 1923, Hampton Inst., Va.

Nat'l Convention of Madam C. J. Walker Agents and Beauticians. Robert L. Brokenburr, 617 Indiana Ave., Indianapolis, Ind.

Nat'l Negro Advertising Service Bureau. Mgr., Dr. Reverdy C. Ransom, 3rd, P.O. Box 111, Hartford 1, Conn.

Nat'l Negro Business League, Inc. Pres., Horace Sudduth, 1927 Eleventh St., N.W., Washington, D.C. Org.: 1900, Boston, Mass.

Nat'l Negro Funeral Directors Assn., Inc. Pres., C. L. Dennis, 8515 Cohn St., New Orleans, La.

Nat'l Negro Insurance Assn. Pres., Charles A. Shaw, P.O. Box 2097, Houston, Tex. Org.: 1921, Atlanta, Ga.

Nat'l Newspaper Publishers Assn. Pres., Louis E. Martin, 3435 Indiana Ave., Chicago, Ill. Org.: 1940, Chicago, Ill.

Nat'l Society of Accountants. Pres., J. B. Blayton, 239 Auburn Ave., N.E., Atlanta, Ga. Org.: 1934, Atlanta, Ga.

Nat'l Technical Assn., Inc. Pres., Calvin J. McKissack, Nashville, Tenn. Org.: 1926, Springfield, Ill.

New Farmers of America. W. T. Spanton, U.S. Office of Educ., Washington 25, D.C.

Pullman Porters Benefit Assn. of America. Pres., E. M. Graham, 6 E. Garfield Blvd., Chicago 15, Ill.

United Beauty School Owners and Teachers Assn. Pres., Mrs. Allura G. Stams, 237 Vance St., Memphis, Tenn. Org.: 1947, Bethune-Cookman Col., Daytona Beach, Fla.

Organizations for Professional Advancement

American Assn. of Chiropodists-Podiatrists. Pres., Dr. Mildred K. Dixon, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

Assn. of Former Internes of Freedmen's Hospital. Dr. Leonidas H. Berry, 412 E. 47 St., N.E., Chicago, Ill.

The Coordinating Council for Negro Performers. Chairman, Lester A. Walton, 165 W. 46 St., New York 36, N.Y. Org.: 1951, New York City.

Nat'l Assn. of Business and Professional Women's Clubs. Pres., Mrs. Geneva K. Valentine, 1011 U St., N.W., Washington, D.C.

Nat'l Assn. of Dental Hygienists. Pres., Mrs. Love J. Wright, 325 W. Adams St., Pleasantville, N.J. Org.: 1939, New York City.

Nat'l Assn. of Negro Musicians, Inc. Pres., Dr. Roscoe R. Polin, 333 W. 30 St., Indianapolis, Ind. Org.: 1919, Washington, D.C.

Nat'l Bar Assn. Pres., Scovel Richardson, 4300 St. Ferdinand, St. Louis, Mo. Org.: 1923, Des Moines, Iowa.

Nat'l Conference of Hospital Administrators. John L. Procope, Provident Hospital, 1514 Division St., Baltimore 17, Md.

Nat'l Dental Assn. Dr. W. M. Springer, 637 W. Court St., Cincinnati, Ohio. Org.: 1918, Buckroe Beach, Va.

Nat'l Medical Assn. Pres., Dr. Joseph G. Gathings, Washington, D.C. Org.: 1895, Atlanta, Ga.

Nat'l Pharmaceutical Assn. Pres., Howard O. Reckling, 211 W. 149 St., New York 31, N.Y.

Negro Actors Guild of America, Inc. Pres., J. C. Hill, 1674 Broadway, New York 19, N.Y. Org.: 1936, New York City.

Postgraduate Medical Assembly. Dr. F. E. Williams, Jr., 305½ N. Spring Ave., Tyler, Tex.

Women's Auxiliary to the Nat'l Medical Assn. Mrs. Henrine Knaive, 321 Jefferson St., Laurel, Miss.

Secret Fraternal Orders

Afro-American Sons and Daughters. T. J. Huddleston, 511 Calhoun Ave., Yazoo City, Miss.

American Woodmen, Supreme Camp of. Supreme Commander, Lawrence H. Lightner, 2100 Downing St., Denver 5, Col.

Ancient United Order of Sons and Daughters, Brothers and Sisters of Moses. William T. Thomas, 203 Oakwood Place, Orange, N.J.

Daughters of Improved Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks of the World—Grand Temple. Mrs. Elizabeth R. Gordon, 406 M St., N.W., Washington 1, D.C.

Daughters of Isis Auxiliary, Imperial Court. Mrs. Ercelle Harmon Moore, 125 Northland Ave., Buffalo 8, N.Y.

Easter Star, Order of. Mrs. C. N. Pitts, 1221 Hunter St., N.W., Atlanta, Ga.

Elks of the World, Improved Benevolent Protective Order of. Grand Exalted Ruler, J. Finley Wilson, 1813 Vernon St., N.W., Washington, D.C.

General Grand Masonic Congress. Edward Love, 1609 Eleventh St., N.W., Washington, D.C.

Good Samaritans, Independent Order of. John H. Dale, Jr., 1269 Sumner Rd., S.E., Washington, D.C.

Grand United Order of Oddfellows in America and Jurisdiction, Ernest D. Cooke, 131 Warwick St., Boston 20, Mass.

Household of Ruth, Grand (Oddfellows). Grand Recorder, Mrs. Elizabeth Delaney, 30 Fifteenth St., Covington, Ky.

Imperial Council, Ancient Egyptian Arabic Order, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine of North and South America, Inc. Dr. Raymond E. Jackson, 132 Hedley Place, Buffalo 8, N.Y.

King David, Imperial Order of. Mrs. Irene J. Johnson, Buckner, Va.

Knights of Peter Claver, Nat'l Council. J. Roland Prejean, P.O. Box 286, Opelousas, La.

Knights of Pythias, Supreme Lodge. Secy., H. H. Young.

Knights Templar, Grand Encampment. Charles R. Wilson, 135 W. 135 St., New York 30, N.Y.

Prince Hall Masons, Conference of Grand Masters of. Amos T. Hall, 107½ N. Greenwood St., Tulsa 3, Okla.

Reindeer, Benevolent Protective Order of. James H. Mabane, 1400 Mattison Ave., Asbury Park, N.J.

St. Luke, Independent Order of. Mrs. Hattie N. F. Walker, 902-3 St. James St., Richmond, Va.

Tents, Grand United Order of. Grand Matron, Mrs. J. B. Goldsboro, 116 Eagle St., Chester, Pa.

United Supreme Council, A.A.S.R. (P.H.A.). George W. Crawford, 205 Church St., New Haven, Conn.

Organizations in the Interest of Women

Nat'l Assn. of Colored Women, Inc. Pres., Mrs. Ella P. Stewart, 1114 O St., N.W., Washington 5, D.C. Org.: 1896, Washington, D.C.

Nat'l Assn. of Ministers' Wives. Pres., Mrs. Elizabeth C. Bouey. 1827 Maplewood Ave., Richmond 20, Va. Org.: 1941, Richmond, Va.

Nat'l Council of Negro Women, Inc. Pres., Dr. O. Ferebee, 1318 Vermont Ave., N.W., Washington 5, D.C. Org.: 1935, New York City.

College Fraternities

Alpha Phi Alpha. Gen'l Pres., Belford V. Lawson, Jr., Esq., 2001 Eleventh St., N.W., Washington 1, D.C. Org.: 1906, Cornell Univ., Ithaca, N.Y.

Kappa Alpha Psi. Pres., J. Ernest Wilkins, Sr., 180 W. Washington St., Chicago 2, Ill. Org.: 1911, Univ. of Ind., Bloomington, Ind.

Omega Psi Phi. Grand Basileus, Grant Reynolds, 270 Broadway, New York 7, N.Y. Org.: 1911, Howard Univ., Washington, D.C.

Phi Beta Sigma. Nat'l Pres., Dr. R. O. Johnson, 634 Beckwith St., S.W., Atlanta, Ga. Org.: 1914, Howard Univ., Washington, D.C.

College Sororities

Alpha Kappa Alpha. Supreme Basileus, Mrs. Laura T. Lovelace, 1303 Burdett Ave., Cincinnati 6, Ohio. Org.: 1908, Howard Univ., Washington, D.C.

Chi Eta Phi (Nurses), Supreme Basileus, Mrs. Anita K. Bass, Carver Court, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

Delta Sigma Theta. Grand Pres., Miss Dorothy I. Height, 600 Lexington Ave., (c/o YWCA), New York 22, N.Y. Org.: 1913, Howard Univ., Washington, D.C.

Iota Phi Lambda. Pres., Mrs. Jeanne S. Scott, 3405 Iowa St., Pittsburgh, Pa. Org.: 1929, Chicago, Ill.

Lambda Kappa Mu. Org.: 1937.

Phi Delta Kappa (Teachers' sorority). Supreme Basileus, Mrs. Marion H. Bluitt, 1264 Hamlin St., N.E., Washington 17, D.C. Org.: 1923, Jersey City, N.J.

Sigma Gamma Rho. Org.: 1922, Butler Univ., Indianapolis, Ind.

Zeta Phi Beta. Grand Basileus, Dr. Nancy B. Woolridge, Box 145, Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va. Org.: 1920, Howard Univ., Washington, D.C.

26
Deaths: 1947-1951

INCLUDED here are prominent Negroes as well as white persons influential in the life of the Negro, with place and date of death. A * indicates the deceased is white.

1947

Anderson, Dr. John W., physician, philanthropist; generous donor to Meharry Medical Col. (his *Alma Mater*), Moorland Branch YMCA, Dallas, Texas, Wiley Col., Marshall, Texas: Dallas, Tex., May 30.

*Armstrong, Capt. Daniel W. (54), trustee Hampton Inst., son of Institute's founder, Gen. Samuel C. Armstrong: New York City, July 21.

Arnold, James C. (57), exec. dir. Harlem Branch YMCA: New York City, June 13.

*Bilbo, Senator Theodore G. (69), champion of white supremacy; introduced legislation in U.S. Congress to ship 13,000,000 American Negroes to Africa; advocated physical violence against colored would-be voters in Miss. Dem. primary, 1947: New Orleans, La., Aug. 21.

Bragg, Jubie B., Sr. (71), founder Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Conference of Negro Colleges; retired vice-pres. Fla. A.&M. Col. for Negroes; nationally known as "grand old man of football": Tallahassee, Fla., Nov. 26.

Bruce, Mrs. Clara B. (65), wife of Roscoe C. Bruce; first woman to become chief editor *Law Review*, Boston Univ.; one of first women admitted to Harvard Univ. courses in education: New York City, Jan. 22.

Bullock, Ralph W. (52), program and research dir. Colored Work Div., Nat'l YMCA: Bronx, N.Y., Dec. 18.

Carter, William J. (81), attorney; joined W.E.B. DuBois in forming Niagara Movement, which later became NAACP; Howard Univ. trustee: Harrisburg, Pa., Mar. 23.

Chisum, Col. W. Woodruff (64), commanding officer 15th Infantry Reg.; first Negro to hold office in N.Y. Guard Assn. (vice-pres.); first to form and have recognized in the State a Junior Guard of youth of community: New York City, July 25.

*Cross, Rev. Judson L. (68), retired pres. Tougaloo Col., Miss.: Wellesley, Mass., Oct. 20.

*Davis, Dr. Jackson (64), educator; pres. Phelps-Stokes Fund; vice-pres. and dir. Gen'l Educ. Bd. of N.Y.: Cartersville, Va., Apr. 15.

Dogan, Matthew W. (84), educator; pres.-emeritus Wiley Col. 46 years: Marshall, Tex., June 24.

Fisher, Bishop, H. L., presiding bishop and pres. United Holy Church of America, Inc.: Henderson, N.C., July 24.

*Ford, Henry (83), automobile mfgr.; industrial genius who fathered modern mass production; intimate friend of Dr. George Washington Carver; benefactor of mankind: Detroit, Mich., Apr. 7.

Gandy, Dr. John M. (76), educator; pres.-emeritus Va. State Col.: Petersburg, Va., Oct. 6.

Gibson, Joshua (Josh) (35), star catcher Washington Homestead Grays; nationally known as "Negro Babe Ruth": Pittsburgh, Pa., Jan. 20.

Godfrey, George (50), one-time contender for world's heavyweight crown: Los Angeles, Calif., Aug. 13.

Harbut, Will (Old Will), Man O' War's devoted groom, photographed many times with famous horse: Lexington, Ky., Oct. 4.

Hawkins, Dr. Mason A. (73), principal Douglass High Sch., Baltimore: Baltimore, Md., Jan. 28.

Haywood, David (Uncle Dave) (74), butler to 14 governors of N.C.: Raleigh, N.C., Nov. 21.

Hill, T. Arnold (58), social worker; former dir. Industrial Relations Dept., Nat'l Urban League; former exec. secy. Chicago Urban League; vocational dir. Fisk Univ.: Cleveland, Ohio, Aug. 8.

Hope, Mrs. John (76), widow of late pres. Atlanta Univ. and Morehouse Col.: Nashville, Tenn., Aug. 14.

*Hornsby, Marion A. (57), chief of police, Atlanta; noted for arrests and indictments of Columbians, a hate group: Atlanta, Ga., Jan. 31.

*Jones, Dr. M. Ashby (78), Baptist minister; a founder Commission on Interracial Cooperation (organized 1918, Atlanta): Atlanta, Ga., Jan. 2.

*LaGuardia, Fiorello H. (65), mayor New York City (1934-48), known to millions as "the Little Flower"; appointed four Negroes to N.Y.C. judgeships: Bronx, N.Y., Sept. 20.

Lewis, Abram L. (83), a founder Afro-American Life Ins. Co.: Jacksonville, Fla., March 10.

Lightfoot, George M. (78), prof. Latin, Howard Univ. 1891-1939: Washington, D.C., Dec. 24.

Lunceford, James M. (Jimmie) (45), internationally famous orchestra leader, whose band was known as the "Harlem Express"; Seaside, Ore., July 12.

Marshall, Jimmie (50), mgr. Harlem's Apollo Theater; star with Whitman Sisters; famous Broadway dancer: New Rochelle, N.Y., Jan. 18.

Minton, Dr. Henry M. (76), dir. Mercy Hosp. (Phila.) 22 years; Phila.'s first Negro pharmacist; founder of Alpha Boule: Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 5.

Moody, Dr. Harold A. (65), pres.-founder League of Colored Peoples, Hq., London: Peckham, London, England, Apr. 24.

Nail, John E. (63), distinguished business man of Harlem; member bd. dirs. Nat'l Urban League, NAACP, YMCA; pres. Harlem Bd. Commerce; first Negro appointed N.Y. Real Estate Bd. and Advisory Council on employment problems: New York City, March.

Pearson, William G. (89), banker, educator, civic leader, philanthropist; recipient of Harmon Award; pres. Bankers Fire Ins. Co., Southern Fidelity & Surety Co., People's Bldg. & Loan Assn., Michaux & Co.; chrmn. Finance Corp.; dir. Mechanics & Farmers Bank: Durham, N.C., Sept. 22.

Phillips, Archdeacon Henry L. (100), first Negro Episcopal clergyman appointed to archdeaconship (1902-30): Germantown, Pa., June 3.

*Powell, Richard H. (71), trustee George Washington Carver Foundation; attorney for Tuskegee Inst.; former mayor, Tuskegee, Ala.; for a great number of years member Ala. State Bd. Educ.: Tuskegee, Ala., Nov. 13.

Ransom, Freeman B. (65), gen'l mgr. and attorney for Madam C. J. Walker Mfg. Co.: Indianapolis, Ind., Aug. 6.

Sanders, William W. (73), educator, minister; state librarian of W. Va.; state supvr. Negro schools; pres. Nat'l Assn. of Teachers in Colored Schools (now American Teachers Assn.), in 1933 made its exec. secy. with Hq. in Washington, D.C.: Keystone, W. Va., Dec. 27.

Shephard, Dr. James E. (72), educator; pres.-founder N.C. Col.: Durham, N.C., Oct. 6.

Stubbs, Dr. Frederick D. (40), nationally known chest specialist: New York City, Feb. 17.

*Surles, Maj. Gen. Alexander D. (61), dir. public relations War Dept. during World War II; made it possible for Negro press to enjoy same privileges as white press: Washington, D.C., Dec. 12.

Trammell, Mrs. Beatrice J. (38), noted public health nurse whose services brought her national recognition: Tuskegee, Ala., Oct. 11.

*Wright, Arthur D. (62), pres. Southern Educ. Foundation, Inc., (union of Anna T. Jeanes, John F. Slater, and Peabody Funds in 1937): Boston, Mass., May 10.

Wright, Maj. Richard R., Sr. (94), soldier, educator, banker; first pres. Ga. State Col.; founder-pres. Citizens & Southern Bank & Trust Co. of Phila.; trustee Atlanta Univ.; inspirer of first U.S. postage stamp named for Negro (Booker T. Washington Stamp); founder-organizer Nat'l Freedom Day, 1941, celebrating adoption of Thirteenth Amendment: Philadelphia, Pa., July 2.

1948

Alstork Bishop Frank W. (63), AME Zion Conference of Va. and N.C.: Washington, D.C., July 5.

Barrett, Mrs. Janie P., founder Va. State Fed. of Colored Women's Clubs and Va. Ind. Sch. for Girls at Peake's Turnout, Va.; winner Harmon Award 1929 for "inspiration and achievement in education": Hampton, Va., Aug. 27.

Baskett, James (44), radio, stage, screen actor; winner special Academy Award 1948 for outstanding work in Walt Disney's "Song of the South" and role of Gabby Gibson, fast-talking lawyer on "Amos and Andy" program: Hollywood, Calif., July 9.

*Benedict, Dr. Ruth F. (61), noted anthropologist; co-author of *The Races of Mankind*, famous pamphlet arguing the equality of all races: New York City, Sept. 24.

Bousfield, Dr. Midian O. (62), colonel, medical admin.; commanding officer Army hospital at Fort Huachuca World War II: Chicago, Ill., Feb. 16.

Brown, Dr. Sara W. (80), retired physician, philanthropist; first alumna named to bd. trustees, Howard Univ. (1924): Washington, D.C., Nov. 12.

Burch, Dr. Charles E. (57), acknowledged U.S. authority on 18th century English writer Daniel Defoe; chrmn. English Dept., Howard Univ. 20 years: Washington, D.C., Mar. 31.

Cox, Dr. James M. (88), Pres.-emeritus Philander Smith Col.; first Negro citizen of Ark., listed in *Who's Who In America* (1916): Little Rock, Ark., January.

De Berry, Dr. William N. (78), minister; trustee Fisk Univ.; recipient Harmon Award 1927 for "distinguished service in religion and social welfare among Negroes of the United States;" in 1928 City of Springfield, Mass., awarded him William Pynchon Medal "for distinguished public service as a citizen of that city": Springfield, Mass., Jan. 20.

Downs, Rev. Karl E. (35), pres. Sam Houston Col.; author of *Meet the Negro;* traveled with E. Stanley Jones, missionary to India: Austin, Tex., Feb. 26.

*Flanagan, Father Edward J. (61), Catholic priest; founder Boys Town, Neb., open to all races and creeds Berlin, Germany, May 15.

Harris George W. (60), civic leader, politician, journalist; first Negro to serve on Bd. Aldermen, New York City; founder of former *New York News*, daily newspaper: New York City, Apr. 3.

Jones, J. Richardson (47), cinematographer, newspaperman; filmed newsreel "Atlanta's Parade of Progress," which had nationwide showing: Atlanta, Ga., Feb. 9.

Lewis, Ira F. (65), pres. and gen'l mgr. *Pittsburgh Courier:* New York City, Sept. 4.

Mason, Charles C. (97), court interpreter of Chinese: San Antonio, Tex., April.

McKay, Claude (58), poet, author: Chicago, Ill., May 22.

Newton, Herbert (44), one of first Negro Communists; shocked nation in 1930's by marriage to daughter of white Mich. banker, John G. Emery, nat'l commander of American Legion in 1921; editor *The Liberator*, radical weekly: New York City, August.

Peeler, Rev. Silas A. (84), Methodist minister; former pres. Bennett Col.: Greensboro, N.C., Dec. 3.

Potter, Mrs. M. E., editor, owner, publisher *Tampa Bulletin*, Florida's leading weekly: Tampa, Fla., Nov. 21.

Redmond, Dr. S. D. (90), lawyer, leader, physician; chrmn. Miss. Rep. Exec. Comm. 24 years; reputedly third largest income-taxpayer in Miss.: Jackson, Miss., Feb. 13.

Russell, Bishop Charles L. (64), presiding head Sixth Episcopal Dist., CME Church: Newport News, Va., Feb. 8.

Syphax, Edward M. (70), educator, organist; one of first members bd. trustees of colored schools of Washington, D.C.; Syphax School named for him; 35 years organist First Congregational Church (white): Washington, D.C., Sept. 8.

Taylor, James (Candy Jim) (63), mgr. Chicago American Giants; known as "Grand Ole Man of Baseball"; Chicago, Ill., Apr. 3.

Thomas, Julian B. (48), chrmn. George Washington Carver Memorial Seal Comm.; conceived idea of creating memorial stamp: New York City, May 6.

Turpin, Dr. Donnley H. (55), dean-emeritus Meharry Dental Col.; past pres. Nat'l Dental Assn.: Nashville, Tenn., Mar. 26.

Waring, Laura W. (61), artist; her portrait paintings in collection of Harmon Foundation, New York City, and Armory of 369th Field Artillery; dir. Negro Art Exhibit at Sesquicentennial Expos., Phila., 1926: Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 3.

1949

Atwell, Ernest T. (70), noted recreation work leader; representative Nat'l Recreation Assn.; business mgr. at Tuskegee Inst. 17 years under late Booker T. Washington: New York City, Aug. 6.

Bond, Theophilus (70), one of richest cotton farmers in America; dir. Bondol Labs. (Madison, Ark.; embalming fluid): Madison, Ark., Apr. 28.

Brown, Hallie Q. (95), noted club and civic leader; former leader Nat'l Assn. of Colored Women's Clubs; made possible Emory Hall at Wilberforce Univ.; former dean Tuskegee Inst.: Wilberforce, Ohio, Sept. 30.

Burleigh, Harry T. (82), singer, composer; arranger of spirituals, including "Deep River;" soloist 53 years at St. George's Protestant Episcopal Church, New York City: Stamford, Conn., Sept. 12.

Campfield, Charles G., Sr. (65), noted teacher; later mging. editor *Service Magazine*, which he brought to national prominence: Tuskegee Inst., Ala., Jan. 17.

Cook, Mrs. Fannie (55), author, painter, worker for interracial understanding; chrmn. Mo. Comm. for Rehabilitation of Sharecroppers; won first George Washington Carver Memorial Award, $2,500, for *Mrs. Palmer's Honey*: St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 25.

Evans, Joseph H. (57), asst. exec. secy. President's Comm. of Equality of Treatment and Opportunity in the Armed Services; appointed special asst. to admin. of Farm Sec. Admin. by Pres. Roosevelt in 1937: Washington, D.C., Nov. 17.

*Forrestal, James V. (57), ex-Defense Secy.; exponent of racial integration in U.S. Navy: Bethesda, Md., May 28.

Foster, Dr. Luther H. (61), treas.-business mgr. Va. State Col. 1913-43, pres. since 1943; chrmn. exec. comm. Negro Land Grant Col. Assn.; financial advisor 20 years for all colored institutions which received funds from General Educ. Bd.: Petersburg, Va., July 6.

Freeman, Dr. Henry W. (73), first Negro medical inspector in Dist. of Columbia 1916-39; acting surgeon-in-chief Freedmen's Hosp.; Dist. of Columbia tennis champion: Washington, D.C., Aug. 6.

Graves, Jesse A., well-known motion picture actor; played roles in "None Shall Escape," "State of the Union," "Mission to Moscow," "Ghost of a Zombie," "They Drive by Night," "Jezebel," "Big Boy," "Nagana," and others. Hollywood, Calif., March.

Hayes, Thomas H., Sr., (86), mortician; associate and traveling companion of Booker T. Washington; helped organize Nat'l Negro Business League: Memphis, Tenn., Nov. 9.

Hill, Mrs. Lula L., a founder and first person to write history of Central Church (Methodist) in Atlanta: Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 26.

*Jester, Gov. Beauford H. (56), exponent of civil rights; signed into law an anti-lynching bill under which guilty persons will be subject to imprisonment or death: Houston, Tex., July 11.

Johnson, Willie (Bunk) (69), musician; credited with teaching orchestra leader Louis Armstrong to play the trumpet: New Iberia, La., July 7.

Jones, George G. (78), pioneer businessman and inventor; operated Favorite Brass Foundry; among his inventions is trolley wheel cast in an alloy which requires no oiling, used by Cleveland Electric Ry. Co. and now in use all over the country: Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 9.

Knox, L. Amasa, known as "dean" of Kansas City Negro lawyers; first Negro elected to Kans. State Legislature (1928); served as member of Nat'l Rep. Convention and as member of GOP national planning board: Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 7.

Ledbetter, Huddie (Leadbelly) (60), internationally known guitarist and singer of folk songs; carried "Good Night, Irene" north from Caddo Lake, La.; "King of twelve-string guitar," an instrument not now in general use; discovered by John and Alan Lomax, authorities on American folklore: Shreveport, La., Dec. 6.

Lewis, William H. (80), famed attorney; twice Harvard All-American grid star (1892-93); first Negro to captain an Ivy League team; Ass. Attorney-Gen'l of U.S. during administration of Pres. Taft: Boston, Mass., Jan. 8.

*Low, Rev. A. Ritchie (49), originator of Vermont Plan (children of Harlem visit homes of white Vermont families for two-week periods), famed project has spread to Conn., Ill., New Hamp.: New York City, Dec. 24.

Morton, Ferdinand Q. (68), retired chrmn. N.Y.C. Civil Service Comm.: Washington, D.C., Nov. 8.

Murphy, Robert S., half-brother of poet Paul Laurence Dunbar; native of Dayton, Ohio; lived in Chicago since 1892; known to many as unsung poet: Chicago, Ill., Nov. 8.

Roberts, Needham (49), veteran hero of World War I; one of first to get *Croix de Guerre*; member of famed "Harlem Hell Fighters": Newark, N.J., Apr. 25.

Robinson, Bill (Bojangles) (71), famed dancing star: New York City, Nov. 25.

*Rosenwald, Mrs. Adelaide R. (80), widow of famed Chicago philanthropist, Julius Rosenwald: Los Angeles, Calif., Sept .28.

Sanford, J. W., ex-pres. Langston Univ.; pres. Texas Negro Teachers Ass.; pres. Okla. Negro Chamber of Commerce; pres. Okla. Negro Democratic Ass.: Oklahoma City, Okla., March.

Simms, Harry (63), former principal of Snow Hill Inst., Snow Hill, Ala.; war bond specialist for State of Ala. during World War II: Tuskegee Inst., Ala., Mar. 6.

*Strozier, Harry S., distinguished attorney, editor; known for brilliant defense in Primus E. King suit, which resulted in decision upholding right of Negroes to partcipate in all elections in Ga.: Macon, Ga., Sept. 8.

Thompson, Sidney B. (74), veteran GOP leader; retired deputy coll. of int. rev.: Cleveland, Ohio, February.

Trotman, Mrs. Minta B., businesswoman, world traveler; pres. Foreign Study Club, which entertained many foreign notables including Madam Naidu, famous Indian leader and friend of late Mahatma Ghandi; instrumental in getting important contributions to Fisk Univ. African Collection: Brooklyn, N.Y., May 13.

Vaughn, Judge George L. (64), ass. attorney-gen'l of Mo.; first lawyer to present a restrictive covenant case (1948) and win it before U.S. Supreme Court; honored as "most outstanding St. Louis Negro in 1947": St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 24.

*Villard, Oswald G. (77), one of original founders NAACP; grandson of William Lloyd Garrison, abolitionist; exponent of civil liberties and pacifism; New York City, Oct. 1.

Walters, Mrs. Lelia (83), first colored woman to become public school principal in Ky.; widow of late Bishop Alexander Walters: New York City, April.

Whittaker, Dr. Miller F. (56), prominent in education, physics, and architecture; third pres. S.C. State A.&M. Col.: Oranbegurg, S.C., Nov. 7.

*Wickersham, Charles A. (86), Southern RR. exec.; trustee Tuskegee Inst.: Atlanta, Ga., July 12.

*Wise, Rabbi Stephen S. (75), pres. American Jewish Congress; vigorous fighter against discrimination and segregation: New York City, Apr. 26.

*Woods, Mrs. Andriana E. N. (90), married her Negro chauffeur (Allan L. G. Woods, 28 years old, who cared for her in her old age and illness) so he could inherit her property: Los Angeles, Calif., June 4.

*Yenser, Thomas (83), editor and publisher *Who's Who In Colored America:* New York City, September.

Young, George B., Bishop AME Church; missionary to Africa: Waco, Tex., Feb. 16.

1950

Alexander, Hilliard B. (93), established first livery and riding academy owned and operated by colored people in Phila. in 1875: Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 22.

Anderson, Ivie (Mrs. Walter Collins) (45), nationally known song stylist; for many years with Duke Ellington's Orchestra: Los Angeles, Calif., Dec. 28.

Anthony, Dr. Luke (70), native physician; graduate Lincoln Univ., Pa., Univ. of Penna., Flowers Medical Col., N.Y.; known for diagnosis of Liberian epidemic of 1905, declared by French minister to be yellow fever, proved by Dr. Luke to be "plasmodium of malaria," necessitating no quarantine, thus leaving natives free to protect themselves against threat of foreign invasion; credited with having proposed establishment of Univ. of Liberia: Monrovia, Liberia, October.

*Benét, William R. (64), distinguished American poet, critic, editor; won Pulitzer Poetry Prize in 1942; member Civil Rights Defense Comm.; fought for equal rights of Negro people: New York City, May 25.

Binga, Jesse (85), first Negro banker above Mason-Dixon Line: Chicago, Ill., June 13.

Bolden, Ed (68), one of all-time greats of Negro baseball; owner of Phila. Stars: Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 13.

Brown, S. Joe (75), nationally known lawyer, civil rights leader; founder Crocker St. YMCA and Des Moines Branch of NAACP: Des Moines, Ia., July 31.

Bruce, Roscoe C., Sr., (71), son of Reconstruction Senator Blanche K. Bruce; ass. supt. public schools, Washington, D.C.: New York City, Aug. 19.

Bruseaux, Sheridan A. (60), investigator; founder, operator Bruseaux Nat'l Detective Service, Chicago: New York City, Sept. 9.

Butcher, Dr. George H. (71), dentist; instrumental in inaugurating dental operators in public schools of Washington, D.C.; first visiting dentist Freedmen's Hosp.; one of organizers in 1913 of Tri-State Dental Soc., which in 1932 developed into Nat'l Dental Ass.: Washington, D.C., July 20.

Cole, I. Willis (63), publisher, business, civic and church leader; founder, owner I. Willis Cole Publishing Co., which publishes *The Louisville Leader*: Louisville, Ky., Feb. 23.

Crossland, Dr. J. R. A. (82), physician, political leader, U.S. Minister and Consul-General to Liberia, alternate delegate-at-large to Rep. Nat'l Conventions: St. Joseph, Mo., Sept. 27.

Drew, Dr. Charles R. (45), famous blood plasma expert; chief surgeon at Freedmen's Hosp., Washington, D.C.; prof. surgery, Howard Univ.: Burlington, N.C., Apr. 2.

DuBois Mrs. W.E.B., wife of Dr. W.E.B. DuBois, the noted author, educator, sociologist: Baltimore, Md., June 26.

*Embree, Dr. Edwin R. (66), pres. Julius Rosenwald Foundation from its inception in 1920 until its liquidation in 1948; sociologist, author: New York Cty, Feb. 21.

*Glenn, John M. (91), social service leader; one of original trustees Russell Sage Foundation: New York City, Apr. 20.

Green, Eddie (54), versatile actor, comedian of stage, screen and radio; beloved star of "Duffy's Tavern" and "The Hot Mikado": Los Angeles, Calif., Sept. 26.

Hinton, Albert L. (46), ass. editor Norfolk *Journal and Guide*; first Negro war correspondent to lose his life in any theatre of action: vicinity Oshima Island, on way to battle front in Southern Korea, July 27.

Holsey, Albon L. (67), ass. to pres. Tuskegee Inst.; secy. Nat'l Negro Business League; founder Colored Merchants' Ass.; secy. Bd. Trustees, Tuskegee Inst.: Tuskegee Inst., Ala., Jan. 16.

Houston, Charles H. (54), nationally prominent lawyer, civil rights leader: Washington, D.C., Apr. 22.

Jackson, Dr. Luther P. (37), historian, educator, civic leader; appeared before House Judiciary Comm., Va. General Assembly, speaking on behalf of historic Boothe Bill, which would have banned segregation on public carriers in Va.; head History Dept., Va. State Col.: Petersburg, Va., Apr. 12.

*Jaffe, Louis I. (62), editor *The Norfolk Virginian-Pilot;* forceful champion of human rights; winner Pulitzer Prize 1929 for best newspaper editorial: Norfolk, Va., Mar. 12.

*Jones, Dr. Thomas J. (76), former dir. Phelps-Stokes Fund; trustee Howard Univ., Fisk Univ., Hampton Inst., Indian Rights Ass., Near East Foundation, Penn. Sch., Calhoun Sch., and Agricultural Missions: New York City, Jan. 5.

Jordan, Mrs. Lena L. (66), registered nurse; founder Lena Jordan Hosp.: Little Rock, Ark., Oct. 15.

Kenney, Dr. John A. (75), medical leader; personal physician to Booker T. Washington and Dr. George Washington Carver; medical dir. and chief surgeon John A. Andrew Mem. Hosp. and Nurses' Training Sch., Tuskegee Inst.; founded John A. Andrew Annual Clinics in 1912: Montclair, N.J., Jan. 29.

*Kerlin, Robert T. (84), author, educator, reformer; prof. literature, Va. Military Inst., from which dismissed for writing open letter to Gov. of Ark. protesting hanging of Negro survivors of Elaine riot; author of *The Voice of the Negro* (1920), *Negro Poets and Their Poems* (1923): Cumberland, Md., Mar. 15.

Layten, Mrs. S. Willie (76), religious and civic leader; pres.-emeritus Women's Convention Auxiliary of Nat'l Baptist Convention: Philadelphia Pa., Jan. 14.

Lewis, James, Jr. (85), insurance exec., humanitarian; pres.-emeritus Peoples Industrial Co., New Orleans: New Orleans, La., December.

Loomis, Floyd A. (51), noted attorney; Mich.'s first Negro ass. prosecutor: Detroit, Mich., Sept. 7.

Lyle, Mrs. Ethel H. (63), founder Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority: Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 28.

McDonald, William M. (Gooseneck Bill) (84), banker, politician, fraternal leader; believed one of nation's wealthiest Negroes; founder Fort Worth Fraternal Bank & Trust Co. in 1908: Fort Worth, Tex., July 12.

*Metcalf, D. L., Sr. (54), trustee Carver Foundation: Columbus, Ga., Dec. 15.

Mills, Dr. Clarence H. (55), educator, scholar, teacher; first Negro to receive Ph.D. in romance languages and literature; member Phi Beta Kappa Honor Society; teacher Wilberforce Univ.: Dayton, Ohio, Apr. 29.

Murray, Freeman H. M. (Pop) (90), veteran newspaperman; retired head *Afro-American* proofreading dept.; founder *Alexandria Home News* and *Washington Tribune* (both now out of existence); founded Murray Bros. Printing Co., Washington, D.C.: Alexandria, Va., Feb. 19.

Owens, Prof. George W., teacher trainer; founder New Farmers of America; ass. to Dr. George Washington Carver; head dept. agr., Va. State Col.: Petersburg, May 27.

Palmer, Dr. Lutrelle F. (62), educator, religious and civic leader; leader in fight for equality of pay for Va.'s colored teachers; sec'y. Va. Teachers Ass.; assoc. prof. education, Hampton Inst., Va.: Newport News, Va., Nov. 18.

Palmer, John H. (84), first registrar Tuskegee Inst.: Tuskegee Inst., Ala., May 29.

Patterson, Mrs. Mary S. (77), Marian Anderson's first music teacher: Pleasantville, N.J., Aug. 26.

Roberts, Leroy (Buggs), noted arranger for Louis Jordan, Benny Goodman, Billy Eckstine, Sarah Vaughn, Earl Hines and others: St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 25.

Robinson, Dr. Julia C., pioneer businesswoman, pharmacist; first woman to receive degree of doctor of pharmacy from Howard Univ.; first colored woman to conduct drug store in Phila.; established and conducted Hair Vim Chemical Co., New York City: New York City, Oct. 7.

Sawyer, Dr. William B. (63), physician; reputedly Miami's wealthiest Negro: Miami, Fla., Aug. 5.

Smith, Emory B. (64), clergyman, Municipal Court Judge: Washington, D.C., Oct. 15.

Suarez, Miss M. E., former Dean of Women, Prairie View A.&M. Col.; served under Booker T. Washington at Tuskegee Inst.; served in Europe with Nat'l Amer. Red Cross in World War I: Houston, Tex., May 30.

Talbert, Wendell P., composer, gifted orchestra and choral direc.; first Negro musical direc. of 75 piece orchestra at Madison Sq. Garden, which played for all leading sports events for four years: New York City, December.

Tandy, Vertner W. (64), first Negro registered architect in N.Y. State; one of first to be member American Inst. of Architects; designer several N.Y. churches and apartment bldgs.; a founder Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity: New York City, Nov. 7.

Taylor, Horace (Old Steamboat) (88), famed boxing trainer of Joe Gans, Jack Johnson and others; dancer: Phoenix, Ariz., Nov. 24.

Toney, Charles E. (72), one of first two Negroes elected judges in Manhattan Municipal Court: New York City, Mar. 22.

Valentine, Dr. Byron W., pres. Benedict Col. from 1912-21: St. Petersburg, Fla., July 21.

Ward, Dr. Edgar E. (57), physician, business, civic and religious leader; former pres. Dallas Negro Chamber of Commerce; chrmn. Negro Day for 1950 State Fair of Texas; declared outstanding Negro leader of Texas for 1950: Dallas, Tex., Sept. 27.

Whitman, "Pops" (26), celebrated tap artist of famed team of Pops and Louie: Athens, Greece, July.

Williams, Joe (Cyclone Joe) (63), early star of Negro professional baseball; managed old Lincoln Giants 1910-17 before joining Grays, for whom he pitched 18 years: New York City, Feb. 26.

Woodson, Dr. Carter G. (74), noted historian, editor; founder, direc. Ass. for Study of Negro Life and History: Washington, D.C., Apr. 3.

Yerby, Dr. William J. (82), veteran in U.S. diplomatic service over 30 years; stationed in France, Portugal, Africa: Chicago, Ill., July.

1951

Blevins, William (56), baritone, radio artist; South's first Negro radio announcer: Birmingham, Ala., Mar. 21.

Clovese, Joseph (Uncle Joe) (107), last surviving Negro veteran Union Army in Civil War: Dearborn, Mich., July 13.

DePriest, Hon. Oscar S. (80), first Negro to serve on Chicago's City Council (1915-17); first elected from a northern state to Congress (1929-35): Chicago, Ill., May 12.

Edmonson, William (69), prominent sculptor; honored with one-man show in Museum of Modern Art, New York City; work displayed in Paris 1938 in exhibit of "Three Centuries of Art in the United States": Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 10.

Fields, A. N. (75), columnist *Pittsburgh Courier* and *Chicago Defender,* political analyst: Gary, Ind., May 24.

Freeman, Benjamin G., speaker, House of Representatives of Republic of Liberia; influential religious, educational and fraternal leader: Monrovia, Liberia, Feb. 9.

Hall, Abram T. (99), pioneer Negro newspaperman; only colored writer in U.S. employed on white newspaper in 1874; instrumental in starting first Negro fire company in Pittsburgh: Pittsburgh, Pa., Jan. 8.

Henderson, Dr. Elmer A. (64), Baltimore's first Ass. Supt. of Sch.: Baltimore, Md., July 7.

Jeffress, Rev. James M. (78), leader, founder Grand United Order of Moses: Charlotte Court House, Va., Apr. 4.

*Keck, Charles (76), noted sculptor of some of nation's best known monuments, including Booker T. Washington Monument at Tuskegee Inst.; Carmel, N.Y., Apr. 23.

Lawson, Mrs. Lula L. (78), founder Phyllis Wheatley YWCA in Washington, D.C.; Washington, D.C., Mar. 15.

McCrorey, Dr. Henry L. (88), pres.-emeritus Johnson C. Smith Univ.; outstanding Presbyterian leader: Charlotte, N.C., Apr. 1.

Micheaux, Oscar, first Negro motion picture direc. and producer to make movie over three reels long with all-Negro cast: Charlotte, N.C., Mar. 31.

*Ovington, Mrs. Mary W. (86), a founder NAACP; author several books, including *The Walls Came Tumbling Down* (autobiography), history of NAACP: Newton, Mass., July 15.

Page, "Pete" (84), fabulous political and business figure of Hot Springs, Ark.; Hot Springs, Ark., Jan. 3.

Phillips, Charles H. (93), Bishop CME Church; acted as dir. Fed. Council of Churches of Christ in America: Cleveland, Ohio, Apr. 11.

Roberts, Brig. James N., nation's highest ranking Negro Salvation Army official: Washington, D.C., Mar. 27.

Rogers, Garfield D., Sr. (66), pres. Central Life Ins. Co. of Fla.: Tampa, Fla., Mar. 1.

Shaw, Benjamin G. (72), Bishop AME Church: Salisbury, N.C., Apr. 14.

Simmons, Roscoe C. (75), distinguished orator, writer, prominent political figure; columnist for *Chicago Tribune;* nephew of late Mrs. Margaret M. Washington, wife of Booker T. Washington: Chicago, Ill., Apr. 27.

Thompson, Pfc. William (23), awarded Congressional Medal of Honor posthumously for heroic performance in Korea: Brooklyn, N.Y., July 20.

Tucker, Walter E., first Negro member Penna. State Legislature: Los Angeles, Calif., Jan. 15.

Utz, Dr. David W. (42), noted pediatrician; one of 12 Negro fellows American Acad. of Pediatrics: St. Albans, N.Y., Feb. 15.

Williams, Mrs. Mamie G. (75), first Negro woman member Nat'l Rep. Comm.: Savannah, Ga., July 8.

27

Books and Pamphlets by or Relating to Negroes, 1947-1951

THE ENTRIES here are listed in three main sections: those relating to the United States, those relating to Africa, those relating to the West Indies. An * indicates the author is known to be a Negro.[1]

REFERENCES RELATING TO THE U.S.

Agriculture

Bureau of Agricultural Economics. *The Hired Farm Working Force, 1948 and 1949.* With Special Reference to Coverage of Hired Farm Workers Under Old-Age and Survivors Insurance; Chief Activity of 4,100,000 Persons Who Worked on Farms for Wages in 1949. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Dept. of Agr., Nov. 1950. 45 p.

*Jones, Lewis W. *The Changing Status of the Negro in Southern Agriculture.* Proceedings of Tuskegee Rural Life Conference, June 18-20, 1950; Bulletin No. 3. Tuskegee Inst., Ala., Rural Life Council, 1950. 132 p. Proceedings of conference on problems of small farmers in South.

Migratory Labor in American Agriculture. Report of President's Commission on Migratory Labor. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1951. 188 p. Condition of various types of migratory workers.

The Armed Forces

*Furr, Arthur. *Democracy's Negroes.* Boston: House of Edinboro, 1947. 315 p. Facts concerning activities of Negroes in World War II, through author's connections with Dept. of the Army.

*Nelson, Dennis D. *The Integration of the Negro into the United States Navy 1776-1947.* Second printing, 1948. 212 p. Monograph from doctoral thesis of same title, Howard Univ. Historical and sociological study of Negro's participation in U.S. Navy, measurement and evaluation of his services.

*Nelson, Dennis D. *The Integration of the Negro Into the U. S. Navy.* New York: Farrar, Straus & Young, 1951. 238 p. Introduction to historical background of American Negro in U.S. Navy, objective analysis of Navy's attempt and unique success in utilizing his potential skills.

Stouffer, Samuel A., and Others. *The American Soldier: Adjustment During Army Life.* Vol. I. Princeton, N.J.: Princeton Univ. Press, 1949. 599 p. Studies in social psychology in World War II.

Stouffer, Samuel A., and Others. *The American Soldier: Combat and Its Aftermath.* Vol. II. Princeton, N.J.: Princeton Univ. Press, 1949. 675 p.

Art

Adams, Agatha B. *Contemporary Negro Arts.* Univ. of N.C. Library Extension Publication, Vol. 13, No. 5. Chapel Hill, N.C.: Univ. of N.C. Press, 1948. 44 p.

Miller, Henry. *The Amazing and Invariable Beauford Delaney.* No. 2 of "Outcast" Series of Chapbooks, issued twice yearly by Oscar Baradinsky at Alicat Book Shop, 287 S. Broadway, Yonkers 5, N.Y. New York: Alicat Book Shop, 1945. 24 p. Description of a Negro artist's works.

Autobiography

Arstein, Helen, and *Moss, Carlton. *In Person Lena Horne.* New York: Greenberg, 1950. 249 p. How Lena Horne became a movie star and what happened to her after she achieved her goal.

*Campbell, T. M. *The School Comes to the Farmer.* London, New York, Toronto: Longmans, Green & Co., 1947. 64 p. English version of "The Movable School Goes to the Negro Farmer."

*Carnegie, Amos H. *Faith Moves Mountains.* Washington, D.C.: Rev. Amos H. Carnegie, Carver Hall, 211 Elm Street, N. W., 1950. 114 p. Story of triumphant faith in national self-help hospitalization movement.

Finkelstein, Louis. *American Spiritual Autobiographies.* New York: Harper & Bros., 1948. 276 p. Sketches of 15 Americans, representing east and west, Negro and white, native and foreign-born, Catholic, Protestant, Jew.

*Holley, Joseph W. *You Can't Build a Chimney from the Top.* The South Through the Life of a Negro Educator. New York: William-Frederick Press, 1948. 226 p. "Reveals what it means to remain a Negro in America, in a special part of America."

*Louis, Joe. *My Life Story.* New York: Duell, Sloan & Pearce, 1947. 188 p. Includes pictures highlighting champion's career.

*Lyons, Georgia A. *My Life in Slavery.* Nacogdoches, Texas: Weaver Publishing Co.,

[1] Included here are a few entries published before 1947 but not appearing in the 1947 edition of the *Negro Year Book.*

1950. 18 p. Record of her life in slavery and freedom.

Ovington, Mary W. *The Walls Came Tumbling Down.* New York: Harcourt, Brace & Co., 1947. 307 p. History of NAACP told by a founder; social history of a life.

*Patterson, Haywood, and Conrad, Earl. *Scottsboro Boy.* Garden City, N.Y.: Doubleday & Co., 1950. 309 p. Haywood Patterson's own story of infamous Scottsboro case and aftermath.

Perry, J. Edward. *Forty Cords of Wood.* Memoirs of a Medical Doctor. Jefferson City, Mo.: Lincoln Univ., 1947. 459 p. Story of individual born to illiteracy and poverty who rose during 50 years to be civic and public servant.

*Peyton, Thomas R. *Quest for Dignity.* Los Angeles: Warren F. Lewis, 1950. 156 p. Depicts struggle of a Negro for medical education and how he got it by musical talent.

*Ransom, Reverdy C. *The Pilgrimage of Harriet Ransom's Son.* Nashville, Tenn.: A.M.E. Sunday School Union. 336 p. Life of a bishop of AME Church in his quest for legal freedom for Negroes.

*Redding, J. Saunders. *On Being Negro in America.* Indianapolis & New York: Bobbs-Merrill Co., 1951. 156 p. Incidents primarily concerned with finding way out of dilemma attending being Negro in America.

*Robinson, Jackie. *Jackie Robinson.* As Told to Wendell Smith of *Pittsburgh Courier* and *Chicago Herald American.* New York: Greenberg, 1948. 170 p. Experiences in the long, hard pull with Montreal and Dodgers baseball clubs and his great football career at UCLA.

*Robinson, James H. *Road Without Turning.* New York: Farrar, Straus & Co., 1950. 312 p. Young Negro's rise from Knoxville slum to ministry.

*Somerville, Dr. J. Alexander. *Man of Color.* Los Angeles: Lorrin L. Morrison, 1915 South Western Avenue, 1949. 170 p. Negro's educational, financial and cultural status.

*Stevens, Walter J. *Chip on My Shoulder.* Boston: Meador Publishing Co., 1946. 315 p. Negro whose career is comparable to that of average white boy.

*Waters, Ethel, with Samuels, Charles. *His Eye Is on the Sparrow.* Garden City, New York: Doubleday & Co., 1951. 278 p. Faith and courage of one of America's great blues singers and actresses.

*White, Walter. *A Man Called White.* New York: Viking Press, 1948. 382 p. Soul of a man fighting against racism; record of NAACP's fight for Negro's rights from its formation in 1909.

Biography

Albus, Harry J. *The 'Deep River' Girl.* Life of Marian Anderson. Grand Rapids: Wm. B. Eerdmans Publishing Co., 1949. 85 p. Biography in fiction style, adhering closely to facts.

Albus, Harry J. *The Peanut Man.* Life of George Washington Carver in Story Form. Grand Rapids: Wm. B. Eerdmans Publishing Co., 1949. 89 p. Pictorial account of boyhood, education, accomplishment, permeating influence of his Christianity.

*Alexis, Stephen. *Black Liberator.* Life of Toussaint L'Ouverture. New York: Macmillan Co., 1949. 227 p. Includes details of secret treaties with Negro population of Haiti and Santo Domingo, and letters of George III and President John Adams.

Angle, Paul M. *The Lincoln Reader.* New Brunswick, N.J.: Rutgers Univ. Press, 1947. 564 p. 179 selections from 65 writers, arranged to form integrated narrative.

*Braithwaite, William S. *The Bewitched Parsonage.* New York: Coward-McCann, 1950. 238 p. Interpretation of the Brontës' genius, in narrative form.

Burckel, Christian E., and Others. *Who's Who in the United Nations.* Authoritative, Illustrated, Biographical Dictionary of Key Persons Associated with UN. Yonkers-on-Hudson, New York: Christian E. Burckel & Associates, 1951. 580 p. Contains names of several Negroes connected with UN.

Coy, Harold. *The Real Book about George Washington Carver.* Garden City, N.Y.: Garden City Books, by arrangement with Franklin Watts, Inc., 1951. 191 p. Story of long busy years of one who grew to be loved and honored throughout world. Illustrated.

Cunningham, Virginia. *Paul Laurence Dunbar and His Song.* New York: Dodd, Mead & Co., 1947. 282 p. Based largely on scrapbooks and documents, on letters written by and to Dunbar and his mother, on books, music, and other relics in Dunbar House, Dayton, Ohio.

Daly, John J. *A Song in His Heart.* Philadelphia & Toronto: John C. Winston Co., 1951. 102 p. Life and times of James Bland, Negro minstrel showman, composer of about 700 songs; how he became toast of Europe and America during 1890's, his sudden fall from prominence, discovery of his grave, gradual realization of rich heritage he left this country.

*Davenport, M. Marguerite. *Azalia.* Boston: Chapman & Grimes, 1947. 196 p. Contribution of Mme. E. Azalia Hackley to the contemporary American musical scene.

Eaton, Jeanette. *David Livingstone, Foe of Darkness.* New York: William Morrow & Co., 1947. 256 p. Medical missionary, explorer, scientist, friend of mankind, who helped end slave trade in Africa.

Ernest, Brother, C.S.C. *The Black Saint.* Story of St. Benedict the Negro. Notre Dame: Dujarie Press, 1949. 94 p. How a Negro boy became a great saint in the Catholic Church.

*Fleming, G. James, and Burckel, Christian E. *Who's Who In Colored America.* Illustrated Biographical Directory of Notable Living Persons of African Descent in U.S. Seventh ed. Yonkers-on-Hudson, New York: Christian E. Burckel & Associates, 1950. 648 p.

*Fleps, Jettie. *The Lost Tongues.* Corpus Christi: Christian Triumph Press, 1950. 146 p. Includes biographical sketches of outstanding American Negroes.

Foner, Philip S. *The Life and Writings of Frederick Douglass, Early Years 1817-1849.* Vol. I. New York: International Publishers, 1950. 448 p. First of 4 volumes.

Foner, Philip S. *The Life and Writings of Frederick Douglass. Pre-Civil War Decade 1850-1860.* Vol. 2. New York: International Publishers, 1950. 576 p. How Douglass became a leading champion of militant abolition-

ism and its greatest organizer and agitator in the years before the conflict.

*Graham, Shirley. *The Story of Phyllis Wheatley.* New York: Julian Messner, 1949. 171 p. Life history of a slave girl, Negro's first woman of letters.

*Graham, Shirley. *There Was Once a Slave.* New York: Julian Messner, 1947. 310 p. How Frederick Douglass learned to read and taught his fellow slaves; how he finally escaped from Maryland to New Bedford; his long public career; his works, causes he espoused, friends, positions of trust and honor.

*Graham, Shirley. *Your Most Humble Servant.* New York: Julian Messner, 1949. 235 p. Story of Benjamin Banneker, Negro astronomer and inventor.

Jordan, Philip D. *Singin' Yankees.* Minneapolis: Univ. of Minn. Press, 1946. 305 p. America's famous band of family singers, the Hutchinsons, who dared sing cause of abolition and temperance length and breadth of young republic.

Kellersberger, Julia. *A Life for the Congo.* Story of Althea Edmiston. New York: Fleming H. Revell Co., London & Edinburgh, 1947. 171 p. Brave Negro woman, only one generation removed from slavery, who left Mississippi plantation to carry Gospel to Africa.

Kibler, Lillian. *Benjamin F. Perry, South Carolina Unionist.* Durham, N.C.: Duke Univ. Press, 1946. 562 p. New light on secession conflict that dominated political life of South Carolina for decades preceding Civil War.

*Lemon, Harriet B. S. W. (Comp.) *Radio Speeches of Major R. R. Wright, Sr.* Philadelphia: Farmer Press, 1949. 189 p. Educator, banker, humanitarian, Maj. Wright was colorful and important figure in Negro life, 1865-1947.

Lomax, Alan. *Mr. Jelly Roll.* New York: Duell, Sloan & Pearce, 1950. 336 p. Story of early New Orleans jazz.

Mathews, Basil. *Booker T. Washington.* Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard Univ. Press, 1948. 350 p. His life, character, convictions; story of progress of Negro race from slave days through emancipation to coming of educational age.

Nolan, Jeannette C. *John Brown.* New York: Julian Messner, 1950. 181 p. Stormy, blood-stained era that led up to Civil War.

Peare, Catherine O. *Mary McLeod Bethune.* New York: Vanguard Press, 1951. 219 p. Career of distinguished educator-humanitarian who founded a college on faith, was consultant at UN San Francisco Conference, is world-famous fighter against intolerance.

Pullen, A. M. *Despite the Colour Bar.* London: S. C. M. Press, 1946. 119 p. Life and work of George Washington Carver.

*Quarles, Benjamin. *Frederick Douglass.* Washington, D.C.: Associated Publishers, 1948. 378 p. Facts *pro* and *con* on all phases of Douglass' life.

Randall, J. G. *Lincoln the Liberal Statesman.* New York: Dodd, Mead & Co., 1947. 266 p. Illuminated by tolerance, moderation, judiciousness.

Rice, Jessie. *J. L. M. Curry, Southerner, Statesman and Educator.* New York: King's Crown Press, Columbia Univ., 1949. 242 p. Life of Curry and his interest in problem of winning support of Negro schools.

Robinson, Bradley. *Dark Companion.* New York: Robert M. McBride & Co., 1947. 266 p. Life of Matthew Henson, first Negro explorer, and Admiral Peary's loyal companion on the trip to the North Pole.

Roeder, Bill. *Jackie Robinson.* New York: A. S. Barnes & Co., 1950. 183 p. Story of his unprecedented march to success.

*Rogers, J. A. *World's Great Men of Color.* 2 Vols. New York: J. A. Rogers, 37 Morningside Ave., 1946 & 1947. Biographical sketches from 3000 BC to 1946 AD.

Saddler, Harry D. *John Brown, the Magnificent Failure.* Philadelphia: Dorrance & Co., 1951. 374 p. He had no patience with "milk and honey principles" of milder abolitionists but demanded vigorous action rather than words against slave power.

Schwab, Janet H. *Plant Doctor, George Washington Carver.* London: Edinburgh House, The Sheldon Press, Northumberland Ave., W.C. 2, 1949. 16 p.

Scott, Neil. *Joe Louis.* New York: Greenberg, 1947. 122 p. Picture story of the champion.

Singmaster, Elsie. *I Speak for Thaddeus Stevens.* Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1947. 446 p. Word portrait of champion of rights of Negroes.

Stevenson, Augusta. *Booker T. Washington, Ambitious Boy.* Ill. by Charles V. John. Indianapolis & New York: Bobbs-Merrill Co., 1950. 199 p. 15th in Childhood of Famous Americans series.

Thomas, Benjamin P. *Portrait for Posterity.* Lincoln and His Biographers. Ill. by Romaine Proctor. New Brunswick, N.J.: Rutgers Univ. Press, 1947. 329 p. Personalities and human emotions of Lincoln and biographers.

Thomas, Benjamin P. *Theodore Weld: Crusader for Freedom.* New Brunswick, N.J.: Rutgers Univ. Press, 1950. 305 p. Study of great abolitionist.

Torrence, Ridgely. *The Story of John Hope.* New York: Macmillan Co., 1948. 398 p. Educator and President, Atlanta Univ., John Hope struggled to give Negro widest education in liberal arts.

Widdemer, Mabel C. *Harriet Beecher Stowe, Connecticut Girl.* Indianapolis & New York: Bobbs-Merrill Co., 1949. 196 p. The little girl who grew up to be woman of tremendous influence.

*Wilson, Charles H., Sr. *God! Make Me a Man.* Biographical Sketch of Dr. Sidney D. Redmond. Boston: Meador Publishing Co., 1950. 61 p. Life of one of America's ten wealthiest Negroes.

Business

Bell, William K. *A Business Primer for Negroes.* New York: Bell Publications, P.O. Box 308, College Station, 1948. 198 p. Practical ways of improving quality, volume, service of business concerns owned, operated, managed by Negroes.

*Kinzer, Robert H., and Sagarin, Edward. *The Negro in American Business.* The Conflict Between Separatism and Integration. New York: Greenberg, 1950. 220 p. Traces business life of American Negro and historical roots of a separate economy.

*Oak, Vishnu V. *The Negro Newspaper.* Yellow Springs, Ohio: Antioch Press, 1948. 170 p. Negro Entrepreneur series.

*Oak, Vishnu V. *The Negro's Adventure in General Business.* Vol. II of Negro Entrepreneur Series. Yellow Springs, Ohio: Antioch Press, 1949. 223 p. History of development of Negro business, opportunities open to Negroes, new ventures, organizations for business advancement.

*Pierce, Joseph A. *Negro Business and Business Education.* Present and Prospective Development. New York & London: Harper & Bros., 1947. 338 p. Background, present status and probable future of business enterprises owned and operated by Negroes; problems of business education in Negro colleges and universities.

*Pitts, Nathan A. *The Cooperative Movement in Negro Communities of North Carolina.* Washington, D.C.: Catholic Univ. of America Press, 1950. 201 p. A doctoral dissertation which describes and analyzes organization and operation of the movement.

Children's Literature

Beim, Jerrold, and *Crichlow, Ernest. *Twelve O'Clock Whistle.* New York: William Morrow & Co., 1946. 60 p. Picture book illustrating that it take a lot of people to get a big job done and that each one's part is important.

Beim, Jerrold, and Darling, Louis. *Swimming Hole.* New York: William Morrow & Co., 1950. 44 p. Picture story telling how Steve learned color doesn't matter; how he and Larry became good friends.

Benedict, Ruth, and Weltfish, Gene. *In Henry's Backyard.* New York: Henry Schuman, 1948. 50 p. Picture story of better relationship between races.

*Bontemps, Arna, and Conroy, Jack. *Slappy Hooper, the Wonderful Sign Painter.* Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1946. 44 p. Picture story of famous and funny character of American folklore.

Decker, Duane. *Hit and Run.* New York: M. S. Mill and William Morrow & Co., 1949. 188 p. Baseball story of how a white boy and colored boy helped each other to become really "big league" in spirit and action.

Elting, Mary, and Gossett, Margaret. *Patch.* Garden City, N.Y.: Doubleday & Co., 1949. 159 p. How a farm dog, unliked by neighboring farmer, saves experimental wheat crop of both farms and is assured a permanent home.

Evans, Eva K. *All About Us.* Illustrated by Vana Earle. New York: Capitol Publishing Co., 1947. 95 p. Story of people, their beginnings, wanderings over earth, changes in skin color, customs, and language that resulted from separation and different environment.

Faulkner, Georgene. *Melindy's Happy Summer.* Ill. by Elton C. Fax. New York: Julian Messner, 1949. 182 p. Based on summer vacation exchange of Negro children, a successful experiment in tolerance and understanding.

Harper, Wilhelmina. *Down in Dixie.* Ill. by Dorothy B. Morse. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co., 1948. 245 p. Anthology of stories covering Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Tennessee and other sections of the South.

Hogan, Inez. *Nappy Has a New Friend.* New York: E. P. Dutton & Co., 1947. 41 p. Illustrated tale of good will existing among children who plan, work and build toward common goal.

Lattimore, Eleanor F. *Indigo Hill.* New York: William Morrow & Co., 1950. 128 p. Good times of children of Indigo Hill, S.C.

Lattimore, Eleanor F. *Jeremy's Isle.* New York: William Morrow & Co., 1947. 123 p. How little South Carolina boy earned visit to island with help of toy boat and duck that ran away. His Negro playmates are depicted.

Savage, Joan. *Hurray for Bobo.* Ill. by Berta Schwartz. Chicago: Children's Press, 1947. 36 p. Picture story of Bobo and playmates.

Sullivan, Sarah A. and Zoa C. *The Animals Talk to Gussie.* Ill. by Emma Lossen. Wilmington, N.C.: Garey-Mintz Printing Co., 1951. 28 p. Pictorial story of Gussie's conversations with domestic animals.

*Tarry, Ellen. *The Runaway Elephant.* Ill. by Oliver Harrington. New York: Viking Press, 1950. 38 p. Two-color pictures of Hezekiah, of Harlem, and would-be elephant hunters on Westchester farm.

Taylor, Margaret. *Jasper, the Drummin' Boy.* New York: Viking Press, 1947. 63 p. Although Mamma wanted Jasper to be concert pianist, he wanted to be hot-drummer.

Wolf, C. Umhau. *Freddie.* Ill. by Jim Seed. Columbus, Ohio: Wartburg Press, 1948. 31 p. Boy with dark-colored skin who acts like all other normal boys of his age but for some reason is unhappy.

Yates, Elizabeth. *Amos Fortune, Free Man.* Ill. by Nora S. Unwin. New York: Aladdin Books, 1950. 181 p. Story of ex-slave.

Civil Rights

The American Negro and Civil Rights in 1950. The Journal of Negro Education. The Yearbook Number, XX, Summer 1951. Part 1. International Character of Human Rights. Part 2. America's Disadvantaged Minorities. Part 3. Some Organized Efforts to Obtain and Protect Civil Rights of Minorities. Part 4. Segregation and Civil Rights of Negroes. Part 5. Critical Summary.

Baldwin, Roger N. *Human Rights, World Declaration and American Practice.* Public Affairs Comm., Inc., 22 E. 38 St., New York 16, N.Y., Dec. 1950. 32 p. "Sets forth four suggestions for making the international enforcement of human rights more effective."

Becker, Carl L., and Others. *Safeguarding Civil Liberty Today.* Edward L. Bernays Lectures, 1944, given at Cornell Univ. New York: Peter Smith, 1949. 158 p. On civil liberties.

Biennial Report, Including Annual Statistical Reports for the Years of July 1, 1949, to June 30, 1951, of the State of New Jersey, Department of Education, Division Against Discrimination. Newark 2, N.J., State of N.J., Dept. of Educ., Div. Against Discrimination, 1060 Broad St., 1951. 24 p. What has happened in last six years to better human relations, legislation aimed at eliminating discrimination in employment based on race, creed, color, national origin or ancestry.

Carr, Robert K. *Civil Rights in America; Annals of American Academy of Political and Social Science.* Volume 275. Philadelphia: American Academy of Political & Social Science, 3817 Spruce St., 1951. 238 p. Ideological basis for American civil liberties and discussions of ways our present society can carry forward workable means of putting ideology into practice.

Carr, Robert K. *Federal Protection of Civil Rights: Quest for a Sword.* Ithaca, N.Y.: Cornell Univ. Press, 1947. 284 p. Study of our changing concept and administration of civil liberties in war and peace.

Civil Rights at Mid-Century. NAACP Annual Report, 42nd Year, 1950. New York: National Ass. for Advancement of Colored People, 20 W. 40 St., 1951. 68 p. 41-year-old fight to establish basic equality for all citizens.

Civil Rights in the United States in 1949; A Balance Sheet of Group Relations. American Jewish Congress and NAACP, 1950. 71 p. Deals with civil rights denied persons because of race, color, religion, national origin or ancestry.

Civil Rights in the United States in 1950. New York: NAACP, 1951. 96 p. Developments in protection and extension of intergroup equality.

Fast, Howard. *Peekskill: USA, a Personal Experience.* New York: Civil Rights Congress, 23 W. 26 St., 1951. 127 p. What happened during the two Peekskill incidents of 1949.

*Guzman, Jessie P. *Civil Rights and the Negro.* Records and Research Pamphlet No. 2. Tuskegee Inst., Ala.: Dept. of Records and Research, 1950. 28 p. Selected list of pertinent books and of periodical references and pamphlets.

Human Rights and Human Relations. Report of Sixth Annual Inst. of Race Relations. Nashville, Tenn.: Race Relations Dept., Fisk Univ. and American Missionary Ass., 1951. 92 p. Summary of national issues of civil rights and international concern.

Konvitz, Milton R. *The Constitution and Civil Rights.* New York: Columbia Univ. Press, 1947. 254 p. Civil rights and privileges and immunities of citizens.

Lerner, Max. *Actions and Passions.* New York: Simon & Schuster, 1949, 367 p. Theme is "civil rights cannot be preserved by resorting to tyranny, suppression, coercion and character assassination."

*Long, Herman H., and *Johnson, Charles S. *People vs Property—Race Restrictive Covenants in Housing.* Nashville, Tenn.: Fisk Univ. Press, 1947. 107 p. The schemes which assist keeping minority groups ill-housed.

MacArthur, Kathleen W. *The Bible and Human Rights.* New York: Woman's Press, 1949. 95 p. Explores religious motivations of democracy.

Miller, Henry J. *Blasted Barriers.* Boston: Christoper Publishing House, 1950. 140 p. Congressional efforts to enact civil rights legislation.

Nye, Russell B. *Fettered Freedom.* Discussion of Civil Liberties and Slavery Controversy in U.S., 1830-1860. East Lansing, Mich.: Mich. State Col. Press, 1949. 273 p. Important for present day discussions of civil rights.

Our Uncertain Liberties. U.S. Liberties, 1947-48. New York: American Civil Liberties Union, 170 Fifth Ave., 1948. 87 p. Review of civil rights program.

Reppy, Alison. *Civil Rights in the United States.* New York: Central Book Co., 1951. 298 p. Development of civil rights in U.S., with specific emphasis on 1948, 1949, and 1950 up to the beginning of October term of Supreme Court.

Rogge, O. John. *Our Vanishing Civil Liberties.* New York: Gaer Associates, 1949. 287 p. Exposes and attacks practices of Un-American Activities Committee and Loyalty Board.

Ross, Irwin. *The Communists, Friends or Foes of Civil Liberties?* New York: American Jewish Committee, 386 Fourth Ave., 1950. 26 p. Examination of facts relative to Communist activity.

To Secure These Rights. Report of President's Committee on Civil Rights. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1947. 178 p. Serious civil rights violations in all sections of country, with recommendations.

Your Civil Rights. Handbook for Trade Union Members and Organizers. Pamphlet No. 135. Prepared by Legal Dept., CIO, Lee Pressman, General Counsel. Washington, D.C.: CIO, 718 Jackson Place, N.W., 1947. 64 p. Tells union organizers and union members how to protect their civil rights to make them valuable possessions they were intended to be.

Virginia and the Civil Rights Program. Symposium of Papers Delivered at Annual Meeting of Va. Social Science Ass., 1949. Charlottesville, Va.: Bureau of Population and Economics Research, Univ. of Virginia. 54 p. Economics, race, politics, civil rights, education.

Wormser, Margot H., and Selltiz, Claire. *How to Conduct a Community Self-Survey of Civil Rights.* Foreword by Gordon W. Allport. New York: Association Press, 1951. 271 p. Provides help with technical problems of conducting survey.

Civil War

Coulter, E. Merton. *Travels in the Confederate States: a Bibliography.* Norman, Okla.: Univ. of Okla. Press, 1948. 289 p. 492 accounts by travelers in the South, 1861-65.

Cuthbert, Norma B. *Lincoln and the Baltimore Plot 1861.* From Pinkerton Records and Related Papers. San Marino, Calif.: Huntington Library, 1949. 161 p. Contemporary reports of Pinkerton and his men, accounts of anxious conferences and hasty decisions of men traveling with Lincoln.

Dowdey, Clifford. *Experiment in Rebellion.* Garden City, N.Y.: Doubleday & Co., 1946. 455 p. History of why Confederacy became an actuality; follows war through to final fall of the South.

Hesseltine, William B. *Lincoln and the War Governors.* New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1948. 405 p. How Lincoln destroyed forces of disunity in North and established power of Federal government to act in crisis.

Drama

Birdoff, Harry. *The World's Greatest Hit, Uncle Tom's Cabin.* New York: S. F. Vanni, Publishers and Booksellers, 30 W. 12 St., 1947. 440 p. Account of popular folkplay which achieved longest run in theatrical history.

Carter, Jean. *Country Gentlemen.* New York: Exposition Press, 1950. 64 p. Four-act play in which Louise, estranged from her family and her Negro lover, discovers one person who practices living Christianity.

Harburg, E. Y., and Saidy, Fred. *Finian's Rainbow.* Musical Satire. New York: Random House, 1947. 143 p. Irishman borrows pot of gold from leprechaun, brings it to U.S. Gold's magic powers turn Senator Billboard Rawkins first into black man, then into kindly one. Leprechaun gradually turns into a man.

Isaacs, Edith J. R. *The Negro in the American Theatre.* New York: Theatre Arts, 1947. 174 p. Negro's early efforts to participate in theatrical activity, evolution of minstrel show, inclusion of Negroes in it, all-Negro musicals of last 40 years, development of Negro music forms in theatre.

Lampell, Sgt. Millard. *The Long Way Home.* New York: Julian Messner, 1946. 174 p. 14 plays produced over radio by men of Army Air Forces who have come home from war wounded, shocked, or just plain tired.

Leaf, Earl. *Isles of Rhythm.* New York: A. S. Barnes & Co., 1948. 211 p. Pictorial record of dance cultures.

*Whittaker, F. S. K. *Thirty Pieces of Silver.* Play. New York: Exposition Press, 1951. 47 p. Betrayal of Jesus by Judas Iscariot.

Wolfe, Thomas. *Mannerhouse.* New York: Harper & Bros., 1948. 183 p. Play of Civil War in South and aftermath. Several Negro characters and slaves.

Education

Elementary and Secondary Education

The Availability of Education in the Negro Separate School. The Journal of Negro Education, The Yearbook Number, XVI, Summer 1947. Part 1. General Character and Extent of Separate Schools. Part 2. Availability of Education in the Several States. Part 3. Availability of Education for Negroes in U.S.

Brown, William H., and Robinson, William A. *Serving Negro Schools.* Report on Secondary School Study, Its Purposes, Working Techniques and Findings. Atlanta: Secondary School Study of Ass. of Colleges and Sec. Schs. for Negroes, distributed by Atlanta Univ. Sch. of Educ., Ga., 1946. 88 p.

Conant, James B. *Education in a Divided World.* The Function of Public Schools in Our Unique Society. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard Univ. Press, 1949. 249 p. How American free public education can put more fully into practice proclaimed ideals, adjust itself to demands and stresses of armed truce, including exigencies of military training.

Dabney, Lillian G. *The History of Schools for Negroes in the District of Columbia, 1807-1947.* Washington, D.C.: Catholic Univ. of America Press, 1949. 287 p. Doctoral thesis.

Faculty of Moultrie High and Elementary School, Moultrie, Ga. *Miss Parker, the New Teacher.* In co-operation with Secondary School Study of Ass. of Colleges and Sec. Schs. for Negroes. Albany, Ga.: Albany State College, 1946. 72 p. Development of Moultrie High and Elementary Sch. for Negro Youth during its membership in Sec. Sch. Study.

Federal Security Agency, Office of Education. *Directory of Secondary Schools in the United States.* Showing Accredited Status, Enrollment, Staff, and Other Data. Circular 250, January 1949. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1949. 496 p. Directory of public high schools in U.S. as of 1946, and private high schools as of 1948.

*Partridge, Deborah C. *Understanding Our Resources.* Report of a Regional Resource Use Education Work Conference. Comm. on Southern Regional Studies and Education of American Council on Education. Tuskegee Inst., Ala., Aug. 22-27, 1948. 79 p. Orientation sessions and related problems presented by participants, planning sessions for institution teams, clinics on information and skill needs.

Ryan, W. Carson; Gwynn, J. Minor; and King, Arnold K. *Secondary Education in the South.* Chapel Hill, N.C.: Univ. of N.C. Press, 1946. 269 p. Rise and development of public high school in South over past 40 years.

General References on Education

Benjamin, Harold. *True Faith and Allegiance.* Washington, D.C.: Nat'l Education Ass., 1950. 100 p. Directed at teachers and civic groups urging them to recognize prejudices and educate against them.

Embree, Edwin R., and Waxman, Julia. *Investment in People.* Story of Julius Rosenwald Fund. New York: Harper & Bros., 1949. 291 p. Account of unique experiment in philanthropy.

Fine, Benjamin. *Our Children Are Cheated.* The Crisis in American Education. New York: Henry Holt & Co., 1947. 244 p. Teachers qualifications, insufficient number, inadequate pay, buildings, inadequacies of curricula, dual system, plight of colleges, effect of war, future needs.

*Johnson, Charles S. *Education and the Cultural Crisis.* New York: Macmillan Co., 1951. 113 p. Treats basic social forces which affect school and teaching; author sees prime problem in "cultural pockets" of relatively isolated 15,000,000 Negroes, 2,000,000 Mongoloids, other minority groups excluded from full participation in dominant cultural patterns.

Kempfer, Homer. *Adult Education Activities of the Public Schools, Report of a Survey, 1947-48.* Pamphlet No. 107. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1949. 21 p. Summarizes some activities through which schools keep doors of education open for men and women of their communities.

Knight, Edgar W. *A Documentary History of Education in the South Before 1860.* Five Volumes. Volume II: Toward Educa-

tional Independence. Chapel Hill, N.C.: Univ. of N.C. Press, 1950. 603 p. Illustrating growing independence of America from European higher education.

McGrath, Earl J. *Annual Report of the Federal Security Agency.* Washington, D.C.: FSA, Office of Education, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1950, 38 p. Activities of Office of Educ. for fiscal year ending June 30, 1950.

National Standards Committee for Vocational Education in Agriculture. *An Evaluation of Local Programs of Vocational Education in Agriculture.* Washington, D.C.: U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1949. 75 p. Study of 20 evaluative scales showing how each state's level of attainment compares with whole country.

HIGHER EDUCATION

Abstracts of the First One Hundred Masters' Theses. Montgomery, Ala.: Paragon Press, 1948. 286 p. Doctoral thesis.

Berkowitz, David S. *Inequality of Opportunity in Higher Education.* Study of Minority Group and Related Barriers to College Admission, A Report to Temporary Commission on Need for a State University, Legislative Document (1948) No. 33. Albany, N.Y.: Williams Press, 1948. 203 p.

*Caliver, Ambrose. *Education of Negro Leaders.* Influences Affecting Graduate and Professional Studies. Bulletin No. 3. FSA, Office of Education. Washington 25, D.C.: U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1948. 64 p. Study points out conditions which influence Negroes' demand for opportunity to obtain type of education required to develop leaders, with recommendations.

*Derbigny, Irving A. *General Education in the Negro College.* Stanford Univ., Calif.: Stanford Univ. Press; London: Oxford Univ. Press, 1947. 255 p. Compares aims, curricula, patterns, general education courses, and guidance and evaluation practices of 18 Negro colleges with those in other American colleges, with significant findings.

*Guzman, Jessie P. *Some Achievements of the Negro through Education.* Records and Research Pamphlet No. 1. Second Revised ed. Tuskegee Inst., Ala.: Dept. of Records and Research, 1951. 41 p. Shows educational opportunity, not race, is factor in success.

Higher Education in the South. Report of Cooperative Studies Conducted under Auspices of Comm. on Work Conferences on Higher Education of Southern Ass. of Colleges and Sec. Schs. Chapel Hill, N.C.: Univ. of N.C. Press, 1947. 171 p.

Negro Higher and Professional Education in the United States. The Journal of Negro Education, The Yearbook Number, XVII, Summer 1948. Part 1. Evolution and Present Status. Part 2. Negro Higher and Professional Education in the Several States. Part 3. Looking Ahead.

Pierson, Mary B. *Graduate Work in the South.* Chapel Hill, N.C.: Univ. of N.C. Press, 1947. 265 p. Beginnings, development, present status, trends, needs, opportunities.

Plaut, Richard L. *Opportunities in Inter-Racial Colleges.* First edition. New York: National Scholarship Service and Fund for Negro Students, 31 W. 110 St., 1951. 240 p. Information about admissions policies and requirements, curricula, costs, housing facilities, freshman scholarships; estimates of attitudes of admissions offices towards applications from qualified Negro students and of racial attitudes on campuses and in neighboring communities; information about student organizations on individual campuses which are interested in building a more representative and well-integrated student body.

Range, Willard. *The Rise and Progress of Negro Colleges in Georgia, 1864-1949.* Athens, Ga.: Univ. of Ga. Press, 1951. 254 p. Describes initial wave of teachers who invaded South immediately after 1865 to bring cultural education to freedmen, and second wave which established foundation on which the modern colleges were based and from which they have grown in stature.

Roche, Richard J. *Catholic Colleges and the Negro Student.* Catholic Univ. of America Studies in Sociology, Vol. 28. Washington, D.C.: Catholic Univ. of America Press, 1948. 245 p. Sociological investigation of reception of Negro students into Roman Catholic system of high education in U.S. Doctoral thesis.

Russell, James E. *Federal Activities in Higher Education after the Second World War.* New York: King's Crown Press, Columbia Univ., 1951. 257 p. Description of various Federal activities in higher education and analysis of their effects, in 1947.

*Scott, J. Irving. *Finding My Way.* Boston: Meador Publishing Co., 1949. 344 p. Data on the problem of collegiate freshman orientation from the student's viewpoint.

*Scott, J. Irving. *Negro Students and Their Colleges.* Boston: Meador Publishing Co., 1949. 179 p. Information for many Negro high school students still undecided about their college careers.

Smith, S. L. *Builders of Goodwill.* Nashville, Tenn.: Tennessee Book Co., 1951. 185 p. Achievements in Negro education, health service, other lines.

Stetler, Henry C. *College Admission Practices with Respect to Race, Religion and National Origin of Connecticut High School Graduates.* Hartford, Conn.: Conn. State Inter-Racial Commission, 1949. 111 p. Experiences of approximately 1400 graduates of 9 high schools in 6 cities in Conn. who applied for admission to institutions of higher learning within and outside of Conn. during 1946-47.

Thomas Jessie Jones, In Memoriam, 1873-1950. Education Director, Phelps-Stokes Fund, 1913-1946. New York: Phelps-Stokes Fund, 101 Park Ave., 1950. 31 p. Transcripts of eulogies in commemoration of an educator, humanitarian, sociologist, who died Jan. 5, 1950.

*Trenholm, H. Councill. *Some Background and Status of Higher Education for Negroes in Alabama.* 1949 Association Year Book. Montgomery, Ala.: Ala. State Teachers Ass., State Teachers Col., March 1949. 60 p. Review of trends of higher education for Negroes in Ala.

Fiction

Alman, David. *The Hourglass.* New York: Simon & Schuster, 1947. 208 p. Entire social pattern of life in South as Southerners see it.

Alman, David. *The Hourglass.* New York: New York: Simon & Schuster, 1948. 278 p. Intermarriage between whites and Negroes and problems involved.

Anderson, Barbara. *Southbound.* New York: Farrar, Straus & Co., 1949. 339 p. Beautiful and talented Amanda Crane struggles to understand herself and world in which she must live.

Baer, Howard. *O, Huge Angel.* New York: Roy Publishers, 1949. 161 p. Violent, inarticulate Negro seaman has fear so possessive and devastating it drives discoverer of a murder to become a murderer.

Bennett, Peggy. *The Varmints.* New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1947. 287 p. Life of natives, white and black, in small Florida Gulf-coast town.

Brand, Millen. *Albert Sears.* New York: Simon & Schuster, 1947. 272 p. Race relations.

Briggs, Argye M. *This, My Brother.* Grand Rapids: Wm. B. Eerdmans Publishing Co., 1950. 347 p. Problems of everyday Christian living as depicted by white and Negro boy in Texas setting.

*Brown, Lloyd L. *Iron City.* New York: Masses & Mainstream, 1951. 255 p. Experiences of labor prisoner.

Bruff, Nancy. *The Beloved Woman.* New York: Julian Messner, 1949. 179 p. Interracial love story.

Caldwell, Erskine. *Episode in Palmetto.* New York: Duell, Sloan & Pearce, 1950. Lovely, impressionable young teacher finds first position a trial as she adjusts to life in a southern town.

Caldwell, Erskine. *Journeyman.* New York: American Library of World Literature, 245 Fifth Ave., 1949. 137 p. Georgia community falls under spell of journeyman preacher who cheats men out of money, makes free with women, winds up with burlesque revival meeting. Negro characters involved.

Caldwell, Erskine. *Place Called Estherville.* New York: Duell, Sloan & Pearce, 1949. 244 p. Life in small southern town where young Negro smashes into economic and social barriers.

Capote, Truman. *Other Voices, Other Rooms.* New York: Random House, 1948. 231 p. Young boy's experiences in desolate southern rural community as he moves painfully into emotional maturity.

Carter, Hodding. *Flood Crest.* New York: Rinehart & Co., 1947. 278 p. Against background of Mississippi in flood, idealism and unscrupulous political scheming, courage, violence and convict brutality behind threatened levee.

Coker, Elizabeth B. *Daughter of Strangers.* New York: E. P. Dutton & Co., 1950. 383 p. Panoramic view of life on several social levels in ante-bellum S.C.

Collins, Norman. *Black Ivory.* New York: Duell, Sloan & Pearce, 1948. 305 p. Wild adventure and hairbreadth escape in slave trade.

Cozzens, James G. *Guard of Honor.* New York: Harcourt, Brace & Co., 1949. 631 p. The soldier's profession; conflicts inherent in personality differences.

Crabb, Alfred L. *A Mockingbird Sang at Chickamauga, a Tale of Embattled Chattanooga.* Indianapolis & New York: Bobbs-Merrill Co., 1949. 297 p. Civil War espionage and intrigue, battle and heroic struggle, courage and devotion.

Davis, Burke. *Whisper My Name.* New York, Toronto: Rinehart & Co., 1949. 282 p. Jew driven by his fears to surrender his birthright in Carolina town.

*Demby, William. *Beetlecreek.* New York, Toronto: Rinehart & Co., 1950. 223 p. An old white man lives in colored part of town 15 years waiting for something to happen.

*Dodson, Owen. *Boy at the Window.* New York: Farrar, Straus & Young, 1951. 212 p. Recaptures the deliciously painful and divine mysteries in growing mind and absorptive heart of boy.

Dwoksin, Charles. *Shadow Over the Land.* New York: Beechhurst Press, 1946. 285 p. Post-war America symbolized by Flemings, family of New London, Conn., and specifically by Dan, who wanted to see the "little people" untroubled.

*Edmunds, Murrell. *Behold, Thy Brother.* New York: Beechhurst Press, 1950. 80 p. A "Jackie Robinson" story of young Negro, first of his race to play with Eagles, a major league club fighting for pennant.

Ellson, Hal. *Duke.* New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1949. 170 p. Day-to-day story of teen-age gang leader in Harlem.

Ewing, Annemarie. *Little Gate.* New York, Toronto: Rinehart & Co., 1947. 278 p. Vivid portrayal of jazz era, in which Bessie Smith, Coleman Hawkins, Louis Armstrong, other outstanding jazz men move with stature and dignity.

Fast, Howard. *Clarkton.* New York: Duell, Sloan & Pearce, 1947. 239 p. An American town and the man who owned it; how his industry faced strikes and other situations.

Faulkner, William. *Intruder in the Dust.* New York: Random House, 1948. 247 p. Study of a murder and the mass mind; of accused Negro whose guilt or innocence becomes secondary to larger moral problems of justice.

Faulkner, William. *Knight's Gambit.* New York: Random House, 1949. 246 p. Integrated pattern of folkways of South.

Faulkner, William. *Requiem for a Nun.* New York: Random House, 1951. 286 p. A colored nurse murders Temple's baby. Evil and corrupt, Temple confesses her past to the Governor to win a pardon for the nurse.

Felsen, Henry G. *Bertie Takes Care.* Ill. by Jane Toan. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co., 1948. 184 p. Achievement and good sportsmanship established by Bertie, who rounds up town's unhappiest ragamuffins, organizes camp of his own, and see his team beat snobbish and egotistic baseball nine at Camp Ijoboko.

Fleming, Berry. *The Lightwood Tree.* Philadelphia & New York: J. B. Lippincott Co., 1947. 378 p. Story of Fredericksville,

Ga., and George Cliatt, teacher who lived and worked there and was willing to fight for rights of the many.

Foley, Martha, and Rothberg, Abraham. *U. S. Stories.* New York: Farrar, Straus, 1949. 683 p. One story from each state and Washington, D.C., representing vividly a facet of life in each. In addition to stories concerning Negroes, Richard Wright is included among story tellers.

*Ford, Nick A., and *Faggett, H. L. *Best Short Stories by Afro-American Writers.* Boston: Meador Publishing Co., 1950. 307 p. 40 stories portraying Negroes in their normal activities as American citizens.

Gaither, Frances. *Double Muscadine.* New York: Macmillan Co., 1949. 335 p. Spectacular murder trial on Mississippi plantation during slavery illuminates problems and conflicts of master, mistress, slaves.

Gelder, Robert Van. *Important People.* Garden City, N.Y.: Doubleday & Co., 1948. 339 p. A society that permits authority by inheritance, not by proved worth. New York, including Harlem, is setting of this probing novel of social and ideological changes due to war conditions.

Gibson, Jewel. *Joshua Beene and God.* New York: Random House, 1946. 238 p. Built around imposing six-foot figure of bumptious, fractious, generally contankerous old-time regilious leader in Texas village, including his philosophy toward Negroes.

Giles, Barbara. *The Gentle Bush.* New York: Harcourt, Brace & Co., 1947. 552 p. Relations between Negro and white; a Louisiana plantation family on its last legs.

Gobay, Hazel H. *Georgia Clay.* New York: Beechhurst Press, 1948. 224 p. Passing of sharecropper and beginning of better day for South.

Gordon, Arthur. *Reprisal.* New York: Simon & Schuster, 1950. 310 p. Mob violence in southern town; no hope that southern justice would ever exact penalty for the crime.

Habe, Hans. *Walk in Darkness.* Tr. by Richard Hanser. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1948. 314 p. Negro catches first glimpse of freedom, passion, self-respect as soldier in occupied Germany; but through romance with German girl, illicit marriage, bitter fatherhood, meets ultimate catastrophe in "little-publicized jungle of the German underworld."

Harris, Bernice K. *Hearthstones.* New York: Doubleday & Co., 1948. 273 p. Antebellum life of Day family in Roanoke River country of eastern N.C.

Harris, M. Virginia. *Weddin' Trimmin's.* New York: Exposition Press, 1949. 233 p. Theme is mulatto lives in limbo between two worlds, wholly acceptable to neither.

Helmut, Jan. *Daisy's Fanny.* New York: Vantage Press, 1951. 225 p. Tender love story of Negro boy and Daisy's illegitimate girl in remote Tennessee hills.

Hervey, Harry. *Barracoon.* New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1950. 274 p. Slavery-days tale.

Hewlett, John. *Harlem Story.* New York: Prentice-Hall, 1948. 242 p. Conflicts between black and white in Harlem.

Hewlett, John. *Wild Grape.* New York, London: McGraw-Hill Book Co., 1947. 364 p. Conflicts in black and white pattern of southern life.

*Himes, Chester. *Lonely Crusade.* New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1947. 398 p. Problem of Negro in dominantly white society.

Howard, Elizabeth. *North Winds Blow Free.* New York: William Morrow & Co., 1949. 192 p. Girl swept by compassion which impelled men to help fleeing slaves regardless of own safety.

*Hunter, H. L. *The Miracles of the Red Altar Cloth.* New York: Exposition Press, 1949. 213 p. Italian boy finds childhood sweetheart engaged to marry own brother; miraculous Red Altar Cloth protects him through many trials and reunites lovers.

*Hurston, Zora N. *Seraph on the Suwanee.* New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1948. 311 p. Love conquers caste line between Florida crackers and aristocrats.

*Jackson, Jesse. *Anchor Man.* Ill. by Doris Spiegel. New York & London: Harper & Bros., 1947. 142 p. Their school burnt down, Negro students are brought to white school; Charley assumes responsibility to bring mutual understanding to tense situation.

*Jarrette, A. Q. *Beneath the Sky.* New York: Weinberg Book Supply Co., 1949. 151 p. Conflict between poor whites, Negroes, landed gentry in South, with love and murder.

Jenkins, Sarah. *We Gather Together.* New York: Thomas Y. Crowell Co., 1948. 243 p. Portrayal of Negro-white relationships in Mt. Olive, Ga.

Johnson, Victor H. *The Horncasters.* New York: Greenberg, 1947. 239 p. Author's experience and intimate knowledge of discrimination, injustice, oppression, terror under which Negro in South exists.

Kane, Harnett T. *Bride of Fortune.* Garden City, N.Y.: Doubleday & Co., 1948, 301 p. Portrait of a passionate, warm-hearted woman who never failed in her devotion; picture of modern America in making, of Washington and wartime Richmond, and woman behind man in spotlight. Based on life of Mrs. Jefferson Davis.

*Kaye, Philip B. *Taffy.* New York: Crown Publishers, 1950. 258 p. Harlem's switchblade knife fights and orgiastic parties; sensitive portrayal of character in conflict with society.

Key, Alexander. *Island Light.* Indianapolis & New York: Bobbs-Merrill Co., 1950. 326 p. Homecoming of Confederate sea-raider ruined by war, his bitterness and desire for revenge, his struggle for rehabilitation.

Key, Alexander. *The Wrath and the Wind.* Indianapolis & New York: Bobbs-Merrill Co., 1949. 366 p. A story of Florida, revealing a man's downfall, repentance, chance to rise again, in which Zeda, mute girl caught in slave trade, is involved.

Kimbrough, Edward. *Night Fire.* New York & Toronto: Rinehart & Co., 1946. 343 p. Mississippi, the South and its problems.

King, Mary J. *Vine of Glory.* Indianapolis & New York: Bobbs-Merrill Co., 1948. 357 p. Girl's fight against ignorance and prejudice in small southern town.

Kroll, Harry H. *Lost Homecoming.* New York: Coward-McCann, 1950. 311 p. Return of poor-white farmer to southern town to be feted and honored at world premiere of film made from his best-selling novel about South; his chance to see artistocratic girl whom he loved more important to him than premiere; his tragic effort to reconcile two different cultures.

Laing, Frederick. *Six Seconds a Year.* New York: Thomas Y. Crowell Co., 1948. 307 p. How hard-boiled, go-getting young cynic achieves emotional maturity too late; unfolding a free enterprise developing into monopoly and industrial drift toward fascism.

Lauria, Lew. *Ghost of the South.* Hollywood, Calif.: Radco Publishers, 1948. 247 p. Small-town southern hospitality as experienced by two hot-headed and hot-hearted young Northerners who crash against its grim prejudices.

Lewis, Lloyd. *It Takes All Kinds.* New York: Harcourt, Brace & Co., 1947. 276 p. Anecdotes, personality sketches, explorations of history, tales of famous and obscure Americans.

Lewis, Sinclair. *Kingsblood Royal.* New York: Random House, 1947. 348 p. Denunciation of "white supremacy."

Liddell, Viola G. *Without a Southern Accent.* Norman, Okla.: Univ. of Okla. Press, 1948. 261 p. Alabama family from 1880's to 1920's.

Lowry, Robert. *Find Me in Fire.* Garden City, N.Y.: Doubleday & Co., 1948. 280 p. Four confused, groping young people try to find selves; one is Len Sharpe, fourteen and Negro.

McIlwaine, Shields. *Memphis Down in Dixie.* New York: E. P. Dutton & Co., 1948. 400 p. Traces growth through planter era, its river glory, Federal occupation, yellow fever scourge, and when W. C. Handy brought blues out of Beale Street.

Meadowcraft, Enid La M. *By Secret Railway.* New York: Thomas Y. Crowell Co., 1948. 275 p. Chance encounter with young Negro led David into strange and thrilling adventures and involved him in Underground Railroad; with important implications for young Americans today.

Moon, Bucklin. *Without Magnolias.* Garden City, N.Y.: Doubleday & Co., 1949. 274 p. Whole panorama of Negro's world—conservative middle class, intellectual, idealistic radical, always leavening force of downtrodden Negro masses.

*Morris, Earl J. *The Cop.* New York: Exposition Press, 1951. 126 p. Negro policeman's story which mirrors author's own experience and philosophy.

*Motley, Willard. *Knock on Any Door.* New York & London: D. Appleton-Century Co., 1947. 504 p. Sensitive boy dreams of stars and stumbles into gutter, with author catching pulse-beat of great American metropolis.

*Motley, Willard. *We Fished All Night.* New York: Appleton-Century-Crofts, 1951. 560 p. Haunted men of Chicago are brought comfort and reassurance of love by their women, who too live under shadow of fear and disillusion, in a post-war America.

Neumann, Robert. *Children of Vienna.* New York: E. P. Dutton & Co., 1947. 233 p. Tragedy and hope of post-war Europe, as experienced by Reverend Hoseah W. Smith, Negro Chaplain in U.S. Army, in cellar of ruined house in Vienna.

North, Sterling. *So Dear to My Heart.* New York: Doubleday & Co., 1947. 255 p. Swamplands of South where co-mingled racial strains united to build our independence.

Parrish, Anne. *A Clouded Star.* New York: Harper & Bros., 1948. 242 p. Nine slaves who were led by their Moses, Harriet Tubman; a story of human fortitude and spiritual strength.

Paul, Elliot. *Linden on the Saugus Branch.* New York: Random House, 1947. 401 p. Recollections of boyhood in New England, in which Jeff Lee, justly famous cook, plays role.

*Petry, Ann. *Country Place.* Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1947. 266 p. Justice and injustice clash in small New England town.

Phillips, Thomas H. *The Golden Lie.* New York & Toronto: Rinehart & Co., 1951. 279 p. Love of remarkable father for fine endearing son; frustrated, meaningless love of boy's mother for another man. Relationship of Negroes and whites in South.

Porteous, Clark. *South Wind Blows.* New York: Current Books, A. A. Wyn, 1948. 192 p. Small southern community tracks, lynches helpless fugitive who may not have committed crime.

*Redding, J. Saunders. *Stranger and Alone.* New York: Harcourt, Brace & Co., 1950. 308 p. Dilemma of mulatto who wants decent way of life, can find only indecent ways of achieving it.

Robbins, Harold. *Never Love a Stranger.* New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1948. 443 p. Depiction of life with Negro family and Jewish family in big city; and portrayal of Communists during depression.

Roberts, Kenneth. *Lydia Bailey.* Garden City, N.Y.: Doubleday & Co., 1947. 488 p. Historical novel of 1800's; beginning in Boston, carries hero to Haiti, France, Tripoli. Interwoven is story of Toussaint L'Ouverture and Dessalines.

Rothman, Nathan. *Virgie, Goodbye.* New York: Crown Publishers, 1947. 248 p. Young prostitute who feels she is like everybody else.

Russell, William. *A Wind is Rising.* New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1950. 292 p. Plantation Negroes in Mississippi delta controlled by sharecropper system.

*Savoy, Willard. *Alien Land.* New York: E. P. Dutton & Co., 1949. 320 p. A white Negro "passes."

Schulberg, Budd. *The Harder They Fall.* New York: Random House, 1947. 343 p. Relentless disclosure of fight racket and men and women involved in it.

Schwartz, Irving. *Every Man His Sword.* Garden City, N.Y.: Doubleday & Co., 1951. 307 p. Violence in small southern town.

Sheean, Vincent. *A Certain Rich Man.* New York: Random House, 1947. 378 p. Man of great wealth suddenly finds himself

discontent with marriage and way of life, including plight of Negro tenants in Harlem properties he has inherited.

Shute, Nevil. *The Chequer Board.* New York: William Morrow & Co., 1947. 380 p. Negro boy stationed in small English village impulsively kisses girl and is accused of attempted rape.

Slaughter, Frank G. *The Golden Isle.* Garden City, N.Y.: Doubleday & Co., 1947. 373 p. Plantation life on island Amelia and life in Fernandina, island's principal city, in 1817.

Slaughter, Frank G. *The Stubborn Heart.* New York: Doubleday & Co., 1950. The South during Reconstruction.

*Smith, William G. *Last of the Conquerors.* New York: Straus & Co., 1948. 262 p. Negro soldier in Army of Occupation finds himself accepted as equal by Germans and looked upon as inferior by white comrades in arms.

Spicer, Bart. *Blues for the Prince.* New York: Dodd, Mead & Co., 1950. 249 p. Negro jazz and blues composer is killed in studio of his sprawling, palatial home.

Stark, Irwin. *The Invisible Island.* New York: Viking Press, 1948. 377 p. White teacher in Negro school in Harlem is also young man in love; his struggle toward maturity runs parallel with growth as social being.

Steen, Marguerite. *Twilight on the Floods.* Garden City, N.Y.: Doubleday & Co., 1949. 782 p. Hopes, fears, adventures, loves of ruthless dynasty which became powerful as kings.

Sumner, Cid R. *But the Morning Will Come.* Indianapolis & New York: Bobbs-Merrill Co., 1949. 302 p. Daughter of seamstress in Miss. town, happy until discovered why whisper ran about the Churstons: a strain of Negro blood.

Taylor, Peter. *A Long Fourth, and Other Stories.* New York: Harcourt, Brace & Co., 1948. 166 p. Stories portray nice, moral aspects of southern life.

Teilhet, Hildegarde T. *The Terrified Society.* New York: Doubleday & Co., 1947. 374 p. World-famous violinist gives concert in southern city before audience that must include Negroes. Unexpected violence leaves musician's wrist permanently shattered.

Tennyson, Hallam. *The Wall of Dust, and Other Stories.* New York: Viking Press, 1948. 188 p. All concern individual or small group suddenly transplanted to foreign land; in one instance, Englishmen in Cairo; in another, Negro troops in Italy; etc.

*Thomas, Will. *Love Knows No Barriers.* Originally published as *God is for White Folks* by Creative Age Press; revised by author for Signet edition. New York: New American Library of World Literature, 501 Madison Ave., 1950. 207 p. Two lovers of mixed blood face hatred of girl's white admirer, who incites Klan uprising.

Waller, Leslie. *Show Me the Way.* New York: Viking Press, 1947. 322 p. Passionate physical relationship and closeness of spirit between two people.

Walz, Jay and Aubrey. *The Bizarre Sisters.* New York: Duell, Sloan & Pearce, 1950. Branch of famous Randolph clan of Va., gets involved in an ante-bellum plantation scandal.

*West, Dorothy. *The Living is Easy.* Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1948. 347 p. Manners of first-, second-, third-generation Negro Bostonians.

Westheimer, David. *Summer on the Water.* New York: Macmillan Co., 1948. 273 p. Tragedy strikes Negro maid when her mistress wonders who was father of maid's son.

White, W. L. *Lost Boundaries.* New York: Harcourt, Brace & Co., 1948. 91 p. Negro family that passed for white in New England town.

Whitney, Phyllis A. *Willow Hill.* New York: Reynal & Hitchcock, 1947. 243 p. Government housing project brings population to Willow Hill, where opposing people come together and help town understand new code of ethics.

Wilder, Robert. *Bright Feather.* New York: G. P. Putnam's Son, 1948. 408 p. Old Clay invades early Florida with few head of livestock, couple of wagons, half-dozen slaves; batters country and Indians into submission. Young Clay flames up over treatment of Indians.

Wilson, John W. *High John the Conqueror.* New York: Macmillan Co., 1948. 165 p. Negro in Brazos country of Texas reluctantly works for white man, exposing hopeless plight of uneducated southern Negro.

Wilson, William E. *Crescent City.* New York: Simon & Schuster, 1947. 369 p. Growing Middle Western town from 1912 to present; corrosion by time and influence of several men; story of three Negroes interwoven.

Wood, Morrison. *The Devil is a Lonely Man.* New York: Thomas Y. Crowell Co., 1946. 497 p. Desire for power in America. Set in California of last 80 years. One main character is "a blonde vixen with a strain of Negro blood."

*Yerby, Frank. *Floodtide.* New York: Dial Press, 1950. 342 p. Passions and conflicts against panorama of old slaveholding South in lush decade of 1850's.

*Yerby, Frank. *The Golden Hawk.* New York: Dial Press, 1948. 346 p. Historical novel. White adventurers of France and England clash with imperial Spain, the Golden Hawk, a looter from Cadiz, and Rouge, an English noblewoman, are locked in combat and love in Caribbean of 17th century.

*Yerby, Frank. *Pride's Castle.* New York: Dial Press, 1949. 383 p. Man's ambition and woman's love—the battle to see which was stronger.

*Yerby, Frank. *The Vixens.* New York: Dial Press, 1947. 347 p. South in bitter days after Civil War, when New Orleans aristocrat returns after fighting on Union Side.

*Yerby, Frank. *A Woman Called Fancy.* New York: Dial Press, 1951. 340 p. After-Civil-War setting. White girl born of South Carolina sharecroppers flees from poverty and prospect of loveless marriage to Augusta, Ga., becomes business and social success.

Young, I. S. *Jadie Greenway.* New York: Crown Publishers, 1947. 250 p. Modes and customs of child delinquents in overcrowded sections of Manhattan and Brooklyn.

Folklore

Ballowe, Hewitt L. *The Lawd Sayin' the Same.* Negro Folk of the Creole Country. Baton Rouge, La.: Louisiana St. Univ. Press, 1947. 254 p. Piquant tales of sugar-cane country; amazing insight into mind of Negro.

Botkin, B. A. *A Treasury of Southern Folklore.* Stories, Ballads, Traditions, and Folkways of the People of the South. New York: Crown Publishers, 1949. 776 p. Drama, color, tradition of ante-bellum aristocracy of South; music of Negro; fun, gaiety, simple wisdom of rural folk.

Bradford, Roark. *The Green Roller.* New York: Harper & Bros., 1949. 118 p. Cadence and meaning of folk speech in swamp lands of La.

*Brookes, Stella B. *Joel Chandler Harris, Folklorist.* Athens, Ga.: Univ. of Ga. Press, 1950. 182 p. Analysis of folklore in Uncle Remus stories.

Felton, Harold W. *John Henry and His Hammer.* Illustrations by Aldren A. Watson. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1950. 85 p. Picture story of American folklore hero who hammered railroads into being, tunneled through mountains, thrust himself into fame.

Lomax, John A. *Adventures of a Ballad Hunter.* New York: Macmillan Co., 1947. 302 p. Racy flavor of American speech; color and feeling of various regions of America; independence and strength of people; story after story of their lives and their music.

Health

*De Knight, Freda. *A Date with a Dish.* A Cook Book of American Negro Recipes. New York: Hermitage Press, 1948. 426 p. Non-regional cook book; embraces recipes, cooking hints, menus from all over U.S. and near neighbors.

Dublin, Louis I. *Health Progress 1936 to 1945.* A Supplement to Twenty-Five Years of Health Progress. New York: Metropolitan Life Ins. Co., 1948. 147 p. Index of what has transpired in general population of U.S.

Ewing, Oscar R. *The Nation's Health, A Ten-Year Program.* A Report to the President. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1948. 186 p. Our national health today and way to greater progress.

Hazen, H. H. *Syphillis in the Negro.* Handbook for the General Practitioner. Supplement No. 15 to Venereal Disease Information. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1942. 96 p. Analysis of syphillis problem among Negroes.

The Health Status and Health Education of Negroes in the United States, The Journal of Negro Education, The Yearbook Number, XVIII, Summer 1949. Part 1. General Introductory Statement. Part 2. Health Status of Negroes. Part 3. Health Facilities Available to Negroes. Part 4. Health Education of Negroes. Part 5. Some General Implications and Suggestions.

*Jiggetts, J. Ida. *Religion, Diet, and Health of Jews.* New York: Bloch Publishing Co., 1949. 125 p. Study of Judaism, showing how Orthodox Jewish diet has salubrious effect.

Report On a Survey of Eighty-five General Hospitals in New Jersey. Conducted by State of N.J. Dept. of Educ., Div. against Discrimination, Newark, N.J. Prepared by Isham B. Jones, Field Representative, 1949. 25 p. Availability of facilities for treatment of minority group patients; employment and professional training opportunities for minority group members, with greater emphasis placed on status of Negroes in general hospital picture in N.J. than on any other minority group.

*Tate, Edith B., and Lifquist, Rosaline C. *Planning Food for Institutions.* U.S. Dept. of Agr., Washington, D.C., 1951. 95 p. Nutrients needed for adequate diets.

History and Travel

Aptheker, Herbert. *To Be Free.* Studies in American Negro History. New York: International Publishers, 1948. 256 p. Slave guerrilla warfare, buying freedom, militant abolitionism, Negro casualties in Civil War, Negroes in Union Navy, organizational activities, Mississippi Reconstruction.

Bakeless, John. *Lewis and Clark.* New York: William Morrow & Co., 1947. 498 p. Biography of two great explorers.

*Bontemps, Arna. *Story of the Negro.* New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1948. 239 p. History of Negro people from "as far back as it goes" to present.

Butterfield, Roger. *The American Past.* History of U.S. from Concord to Hiroshima, 1775-1945. New York: Simon & Schuster, 1947. 476 p. Told with pictures, paintings, cartoons, lithographs, engravings, drawings illustrating politics, personalities, wars, peaceful progress of America and people.

Coulter, E. Merton. *Georgia, A Short History.* Chapel Hill, N.C.: Univ. of N.C. Press, 1947. 510 p. Events of four centuries in Peach State.

Craven, Avery, and Johnson, Walter. *The United States.* Boston: Ginn & Co., 1947. 886 p. Historical account of American government as experiment in democracy.

Crenshaw, Ollinger. *The Slave States in the Presidential Election of 1860.* Vol. LXIII, No. 3. Baltimore, Md.: Johns Hopkins Press, 1945. 332 p. Study of shades of political opinion in southern areas, interaction of southern ideas, reaction in South to northern events.

Day, Donald. *Big Country: Texas.* New York: Duell, Sloan & Pearce, 1947. 326 p. Historical panorama of Texas as meeting point of alien people and diverse heritages, representing focal point of many conflicting cultures for over four centuries.

Eaton, Clement. *A History of the Old South.* New York: Macmillan Co., 1949. 636 p. Emphasis given those characteristics peculiarly "Southern" and historic processes which produced them.

Fletcher, John G. *Arkansas.* Chapel Hill, N.C.: Univ. of N.C. Press, 1947. 421 p. From De Soto's phantom gold to present-day

wealth of cotton, rice, oil, bauxite, power, people.

*Franklin, John H. *From Slavery to Freedom.* History of American Negroes. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1947. 622 p. Essential facts from African beginnings to present time.

Gates, R. Ruggles. *Pedigrees of Negro Families.* Philadelphia & Toronto: Blakiston Co., 1949. 267 p. Over 100 pedigrees, mainly from this country, also from Canada, parts of West Indies, British Guiana.

Guia de instituciones que cultivan la historia de America. Al Cuidado de Bosch Garcia. Mexico, D.F., 1949. 231 p.

Hacker, Louis M., and Zahler, Helene S. *The Shaping of the American Tradition.* 2 Vols. New York: Columbia Univ. Press, 1947. How American ideas and institutions have developed.

*Hershaw, Fay McK. *Some Aspects of Post-War Travel.* Boston: Christopher Publishing House, 1950. 81 p. Social and economic conditions in post-war period.

Johnson, F. Ernest. *Wellsprings of the American Spirit.* New York & London: Harper & Bros., published by Inst. for Religious and Social Studies, 1948. 241 p. Addresses interpret various traditions blended in growth of American spirit and shaping of its ideals, characterize genius expressed in some major cultural pursuits, reveal intensity of struggle for freedom.

Johnson, Kathryn M. *The Dark Race in the Dawn.* New York: William-Frederick Press, 1948. 16 p. Aims to prove Africans had civilization in Americas before Columbus.

Kane, Harnett T. *Deep Delta Country.* New York: Duell, Sloan & Pearce, 1944. 283 p. The land from New Orleans to Gulf of Mexico which has been paradise and battle ground, where many nations have fought to take or save heart of continent.

Kimball, Marie. *Jefferson: War and Peace, 1776 to 1784.* New York: Coward-McCann, 1947. 398 p. Epoch of Jefferson's life after Declaration of Independence and during Revolution.

*Logan, Rayford W. *Memoirs of a Monticello Slave.* As dictated to Charles Campbell in 1840's by Isaac, one of Thomas Jefferson's slaves. Charlottesville, Va.: Univ. of Va. Press, 1951. 45 p. Intimate recollections of Thomas Jefferson present unique portrait of great man.

Mearns, David C. *The Lincoln Papers.* Story of the Collection with Selections to July 4, 1861. 2 Vols. New York: Doubleday & Co., 1948. 681 p. Colorful sampling of Lincoln's daily mail, etc.

Monaghan, Frank. *Heritage of Freedom.* History and Significance of Basic Documents of American Liberty. Princeton, N.J.: Princeton Univ. Press, 1948. 150 p. More than 120 documents exhibited on Freedom Train.

O'Neill, Charles, *Morning Time.* New York: Simon & Schuster, 1949. 392 p. Making and ratifying of Constitution.

*Ottley, Roi. *Black Odyssey.* New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1948. 340 p. Events from day in 1664 when Md. became first colony to legalize slavery, through dark days of servitude, to Emancipation Proclamation and beginning of Negro's modern history as free but segregated citizen.

Quillen, I. James, and Krug, Edward. *Living in Our America.* History for Young Citizens. Chicago, Atlanta, Dallas, New York: Scott, Foresman & Co., 1951. 752 p. American history from European background through Reconstruction, industrialization, public welfare, international diplomacy, Pan-Americanism.

*Redding, J. Saunders. *They Came in Chains—Americans from Africa.* The Peoples of America Series, edited by Louis Adamic. Philadelphia & New York: J. B. Lippincott Co., 1950. 320 p. Emergence of Negro as American citizen.

Simkins, Francis B. *The South Old and New.* A History 1820-1947. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1947. 527 p. Race, religion, political practices, social customs, agriculture, commerce, industry, literature, architecture, fine arts.

*Tate, Merze. *The United States and Armaments.* Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard Univ. Press, 1948. 312 p. Investigation of armament limitation.

Waugh, Evelyn. *When the Going was Good.* Boston: Little, Brown & Co., 1947. 314 p. Observations on conflicting cultures.

Wharton, Vernon L. *The Negro in Mississippi, 1865-1890.* Chapel Hill, N.C.: Univ. of N.C. Press, 1947. 298 p. Interactions of social forces which have determined character of important bi-racial relationships in State.

Housing

Deutsch, Morton, and Collins, Mary E. *Interracial Housing.* Psychological Evaluation of a Social Experiment. Minneapolis: Univ. of Minn. Press, 1951. 173 p. Compares segregated and non-segregated public housing.

Housing and Home Finance Agency, *Housing of the Nonwhite Population, 1940 to 1947.* Washington, D.C.: U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1948. 13 p. Analysis of housing situation based on findings of Bureau of Census.

Larsen, William F. *New Homes for Old.* Publicly Owned Housing in Tennessee. Vol. 24, No. 7, Extension Series, Univ. of Tenn. Record, published by Div. of Univ. Extension for Bureau of Public Admin., Univ. of Tenn., Knoxville, Nov. 1948. 83 p. Traces historical development of local authorities and discusses powers, legal status, organization, policy framework, administrative operations, problems, accomplishments.

*Long, Herman H., and *Johnson, Charles S. *People vs. Property.* Race Restrictive Covenants in Housing. Nashville, Tenn.: Fisk Univ. Press, 1947. 107 p. Particularly concerned with inequalities in housing opportunity due to racial discrimination and segregation.

Selected References on Housing and Minorities. Washington, D.C.: Housing and Home Finance Agency, Office of Admin., Racial Relations Service, April 1950. 46 p. Bibliography on housing conditions of minority groups.

*Weaver, Robert C. *The Negro Ghetto.* New York: Harcourt, Brace & Co., 1948. 404 p. How the Negro, coming North for freer and better living, has been restricted to some of worst slums in country.

Labor and Employment

*Allen, James S., and *Wilkerson, Doxey. *The Economic Crisis and the Cold War.* New York: International Publishers, 1949. Burden of economic crisis through wage cuts, speedup, unemployment, war, fascism upon the national scene.

Annual Report of the Massachusetts Fair Employment Practice Commission. Public Document No. 163. Commonwealth of Mass., Exec. Dept., 41 Tremont St., Boston, Mass., Nov. 30, 1948 to Nov. 30, 1949. 7 p.

Archibald Katherine. *Wartime Shipyard.* Study in Social Disunity. Berkeley & Los Angeles: Univ. of Calif. Press, 1947. 237 p. Spontaneous outbursts of white male elite against women welders, women welders against Okies, Okies against Negroes, everybody against Japanese.

Berger, Morroe. *The New York State Law Against Discrimination: Operations and Administration.* Reprinted from "Cornell Law Quarterly," Vol. 35, No. 4, Summer 1950. pp. 747-796.

Foner, Philip S. *History of the Labor Movement in the United States,* From Colonial Times to Founding of AFL. New York: International Publishers, 1947. 576 p. Study of struggles of working class to win higher standard of living, improved status in society. Important from point of Negro worker.

International Labour Conference, 32nd Session. *Application of the Principles of the Right to Organize and to Bargain Collectively.* Report IV (1), Fourth Item on the Agenda. Geneva: International Labour Office, 1948. 18 p. Purpose is to transmit these texts to governments so they may forward amendments and comments. Report IV (2), Fourth Item on the Agenda. Geneva: International Labour Office, 1949. 43 p. Text of replies of governments and analysis thereof.

Kesselman, Louis C. *The Social Politics of FEPC.* Chapel Hill, N.C.: Univ. of N.C. Press, 1948. 253 p. Analyzes physiology and anatomy of a reform pressure movement, evaluates pressure techniques, tells inside story of controversial legislation.

Rackow, Felix. *Combating Discrimination in Employment in New York State.* Research Bulletin No. 5. Ithaca, N.Y.: N.Y. St. Sch. of Ind. and Labor Relations, Cornell Univ., Nov. 1949. 52 p. Work of N.Y. St. Commission against Discrimination from inception to March 31, 1949.

Report on a Survey of Employment Policies and Practices Involving Minority Groups in Hudson County, New Jersey. State of N.J., Dept. of Educ., Div. against Discrimination, 1060 Broad St., Newark, N.J., July 1951. 14 p. Pattern of employment policies and practices involving minority groups; periods and influences related to changing employment relationships with minority groups within past 11 years, techniques by which better intergroup relationships have been fostered; significance of State's Anti-Discrimination Laws for selected group of employers contacted.

Ross, Malcolm. *All Manner of Men.* New York: Reynal & Hitchcock, 1948. 314 p. States that American creed of equal opportunity for all stumbles over economic factor, large part of study devoted to government's wartime experiment with FEPC.

Seidenberg, Jacob. *Negroes in the Work Group.* Research Bulletin No. 6. Ithaca, N.Y.: N.Y. St. Sch. of Ind. and Labor Relations, Cornell Univ., Feb. 1950. 48 p. Integration of Negro in business and industry in New York State.

Southall, Sara E. *Industry's Unfinished Business.* New York: Harper & Bros., 1950. 173 p. Step-by-step methods successfully employed in numerous companies to make possible inclusion of Negro employees on industrial staffs.

Toward a Fair Employment Practice Conscience through Education. Report on the educational program of Philadelphia FEPC, Sept. 1950. 31 p. Description of activities carried on since passage of Ordinance.

Vance, Rupert B., and Others. *Exploring the South.* Chapel Hill, N.C.: Univ. of N.C. Press, 1949. 404 p. Study of resources for better living.

Literature

Bennett, Elaine C. *Calendar of Negro-Related Documents in the Records of the Committee for Congested Production Areas in the National Archives.* Washington, D.C.: American Council of Learned Societies, 1219 16th St., N.W., Oct. 1949. 100 p.

*Dreer, Herman. *American Literature by Negro Authors.* New York: Macmillan Co., 1950. 334 p. Presents various Negroes' contributions to American literature; supplies bibliography for further study.

Hodgson, George M. *The Beaten Paths.* New York: Exposition Press, 1950. 103 p. Essays and aphorisms attacking fundamental problems of modern living.

*Gloster, Hugh M. *Negro Voices in American Fiction.* Chapel Hill, N.C.: Univ. of N.C. Press, 1948. 295 p. Published novels and short stories by Negroes, from beginnings to 1940; social backgrounds from which writings arose.

Lavrin, Janko. *Pushkin and Russian Literature.* New York: Macmillan Co., 1948. 226 p. Portrait of great writer, cardinal figure in Russian literature, dominating influence in its development.

Martin, John B. *Indiana, an Interpretation.* New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1947. 300 p. Regional story of state often considered most typical of U.S.; Civil-War and changes caused by it are important.

Mathews, M. M. *Some Sources of Southernisms.* University, Ala.: Univ. of Ala. Press, 1948. 154 p. Story of three types of words added to American vocabulary in South, including African languages.

The Negro. A Selected Bibliography. New York: New York Public Library, 135th Street Branch, 1950. Sixth edition. 17 p.

Paine, Gregory. *Southern Prose Writers.* Representative Selections, with Introduction, Bibliography, and Notes. New York, Cincinnati, Chicago, Boston, Atlanta, Dallas, San Francisco: American Book Co., 1947. 392 p. Cultural history of southern region as depicted by various authors.

Selected Bibliography on the Negro. Fourth ed., compiled by Nat'l Urban League, Dept. of Research, 1133 Broadway, New York 10, N.Y., June 1951. 124 p. To assist those who

wish to acquaint themselves with life and work of the Negro.

Tate, Allen. *A Southern Vanguard.* John Peale Bishop Memorial Vol. New York: Prentice-Hall, 1947. 331 p. Critical essays, stories, poems.

*Turner, Lorenzo D. *Africanisms in the Gullah Dialect.* Chicago: Univ. of Chicago Press, 1949. 317 p. First scientific and comprehensive analysis of Gullah dialect, its African origins and present use among Negroes of coastal region of S.C. and Ga., known as the Rice Islands.

Music

Arnold, Byron. *Folksongs of Alabama.* University, Ala.: Univ. of Ala. Press, 1950. 193 p. Songs from fishing wharves, mountain cabins, ante-bellum plantation homes, Negro churches, sweaty jobs on railroad and games on shady Mobile streets.

Blesh, Rudi. *Shining Trumpets.* New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1946. 365 p. History of jazz, including African background, with sociological implications.

Blesh, Rudi, and Janis, Harriet. *They All Played Ragtime.* New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1950. 338 p. Great ragtime piano players from Scott Joplin and "The Maple Leaf Rag" to present.

*Crite, Allan H. *Three Spirituals from Earth to Heaven.* Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard Univ. Press, 1948. Pictorial interpretation of "Nobody Knows the Trouble I See," "Swing Low, Sweet Chariot," and "Heaven."

Dexter, Dave, Jr. *Jazz Cavalcade.* New York: Criterion, 1946. 258 p. Story of American jazz.

*Handy, W. C. *A Treasury of the Blues.* Complete Words and Music of 67 great Songs from Memphis Blues to the Present Day. New York: Simon & Schuster, published by Charles Boni, 1949. 258 p. From 1912 blues to recent boogie-woogie, all arranged to be played on piano.

*Hayes, Roland. *My Songs.* Afro-American Religious Folksongs Arranged and Interpreted by Roland Hayes. Boston: Little, Brown & Co., 1948. 128 p. Thirty religious folksongs of his people.

McBrier, Vivian F., and Johns, Altona T. *Finger Fun with Songs to be Sung.* Songs and Dances for Young Pianists, Singers and Dancers. New York: Handy Bros. Music Co., 1949. 47 p. Purpose: "To provide fun and pleasure" with songs from child's every-day experiences and those appealing to his imagination.

Reis, Claire R. *Composers in America.* Biographical Sketches of Contemporary Composers with a Record of Their Works. New York: Macmillan Co., 1947. 399 p. Important works written and performed in America are listed, regardless of nationality, race or citizenship of composer, including William Levi Dawson, Nathaniel Dett, William Grant Still.

Spaeth, Sigmund. *A History of Popular Music in America.* New York: Random House, 1948. 729 p. How our popular songs reflect the sentiments, the customs, and the manners of their times.

*Thurman, Howard. *The Negro Spiritual Speaks of Life and Death.* Ingersoll Lecture on Immortality of Man, 1947. New York & London: Harper & Bros., 1947. 56 p. Author has "found philosophic meaning and insight in Negro spirituals to equal the rich elemental beauty of their music."

Poetry

*Adams, Daisie H. *Merchant of Dreams.* New York: Exposition Press, 1947. 32 p. 28 poems on various subjects.

*Aheart, Andrew N. *Figures of Fantasy.* New York: Exposition Press, 1949. 54 p. Collection by 28-year-old mathematician, composed while in armed forces in England, Scotland, France.

*Astwood, Alexander C. *Beauty and the Universe.* Boston: Bruce Humphries, 1950. 72 p. Vigorous and musical poems.

*Braithwaite, William S. *Selected Poems.* New York: Coward-McCann, 1948. 96 p. Expressing imagination on many topics.

*Brooks, Gwendolyn. *Annie Allen.* New York: Harper & Bros., 1949. 60 p. Themes on people, especially city people.

*Clarke, John H. *Rebellion in Rhyme.* Prairie City, Ill.: Decker Press, 1948. 105 p. Showing awareness of suffering and maladjustment of Negro youth.

*Cullen, Countee. *On These I Stand.* New York & London: Harper & Bros., 1947. 197 p. Anthology of his best poems, on religion, death, burdens, love, and brilliant epitaphs.

*Cuthbert, Marion. *Song of Creation.* New York: Woman's Press, 1949. 46 p. Five poems about meaning of life, prefaced by poem on "I and He."

*Dodson, Owen. *Powerful Long Ladder.* New York: Farrar, Straus & Co., 1946. 103 p. Revealing deep understanding of history and present situation of Negro people.

*Fisher, Randolph. *The Treasury of Life.* New York: Exposition Press, 1947. 92 p. Ranging from blank verse to rhyming couplet, dealing with racial and religious themes, love, war, humanity.

*Hayden, Robert, and *O'Higgins, Myron. *The Lion and the Archer: Poems.* No. 1 of Counterpoise Series. Nashville, Tenn.: Mills Bookstore, 408 Union St., April 1948. 13 p. By two who "believe experimentation to be an absolute necessity in keeping the arts vital and significant in contemporary life."

*Huff, William H. *From Deep Within.* Chicago: Dierkes Press, 1951. 40 p. 41 poems.

*Huff, William H. *Sowing and Reaping and Other Poems.* Avon, Ill.: Hamlet Press, 1950. 77 p. Love lyrics, virile narrative poetry of adventure and achievement, poems of encouragement, laughter, sympathy.

*Hughes, Langston. *Fields of Wonder.* New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1947. 114 p. Ranging from love to oppression, from big city to cotton field.

*Hughes, Langston. *Montage of A Dream Deferred.* New York: Henry Holt & Co., 1951. 75 p. Portrait of Harlem, community and people in transition.

*Hughes, Langston. *One-Way Ticket.* Ill. by Jacob Lawrence. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1949. 136 p. Happy lyrics, dirges, dramatic soliloquies, love songs, resounding with exultant throb of Negro pain and gladness.

*Hughes, Langston, and *Bontemps, Arna. *The Poetry of the Negro, 1746-1949.* Garden

City, N.Y.: Doubleday & Co., 1949. 429 p. Works by 147 poets from pre-Revolutionary times until today.

Jacobson, Harriet P. *Song in the Night.* New York: Exposition Press, 1947. 63 p. Diversity of themes, from "Worldly Honors" to "Casualty List."

*Johnson, Homer P.; *Jackson, John R.; and *Baker, Robert M. *Twilight Dreams.* New York: Exposition Press, 1950. 63 p. Free verse, ranging from love, life, concern over future, to problems of Negro and racial discrimination.

Kramer, Aaron. *The Thunder of the Grass.* New York: International Publishers, 1948. 40 p. Title poem tells story of plight of Jews in Warsaw through the 93 virgins who preferred death to enemy's embrace. Seventh poem is about Isaac Woodard, Negro soldier blinded by a police officer.

Lawrence, Ruth. *Talent, Songwriters and Poets of 1947.* New York: Haven Press, 1948. 643 p. Second of series that aims to give little-known writers opportunity to gain hearing and share laurels with better-known contemporaries. Included are Negro writers.

*McCorkle, G. W. *Rhymes from the Delta.* Second ed. High Point, N.C.: G. W. McCorkle, Box 761, 1948. 159 p. Poems dedicated to memory of men and women of both races who have touched author's life with encouragement in struggle to express himself in verse.

*Merritt, Alice H. *Whence Waters Flow.* Poems for All Ages from Old Virginia. Richmond, Va.: Dietz Press, 1948. 69 p. Wide range of themes, from "Virginia" to "My Country."

*Murphy, Beatrice M. *Ebony Rhythm.* New York: Exposition Press, 1948. 162 p. 100 contemporary Negro poets, on justice, nature, God, children.

*Ragland, J. Farley. *Rhymes of the Times.* New York: Mallett & Co. Better interracial relations.

Simpkins, Thomas V. *Rhyme and Reason.* Boston: Christopher Publishing House, 1949. 95 p. Surprising vistas of sentiment, wit, romance, adventure.

Swift, Hildegarde H. *North Star Shining.* Pictorial History of the American Negro. Ill. by Lynd Ward. New York: William Morrow & Co., 1945. 44 p. Includes in verse contributions of Negro slave and those made by Negro today.

*Thornton, George B. *Best Poems.* Second ed. Wilberforce, Ohio: George B. Thornton, Box 289, 1949. 86 p. Containing all his poems; embracing a wide range of themes.

*Thornton, George B. *Great Poems.* Second ed. Wilberforce, Ohio: George B. Thornton, Box 289, 1948. 59 p. "Literary gems handled with grace and ease."

Wassall, Irma. *Loonshadow.* Poets of the West. Series II. Golden, Col.: Sage Books, 1949. 48 p. One group of lyrics entitled "Poems of Africa" interpret in vivid imagery the culture and life of native African.

*Winston, Bessie B. *Alabaster Boxes.* Washington, D.C.: Review and Herald Publishing Ass., 1947. 160 p. Songs of hope and cheer; melodies in tune with brave and courageous things of human spirit.

*Winston, Bessie B. *Life's Red Sea and Other Poems.* Washington, D.C.: Review and Herald Publishing Assn., 1950. 32 p. Lyrics of encouragement which touch heart of sorrowing humanity.

*Yeiser, Idabelle. *Lyric and Legend.* Boston: Christopher Publishing House, 1947. 77 p. Includes poem "To Marian Anderson," to whom book is dedicated.

Politics and Suffrage

Acts of the Legislature of Alabama of Local and Special Character Passed at the Regular Session of 1947. Birmingham, Ala.: Birmingham Printing Co., State Printers and Binders, 1948. 474 p.

Arnall, Ellis G. *What the People Want.* New York & Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co., 1947, 1948. 286 p. Report on state of nation, showing all Americans want fundamentally same freedoms and expect Government to lead the way to make possible attainment of them.

Cole, Taylor, and Hallowell, John H. *The Southern Political Scene, 1938-1948.* Gainesville, Fla.: The Journal of Politics, Univ. of Fla., distributed by Kallman Publishing Co., 1870 W. University Ave., 1948. 567 p. Collection of articles on major political trends in South during past decade.

Collins, Charles W. *Whither the Solid South?* Study in Politics and Race Relations. New Orleans: Pelican Publishing Co., 1947. 334 p. Analysis of present dilemma of South which offers choice of racial and regional solidarity or social erosion and political disintegration.

De Tocqueville, Alexis. *Democracy in America.* Ed., with intro., by Henry Steele Commager. Translated by Henry Reeve. New York & London: Oxford Univ. Press, 1947. 513 p. Early observations on fundamentals of democracy, having direct bearing on urgent problems today.

*Edmonds, Helen G. *The Negro and Fusion Politics in North Carolina, 1894-1901.* Chapel Hill, N.C.: Univ. of N.C. Press, 1951. 260 p. Political careers of prominent N.C. Negroes who held Federal, state, county, and municipal offices; account of Wilmington race riot which followed election of 1898.

Flynn, John T. *The Road Ahead.* America's Creeping Revolution. New York: Devin-Adair Co., distributed by Comm. for Constitutional Gov't., 205 E. 42 St., New York 17, N.Y., 1949. 207 p. The unannounced plan to drive America into collectivism.

Foster, William Z. *The New Europe.* New York: International Publishers, 1947. 128 p. Based on author's three-month trip to Europe in winter and early spring of 1947.

General Laws (and Joint Resolutions) of the Legislature of Alabama Passed at the Organizational Sessions of 1947. Birmingham, Ala.: Birmingham Printing Co., State Printers and Binders, 1948. 611 p.

Gunther, John. *Inside U.S.A.* New York & London: Harper & Bros., 1947. 979 p. Dominant trends, problems, political, economic, social power in U.S. as viewed by a veteran roving observer.

Harrington, Fred H. *Fighting Politician.* Major General N. P. Banks. Philadelphia: Univ. of Penna. Press, 1948. 301 p. Career of brilliant man who rose to political fame but

missed greatness because he too often preferred expediency to principle.

Howell, Charles G. *It Could Happen Here.* Menace of Native Fascism in America after World War II. New York: William-Frederick Press, 1945. 59 p. Discussion of antagonistic groups at home and abroad.

Isely, Jeter A. *Horace Greeley and the Republican Party, 1853-1861.* Study of the *New York Tribune.* Princeton, N.J.: Princeton Univ. Press, 1947. 368 p. Analysis of *Tribune's* contribution to the party's formation, success, and influence; a study in relations between politics and the press.

Jones, Walter B. *Citizenship and Voting in Alabama.* Study of Laws of Alabama Relating to Citizenship and Voting, with Explanation of Constitution of United States. Montgomery, Ala.: A. Nachman's Book Store, 11 S. Perry St., 1947. 164 p. Laws and rules which govern citizenship in Alabama and all matters relating to ballot.

Key, V. O., Jr. *Southern Politics in State and Nation.* New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1949. 675 p. Examines, state by state, phenomenon of Dixiecrats, conduct of elections, restrictions on voting, influence of "Solid South" in Congress.

*Logan, Rayford W. *The African Mandates in World Politics.* Washington, D.C.: Public Affairs Press, 1948. 220 p. Traces vicissitudes of diplomatic negotiations and ramifications of public discussions.

*Moon, Henry L. *Balance of Power: the Negro Vote.* Garden City, N.Y.: Doubleday & Co., 1948. 256 p. How use and non-use of ballot by Negro population has affected national life.

Nolan, William A. *Communism versus the Negro.* Chicago: Henry Regnery Co., 1951. 276 p. Describes attempt of Communist Party to exploit the miseries and misfortunes of the Negro for its own ends.

Oneal, James, and Werner, G. A. *American Communism.* New York: E. P. Dutton & Co., 1947. 416 p. Information about Communist Party in America; analysis of social and labor history in last quarter of century.

Record, Wilson. *The Negro and the Communist Party.* Chapel Hill, N.C.: Univ. of N.C. Press, 1951. 340 p. What happens when exploited group is proselytized by revolutionary party.

Report on the Communist "Peace" Offensive. Washington, D.C.: House Un-American Activities Comm., April 5, 1951. 166 p. Contains also alleged Communist-front affiliations of Dr. W.E.B. DuBois.

Sayers, Michael, and Kahn, Albert E. *The Great Conspiracy against Russia.* New York: Boni & Gaer, 1946. 154 p. Seeing ourselves as Russians see us; policies of anti-Soviet intrigue.

Spitz, David. *Patterns of Anti-Democratic Thought.* New York: Macmillan Co., 1949. 304 p. Qualities and characteristics of democracy.

Race Problem

Adams, Julius J. *The Challenge.* Study in Negro Leadership. New York: Wendell Malliet Publishers, 1950. 154 p. Attributes colored man's plight and low status largely to ineffective leadership.

Allen, Marilyn R. *Alien Minorities and Mongrelization.* Boston: Meador Publishing Co., 1949. 474 p. Challenges white Christian Americans to protect, defend, preserve their racial heritage, their fast-dwindling freedoms, their constitutional rights.

An American Challenge. New York: American Nurses Assn., 2 Park Ave., 1951. 20 p. How nursing profession attacks Jim Crow.

Bettelheim, Bruno, and Morris, Janowitz. *Dynamics of Prejudice.* New York: Harper & Bros., 1950. 227 p. Cross-section of veterans in large American city, examining relationship between anxieties of these men and attitudes towards members of minority groups.

Bilbo, Theodore G. *Take Your Choice—* Separation or Mongrelization. Poplarville, Miss.: Dream House Publishing Co., 1947. 330 p. Discussion of Negro problem.

Bonner, Harry G. *The Corundum People.* New York: William-Frederick Press, 1948. 16 p. Miscegenation, psychic slavery, isolation, political and conventional problems in America.

Brownlee, Fred L. *New Day Ascending.* Boston: Pilgrim Press, 1946. 310 p. Author sees coming of abolition of segregation and unjust discriminations.

Burns, Sir Alan. *Color Prejudice.* With Particular Reference to Relationship between Whites and Negroes. London: George Allen & Unwin Ltd., 1948. 164 p. Analyzes history and alleged causes of color prejudice.

*Burroughs, Nannie H. *What Do You Think?* Washington, D.C.: Lincoln Heights, published by author, 1950. 141 p. Essays dealing with Negro character, church, home, school.

Carter, Hodding. *Southern Legacy.* Baton Rouge, La.: La. St. Univ. Press, 1950. 186 p. Explains South to "outsiders" and Southerners to selves.

Chalmers, Allan K. *They Shall Be Free.* Garden City, N.Y.: Doubleday & Co., 1951. 255 p. Story of Scottsboro Case told by chairman of Scottsboro Defense Comm.

Cohn, David L. *Where I Was Born and Raised.* Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1948. 365 p. Discussion of segregation in South.

Compilation of Laws against Discrimination Because of Race, Creed, Color or National Origin. A reference manual. New York: State of N.Y., Exec. Dept., State Commission against Discrimination, 1948. 172 p. Covers all Federal and state constitutional and statutory enactments throughout U.S., as well as excerpts from other lands, relating to discrimination.

Conrad, Earl. *Jim Crow America.* New York: Duell, Sloan & Pearce, 1947. 237 p. Report on real life of Negro American.

*Cooper, Alvin C. *Stroke of Midnight.* No. 2 of Counterpoise Series. Nashville, Tenn.: Hemphill Press, distributed by Mills Bookstore, 408 Union St., Nashville, Tenn., Spring 1949. 18 p. Awareness of continuing spiritual dilemmas of man.

*Cox, Oliver C. *Caste, Class and Race.* Garden City, N.Y.: Doubleday & Co., 1948. 624 p. Examination of problems springing from caste, class, race. Received 1948 George Washington Carver award by Doubleday & Co. for outstanding book by or about Negroes in U.S.

Debnam, W. E. *Weep No More, My Lady.* Southerner Answers Mrs. Roosevelt's Report on the "Poor and Unhappy" South. Raleigh, N.C.: Graphic Press, 1950. 60 p. Enlargement of two broadcasts over Smith-Douglass network in answer to comments on South by Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt in her column, "My Day."

Dingwall, Eric J. *Racial Pride and Prejudice.* London: Watts & Co., 5 & 6 Johnson's Court, Fleet St., E.C. 4, 1946. 246 p. Study of races from anthropological and psychological point of view.

Dollard, John. *Caste and Class in a Southern Town.* New York: Harper & Bros., 1949. 502 p. Social-psychological study of conditions of Negro in South.

Embree, Edwin R. *Peoples of the Earth.* New York & Philadelphia: Hinds, Hayden & Eldredge, 1948. 73 p. How men, starting as one family, slowly wandered to all parts of earth, lived as separate tribes and races for thousands of years, building many civilizations; how all men are now pressed back together again in one closely dependent family in one closely connected world.

Fairchild, Henry P. *Race and Nationality as Factors in American Life.* New York: Ronald Press Co., 1947. 216 p. Fundamentals of race problem, with world origins as background and particular emphasis on effects on American way of life.

Fineberg, S. Andhil. *Punishment without Crime.* Garden City, N.Y.: Doubleday & Co., 1949. 337 p. Problems of racial and religious intolerance in America, with graphic examples of most effective ways to deal with them.

Forster, Arnold. *A Measure of Freedom.* Anti-Defamation League Report. Garden City, N.Y.: Doubleday & Co., 256 p. Documented report of discrimination in U.S. today.

Frank, John P. *Mr. Justice Black.* The Man and His Opinions. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1949. 357 p. How affiliation with Ku Klux Klan nearly ruined distinguished career.

*Gholson, Edward. *The Negro Looks into the South.* Boston: Chapman & Grimes, 1947. 115 p. Life of Negro in South, his handicaps, opportunities, possibilities, his attitude toward them.

Goldstein, Naomi F. *The Roots of Prejudice against the Negro in the United States.* Boston: Boston Univ. Press, 1948. 213 p. Important contribution to literature on race prejudice from psychological, historical, sociological viewpoints.

*Hill, Arthur C., and *Miller, J. W. *From Yesterday thru Tomorrow.* New York: Vantage Press, 1951. 143 p. From beginnings of African slave trade to discriminatory practices against Negroes today.

*Hughes, Langston. *Simple Speaks His Mind.* New York: Simon & Schuster, 1950. 231 p. Stories derived largely from actual conversations heard in bars and on corners of largest urban Negro community in world, reflecting not Harlem of intellectual and professional, but of ordinary man in street.

Jacobson, David J. *The Affairs of Dame Rumor.* New York, Toronto: Rinehart & Co., 1948. 492 p. Why rumors are barometer of human hopes, fears, frustrations; why they are more indicative of public opinion than polls and surveys.

Kardiner, Abram, and Oversey, Lionel. *The Mark of Oppression.* New York: W. W. Norton & Co., 1951. 396 p. How pressures of caste have left psychological imprint on Negro.

Kennedy, Stetson. *Southern Exposure.* Garden City, N.Y.: Doubleday & Co., 1946. 372 p. Problem of South and historical roots of its evils; southern-style fascist elements subverting democracy; reveals region ripe for democracy and total equality between races can be achieved.

Kilpatrick, William H., and Van Til, William. *Intercultural Attitudes in the Making.* Parents, Youth Leaders and Teachers at Work. New York & London: Harper & Bros., 1947. 246 p. Sources of antagonism and how they have been successfully dealt with in scores of typical cases.

Klineberg, Otto. *Race and Psychology.* Unesco Publication 892. New York: Columbia Univ. Press, 1951. 40 p. Showing how psychological tests cannot be relied on to settle question of superior and inferior races because these instruments are not perfect for measurement of native or innate differences in ability or intelligence.

LaFarge, John S. J. *No Postponement.* U.S. Moral Leadership the Problem of Racial Minorities. New York & Toronto: Longmans, Green & Co., 1950. 246 p. Nature and history of our minority problems; offers religion as solution.

Lewis, Helen M. *The Woman Movement and the Negro Movement—Parallel Struggles for Rights.* Publications of Univ. of Va., Phelps-Stokes Fellowship Papers, No. XIX, 1949. 89 p. Similarities and interrelations in status and history of Negro problem and women's problem.

Link, Henry C. *The Rediscovery of Morals.* With Special Reference to Race and Class Conflict. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co., 1947. 223 p. How parents, public schools, religious schools, public officials, plain men and women everywhere can accomplish task of duplicating in morals what we have done in physical science.

Lohman, Joseph D. *The Police and Minority Groups.* Manual Prepared for Use in Chicago Park District Police Training School. Chicago: Chicago Park District, Admin. Bldg., Burnham Park, 425 E. Fourteenth Blvd., 1947. 133 p. Program of study and conference in field of human relations by supervisory police personnel of Chicago Park District.

Lumpkin, Katharine Du Pre. *The Making of a Southerner.* New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1947. 247 p. One person's growth in midst of conflicting social forces; document on problems of life in South.

MacIver, R. M. *Discrimination and National Welfare.* Addresses and Discussions. Published by Inst. for Religious & Social Studies. New York & London: Harper & Bros., 1949. 135 p. Segregated areas, housing restrictions; discrimination in education, in courts, in labor unions, in churches.

Maloy, Bernard S. *A Negro Nation.* Boston: Chapman & Grimes, 1947. 31 p. Solution to dangerously strained relations between Negro and white races.

Mayer, Edith H. *Our Negro Brother.* New York: Shady Hill Press, 1948. 39 p.

Miller, Alexander F., and *Hill, Mozell. *Safety, Security and the South.* Atlanta, Ga.: Southern Regional Council, 63 Auburn Ave., N.W., 1950. 28 p. Facts obtained from Negroes with respect to safety and security in South today.

Montagu, Ashley. *Statement on Race.* Extended Discussion in Plain Language of the UNESCO Statement by Experts on Race Problems. New York: Henry Schuman, 1951. 172 p. Myths and misconceptions of race which have bred intolerance and caused misery.

Montgomery, Leroy J. *The Negro Problem.* New York: Island Press, 1950. 37 p. Analysis of causes contributing to lack of integration.

Moon, Bucklin. *The High Cost of Prejudice.* New York: Julian Messner, 1947. 168 p. Fields in which consequences of prejudice make selves felt.

*Murray, Florence. *The Negro Handbook, 1946-1947.* New York: A. A. Wyn, 1947. 392 p. Manual of facts, statistics, general information concerning Negroes in U.S. *The Negro Handbook, 1949.* New York: Macmillan Co., 1949. 368 p.

*Murray, Pauli. *States' Laws on Race and Color.* Appendices Containing International Documents, Federal Laws and Regulations, Local Ordinances and Charts. Cincinnati, Ohio: Woman's Div. of Christian Service, Board of Missions, 420 Plum St., 1951. 746 p. Guide for laymen and lawyers interested in laws of race and color in U.S.

Murray, William H. *The Negro's Place in the Call of Race.* Tishomingo, Okla.: William H. Murray, 1948. 107 p. Social mixture and intermarriage of races.

Neff, Lawrence W. *What Next for the Negro?* Emory Univ., Ga.: Banner Press, 1948. 69 p. Analysis of racial situation in U.S.

O'Hanlon, Mary E. *The Heresy of Race.* River Forest, Ill.: Rosary College, 1950. 51 p. Race, reason, religion.

*Ojike, Mbonu. *I Have Two Countries.* New York: John Day Co., 1947. 208 p. Experiences of native African who studied in U.S.

*Ottley, Roi. *No Green Pastures.* New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1951. 234 p. Describes how principal European nations treat Negro populations and colonial possessions, discusses attitude and prejudices of whites and lack of opportunities for Negro in these countries to advance himself.

Park, Robert E. *Race and Culture.* Glencoe, Ill.: Free Press, 1950. 403 p. Contributions of late Prof. Park to sociological study of race and culture.

Reynolds, Quentin. *Courtroom.* Story of Samuel S. Leibowitz. New York: Farrar, Straus & Co., 1950. 419 p. America's renowned criminal lawyer, trials of men and women for whose lives he battled, including Scottsboro Case.

Rose, Arnold M. *The Negro in America.* New York: Harper & Bros., 1948. 325 p. Focuses many central issues revolving around color problem.

Rose, Arnold M. *The Negro in Postwar America.* Freedom Pamphlet Series. New York: Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, 212 Fifth Avenue, 1950. 34 p. Background of problem, recent developments in Negro's position, reactions among Negroes, new problems.

Rose, Arnold M. *The Negro's Morale.* Group Identification and Protest. Minneapolis: Univ. of Minn. Press; London: Oxford Univ. Press, 1949. 153 p. How Negroes react to discrimination, how reactions affect relations with whites; how they feel toward other Negroes and toward selves.

Rose, Arnold M. *Race Prejudice and Discrimination.* Readings in Intergroup Relations in U.S. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1951. 605 p. Race relations in U.S. discussed; valuable for courses on Negro, immigration, social problems.

Rose, Arnold M. *The Roots of Prejudice.* Unesco Publication 865. New York: Columbia Univ. Press, 1951. 44 p. Consideration of varied sources of prejudice, moving from more obvious and rational causes to less apparent and unconscious ones.

Rose, Arnold M., and Rose, Caroline. *America Divided.* New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1948. 342 p. Racial, religious, ethnic antagonisms in U.S. today.

Schermerhorn, R. A. *These Our People.* Minorities in American Culture. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co., 1949. 635 p. Social and cultural backgrounds of various minorities so adjustment problems can be understood in terms of unique historical experiences shared by members of group.

Smith, Lillian. *Killers of the Dream.* New York: W. W. Norton & Co., 1949. 256 p. Tangled complex of sin, sex, segregation stifling dream of freedom on which western civilization is based.

Soper, Edmund D. *Racism, a World Issue.* New York & Nashville: Abingdon-Cokesbury Press, 1947. 304 p. How racism has developed and extended to various parts of world, how it has affected and is affecting all phases of life today.

Sprigle, Ray. *In the Land of Jim Crow.* New York: Simon & Schuster, 1949. 215 p. Experiences of newspaperman who lived as Negro in South and didn't like it.

Stewart, Maxwell S. *Prejudice in Textbooks.* Public Affairs Pamphlet No. 160. New York: National Conference of Christians and Jews, 1950. 31 p. Methods and techniques in intergroup education.

Tannenbaum, Frank. *Slave and Citizen.* New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1947. 128 p. Examination of attitudes toward Negro in Americas.

Tenenbaum, Samuel. *Why Men Hate.* Jewish Book Guild of America. New York: Beechhurst Press, 1947. 368 p. Mechanisms and processes by which hate and prejudice are engendered.

Thompson, Edgar T., and Thompson, Alma M. *Race and Region.* Chapel Hill, N.C.: Univ. of N.C. Press, 1949. 194 p. Approximately 2,000 book and periodical titles on race generally and white-Negro relations in America in particular.

UNESCO: The Race Question. New York: Columbia Univ. Press, 1951. 10 p. One of series on race question. Written by leading scientists, each brochure attacks problem from different point of view, the whole making comprehensive study of situation as it exists at present and what can and should be done.

Race Relations

Aptheker, Herbert. *The Negro People in America.* Critique of Gunnar Myrdal's "An American Dilemma." New York: International Publishers, 1946. 80 p. Critical evaluation of Negro question: "Why is it that now, so soon after the victory over world fascism, the traditional oppression of Negro Americans takes on a pattern of terror so characteristic of Nazi barbarism?"

Atwood J. Howell. *The Racial Factor in Y.M.C.A.'s.* Report on Negro-White Relationships in 24 Cities, Prepared from 249 Original Interviews. Published under auspices of Bureau of Records, Studies and Trends, Nat'l Board of Y.M.C.A.'s, New York, N.Y. New York: Association Press, 1946. 194 p. Individual status of local experiments.

Baruch, Dorothy W. *Glass House of Prejudice.* New York: William Morrow & Co., 1947. 205 p. Origins, patterns, results.

Berry, Brewton. *Race Relations.* Interaction of Ethnic and Racial Groups. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1951. 487 p. Author has tried to avoid assumption that race problem is essentially one of Negro-white relations peculiar to U.S. With free use of certain sociological concepts, book is especially designed for college students.

Breuer, Bessie. *The Bracelet of Wavia Lea and Other Short Stories.* New York: William Sloane Associates, 1947. 309 p. Realities of race relations revealed in series of short stories.

Brown, Ina. *Race Relations in a Democracy.* New York: Harper & Bros., 1949. 205 p. Problem of Negro-white relations in U.S.; history of Negro origins; race relations in Central and South America; development of color antipathy in western world.

Bryson, Lyman; Finkelstein, Louis; and MacIver, R. M. *Approaches to Group Understanding.* Sixth Symposium. New York: Conference on Science, Philosophy and Religion in Their Relation to Democratic Way of Life, distributed by Harper & Bros., New York & London, 1947. 858 p. Analysis of group understanding for solution of national and global conflict.

*Coleman, C. C. *Patterns of Race Relations in the South.* New York: Exposition Press, 1949. 44 p. Captures moral and emotional tone of interracial attitudes and reveals what it feels like to live in South on either side of color line.

Commission for Defense of Democracy through Education. *True Faith and Allegiance.* Inquiry into Education for Human Brotherhood and Understanding. Washington, D.C.: Nat'l Education Ass., 1201 Sixteenth St., N.W., 1950. 101 p.

Count, Earl W. *This is Race.* Anthology Selected from International Literature on the Races of Man. New York: Henry Schuman, 1950. 747 p. Representative selections from thinkers who in last 200 years have made scientific studies of race.

Directory of Agencies in Intergroup Relations. National, Regional, State and Local, 1948-1949. Chicago: American Council on Race Relations, 4901 Ellis Ave., 1948. 205 p. Designed as means whereby policymakers, administrators, technicians, research workers, students, other participants may obtain better understanding of their associates and what they are attempting to do.

Gallagher, Buell G. *Portrait of a Pilgrim.* Search for the Christian Way in Race Relations. New York: Friendship Press, 1946. 184 p. O'Hara's courage and pilgrimage of discovery, and his family.

Gillard, John T. *The Negro American.* Cincinnati: Catholic Students' Mission Crusade, 1948. 95 p. Investigation of progress of American Negro by Catholic study group.

*Haywood, Harry. *Negro Liberation.* New York: International Publishers, 1948. 245 p. Includes critical review of fundamental trends in Negro liberation movement in U.S. during past half-century.

*Johnson, Charles S., and Associates. *Into the Main Stream.* Survey of Best Practices in Race Relations in the South. Chapel Hill, N.C.: Univ. of N.C. Press, 1947. 355 p. Reports of actual cases of improved conditions in citizenship, health, education, politics, employment, recreation, housing, public relations.

MacIver, R. M. *Unity and Differences in American Life.* Published by Institute for Religious and Social Studies. New York & London: Harper & Bros., 1947. 168 p. American leaders outline their approaches to problem of co-operation and fellowship in America as unique, democratic, multi-group society.

*Nelson, William S. *The Christian Way in Race Relation.* New York & London: Harper & Bros., 1948. 256 p. 13 views of how Christian practice may be applied to race relations.

Race Relations in Minnesota. The Negro Worker, the Negro and His Home, the Indian, the Mexican. Saint Paul: Governor's Interracial Commission, 1948. 278 p. Report of Governor on various racial and religious situations which may affect public peace in Minnesota during postwar years.

Rutledge, Archibald. *God's Children.* Ill. with photographs by Noble Bretzman. New York: Bobbs-Merril Co., 1947. 159 p. Tribute to natural ingenuity of Negroes.

Sabiston, Dorothy, and Hiller, Margaret. *Toward Better Race Relations.* Dept. of Data and Trends, Nat'l Board of YWCA. New York: Woman's Press, 1949. 190 p. Interracial practices in community YWCA's and what they ought to be.

Smith, Edward S. *Selected Segregation.* Boston: Christopher Publishing House, 1950. 178 p. Suggestions for combating racial hate and prejudice.

Stokes, Anson P., and Others. *Negro Status and Race Relations in the United States 1911-1946.* The Thirty-Five Year Report of the Phelps-Stokes Fund. New York: 1948. 219 p. History of Fund's work during past 35 years with special emphasis on its work during the last 15 years.

Van Til, William, and Others. *Democracy Demands It.* A Resource Unit for Intercultural Education in the High School. New York: Harper & Bros., 1950. 117 p. Type of approach, getting intercultural units started, topics for study, evaluating students' attitudes and progress, development of basic learning experiences.

Watson, Goodwin. *Action for Unity.* New York & London: Harper & Bros., 1947. 165 p.

What America is doing to push back racial and religious barriers.

Wilkerson, Yolanda B. *Interracial Programs of Student YWCA's.* New York: Woman's Press, 1948. 159 p. Interracial programs of student Christian Associations.

Reconstruction

De Forest, John W. *A Union Officer in the Reconstruction.* New Haven, Conn.: Yale Univ. Press, 1948. 211 p. Historical account of experiences during Reconstruction.

Jarrell, Hampton M. *Wade Hampton and the Negro.* Columbia, S.C.: Univ. of S.C. Press, 1950. 209 p. Revolution and counter-revolution in S.C.; revolution lifted Negro to political supremacy in state for almost decade; counter-revolution first curbed his powers, then eliminated him from politics; cycle began 1865, ended 1895.

Woodward, C. Vann. *Reunion and Reaction, the Compromise of 1877 and the End of Reconstruction.* Boston: Little, Brown & Co., 1951. 263 p. Political aftermath of Civil War.

Religion and the Church

Barclay, Wade C. *Early American Methodism 1769-1844.* 2 Vols. Vol. One: Missionary Motivation and Expansion. New York: Board of Missions and Church Extension of Methodist Church, 1949. 449 p. Exploration of records of past, journals, autobiographies, regional histories, unpublished memoirs.

Crum, Mason. *The Negro in the Methodist Church.* New York: Div. of Education & Cultivation, Bd. of Missions & Church Extension, the Methodist Church, 1951. 125 p. Includes account of Negro in Methodist Church and his contribution to American culture.

Harte, Thomas J. *Catholic Organizations Promoting Negro-White Race Relations in the United States.* Washington, D.C.: Catholic Univ. of America Press, 1947. 173 p. Efforts of some voluntary Catholic organizations to win religious, political, economic, social rights to which Negro is entitled.

Ketcham, George F. *Yearbook of American Churches.* Twentieth Issue. Biennial. 1951 ed. New York: Dept. of Publication & Distribution of Nat'l Council of Churches of Christ in U.S.A., 1951. 272 p. Directories; statistics on membership, finances, etc.; including Negro denominations in U.S.

Loescher, Frank S. *The Protestant Church and the Negro.* A Pattern of Segregation. New York: Association Press, 1948. 159 p. Interracial principles, practices, policies of Protestant churches in America.

*Mays, Benjamin E. *A Gospel for the Social Awakening.* New York: Association Press, 1950. 187 p. Relevance of Rauschenbushch writings for today; includes selected passages from his books.

*Nichols, Kay B. *Know Your Church.* Nashville, Tenn.: A.M.E. Sunday School Union, 414 Eighth Ave., 1951. 237 p. Place of African Methodism in history of Christian Church; how born in response to need for spiritual leadership and racial solidarity of Negro.

*Pipes, William H. *Say Amen, Brother!* Old-Time Negro Preaching: A Study in American Frustration. New York: William-Frederick Press, 1951. 210 p. Analysis of religious practices and beliefs among southern Negroes as indication of a weakness of American democracy.

*Polk, Alma A. *Helping Children and Young People Understand the Bible.* Nashville, Tenn.: A.M.E. Sunday School Union, 414 Eighth Ave., 1951. 29 p. Methods making Bible interesting to boys and girls during the important formative years.

*Polk, Alma A. *Let's Sing.* Pittsburgh, Pa.: Young People's Dept., Book-Nook, 3103 Centre Ave., 1951. 99 p. Pocket-size song book useful in gatherings small and large. Local churches, districts, conferences will find it useful, expressing highest aspirations of Christian faith.

*Polk, Alma A. *Twelve Pioneer Women in the African Methodist Episcopal Church.* Vol. II. Nashville, Tenn.: A.M.E. Sunday School Union, 414 Eighth Ave., 1951. 40 p. Glimpse into lives of pioneers in A.M.E. Church, especially Women's Missionary Soc.

*Polk, Alma A. *Young Adults and the Church.* Nashville, Tenn.: A.M.E. Sunday School Union, 414 Eighth Ave., 1951. 28 p. Includes survey of needs of young adults and how Church can co-operate in administering to them.

*Powell, A. Clayton, Sr. *Upon This Rock.* New York: Abyssinian Baptist Church, printed by Theo. Gaus' Sons, 1949. 132 p. History of Abyssinian Baptist Church in New York.

Reynolds, Edward D. *Jesuits for the Negro.* New York: American Press, 1949. 232 p. Part this Catholic Order has played in religious care and education of Negroes in Africa, Jamaica, U.S.

*Richardson, Harry V. *Dark Glory.* The Church Among Negroes in the Rural South. Published for Home Missions Council of North America and Phelps-Stokes Fund. New York: Friendship Press, 1947. 209 p. Shows what American Protestantism is and is not doing, what it needs to do.

*Thurman, Howard. *Deep is the Hunger.* New York: Harper & Bros., 1951. 212 p. Aspects of thought, life, religious experience, as encountered in daily living.

*Thurman, Howard. *Jesus and the Disinherited.* New York & Nashville: Abingdon-Cokesbury Press, 1949. 112 p. What teachings of Jesus have to do with problems of racial discrimination.

Wentzel, Fred D. *Epistle to White Christians.* Philadelphia & St. Louis: Christian Education Press, 1948. 96 p. Proposes simple fundamental remedy for "race problem."

*Wright, Bishop R. R., Jr., and Others. *The Encyclopaedia of the African Methodist Episcopal Church.* Second ed. Philadelphia: Book Concern of the A.M.E. Church, 1947. 688 p. Biographies of ministers and laymen whose labors during 160 years helped make A.M.E. Church what it is; historical sketches of annual conferences, educational institutions, general departments, missionary societies; general information.

Slavery

Brink, Carol. *Harps in the Wind.* Story of the Singing Hutchinsons. New York: Macmillan Co., 1947. 312 p. Hutchinsons sang for

abolition, woman suffrage, temperance, free-soil settlement during 19th century.

Butler, Pierce. *The Unhurried Years.* Memories of the Old Natchez Region. Baton Rouge, La.: State Univ. Press, 1948. 198 p. Records reveal complex, almost self-sufficient, economy of typical Deep South plantation. Letters and diaries picture gracious living planter families once knew.

Dick, Everett. *The Dixie Frontier.* New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1948. 374 p. Pioneer life of southern frontier down to Civil War.

Drake, Thomas E. *Quakers and Slavery in America.* New Haven, Conn.: Yale Univ. Press, 1950. 245 p. Steps taken by Quakers to abolish slavery in U.S. in 19th century.

Gaston-Martin. *L'Abolition de l'esclavage (27 avril 1848).* Paris, France: Presses Universitaires de France, 108, Boulevard Saint-Germain, 1948. 64 p.

Gysin, Brion. *To Master—A Long Goodnight.* New York: Creative Age Press, 1947. 276 p. Relationship between slave and master.

Hogan, William R., and Davis, Edwin A. *William Johnson's Natchez.* Ante-Bellum Diary of a Free Negro. Baton Rouge, La.: State Univ. Press, 1951. 812 p. Begins fall 1835, ends 1851; every phase of life in Natchez from own modest business transactions to society wedding.

Hopkins, Vincent C. *Dred Scott's Case.* New York: Fordham Univ., Declan X. McMullen Co., 1951. 204 p. Objective presentation, with characterization of personalities involved, from first transfer of Dred Scott as slave to Lincoln-Douglas Debates.

Jordan, Weymouth T. *Hugh Davis and His Alabama Plantation.* University, Ala.: Univ. of Ala. Press, 1948. 177 p. Relationships of master, overseer, slaves; development of plantation; method of farming; whole economic and social system of area.

*Kennedy, Melvin D. *Lafayette and Slavery.* From His Letters to Thomas Clarkson and Granville Sharp. Publication No. 4. Easton, Pa.: American Friends of Lafayette, 1950. 44 p. Lafayette's attitude toward slave trade and slavery and potentialities of Negroes in freedom.

Nichols, Roy F. *The Disruption of American Democracy.* New York: Macmillan Co., 1948. 612 p. History of political crisis that led to Civil War.

Nye, Russell B. *Fettered Freedom, Civil Liberties and the Slavery Controversy, 1830-1860.* East Lansing, Mich.: Mich. St. Col. Press, 1949. 273 p. Analyzes abolition argument.

Owsley, Frank L. *Plain Folk of the Old South.* Baton Rouge, La.: La. St. Univ. Press, 1949. 235 p. Social structure of ante-bellum southern life.

Smith, Abbot E. *Colonists in Bondage: White Servitude and Convict Labor in America, 1607-1776.* Chapel Hill, N.C.: Univ. of N.C. Press, 1947. 435 p. Account of migration of thousands of unfortunates from England and continent to English colonies.

Sydnor, Charles S. *The Development of Southern Sectionalism 1819-48.* Baton Rouge, La.: La. St. Univ. Press, 1948. 400 p. Extreme self-consciousness of its people, their sense of being part of U.S. and yet separate group within it.

Social Conditions

Bacmeister, Rhoda W. *Growing Together.* New York: Appleton-Century-Crofts, 1947. Helping growing children learn about selves and world in which they live.

Buck, Pearl S. *American Argument, with *Eslanda Goode Robeson.* New York: John Day Co., 1949. 206 p. Discussion of marriage, education, organization of home and career, woman's place in local and national community, politics, government, hopes of world.

Caldwell, Robert G. *Red Hannah, Delaware's Whipping Post.* Philadelphia: Univ. of Penna. Press; London: Oxford Univ. Press, 1947. 144 p. Delaware's continued use of whipping post told against background of historical incident and sociological fact.

Chittick, V. L. O., and Others. *Northwest Harvest.* New York: Macmillan Co., 1948. 226 p. Regional study of social and economic conditions with implications of importance and significance for all parts of country.

Davie, Maurice R. *Negroes in American Society.* New York, Toronto, London: Whittlesey House, McGraw-Hill Book Co., 1949. 542 p. The Negro from Africa, through slavery, to present position in American society.

*Davis, W. Allison, and Havighurst, Robert J. *Father of the Man.* How Your Child Gets His Personality. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1947. 245 p. Traces winding paths by which children grow into human beings.

Dublin, Louis I. *The American Population Profile.* "New York Herald Tribune" Forum, 1950. 10 p. Address by second vice-president and statistician of Metropolitan Life Ins. Co.

Ernst, Morris L. *So Far So Good.* New York: Harper & Bros., 1948. 271 p. Tolerance, civil liberties, planned parenthood, taxes, "escrow plan" for promoting industrial peace, etc.

*Frazier, E. Franklin. *The Negro Family in the United States.* Revised and abridged edition. New York: Dryden Press, 1948. 374 p. Evolution of the Negro family in its American setting.

*Frazier, E. Franklin. *The Negro in the United States.* New York: Macmillan Co., 1949. 767 p. Documented account of Negro's record in America.

Freedman, Ronald. *Recent Migration to Chicago.* Chicago: Univ. of Chicago Press, 1950. 222 p. Analyzes population, differences and characteristics which migrants have in common.

Frost, Olivia P.; Hart, Rosalie D.; and Magidoff, Alexander. *Aspects of Negro Life in the Borough of Queens, New York City.* Analysis of Population Trends, Employment Patterns and Opportunities, Housing, Health and Recreation for the Negro Population. New York: Urban League of Greater New York, 204 W. 136 St., and Jamaica 2, Long Island, Queensboro Tuberculosis and Health Ass., 90-04 161 St., 1947. 106 p.

Hodges, Margaret B. *Social Work Year Book 1949.* Description of Organized Activities in Social Work and in Related Fields. Tenth issue. New York: Russell Sage Foundation, 1949. 714 p.

Ivey, John E.; Demerath, Nicholas J.; and Breland, Woodrow W. *Building Atlanta's*

Future. Chapel Hill, N.C.: Univ. of N.C. Press, 1948. 305 p. Constructive study of Atlanta as growing city; information of past to be interpreted in terms of current affairs and probable action.

Kinsey, Alfred C.; Pomeroy, Wardell B.; and Martin, Clyde E. *Sexual Behavior in the Human Male.* Philadelphia & London: W. B. Saunders Co., 1948. 804 p. Social implications of sexual habits gathered from some 12,000 confidential and scientifically conducted interviews with individuals in many different stations of life.

Lait, Jack, and Mortimer, Lee. *Washington Confidential.* New York: Crown Publishers, 1951. 310 p. Account of hidden side of nation's capital city; night life, sex, sin, crime.

Larkins, John R. *A Study of the Adjustment of Negro Boys Discharged from Morrison Training School, July 1, 1940—June 30, 1945.* Info. Bulletin No. 8. Raleigh, N.C.: N.C. State Bd. of Public Welfare, Sept. 1947. 95 p. Adjustment of 272 boys exposed to training experiences and returned to society.

Lee, Alfred McC., and Lee, Elizabeth B. *Social Problems in America.* Source Book. New York: Henry Holt & Co., 1949. 741 p. Includes summaries and excerpts from objective scientific studies.

Lewis, Oscar. *On the Edge of the Black Waxy.* Cultural Survey of Bell County, Texas. Washington Univ. Studies, New Series, Social and Philosophical Sciences, No. 7. St. Louis, 1948. 110 p. Statistical and case studies that indicate representativeness of area and show its place in rural America.

Linton, Ralph. *Most of the World.* The Peoples of Africa, Latin America, and the East Today. New York: Columbia Univ. Press, 1949. 917 p. History, topography, climate of ten general areas; describing current economic, social, political, cultural conditions in the less developed countries of the world.

MacIver, R. M. *The More Perfect Union.* Program for the Control of Inter-group Discrimination in the United States. New York: Macmillan Co., 1948. 311 p. Probes discrimination between groups of people of different origin, color, nationality.

The Negro Child and Youth in the American Social Order. The Journal of Negro Education. The Yearbook Number, XIX, Summer 1950. Part 1. Status of the Negro Minority in the American Social Order. Part 2. Some General Problems and Needs of Negro Children and Youth. Part 3. Improvement of the Life of Negro Children and Youth in the American Social Order.

Odum, Howard W. *The Way of the South.* New York: Macmillan Co., 1947. 350 p. How history and nature have combined to evolve special regional culture and special frame of mind in South.

Roheim, Geza, and Others. *Psychoanalysis and the Social Sciences.* An Annual. Vol. I. New York: International Universities Press, 1947. 427 p. Psychoanalytic view on subjects ranging from anthropology to sociology.

Sanders, Wiley B. *Juvenile Courts in North Carolina.* Chapel Hill, N.C.: Univ. of N.C. Press, 1948. 210 p. Social analysis of all children's cases officially handled by juvenile courts in N.C. during two consecutive 5-year periods; description of organization and procedure of State's 107 juvenile courts.

Social Work in the Current Scene. Selected papers, 76th Annual Meeting, Nat'l Conference of Social Work, 1949. Published for Nat'l Conference of Social Work. New York: Columbia Univ. Press, 1950. 392 p.

Social Work in the Current Scene, 1950. Selected papers, 77th Annual Meeting, Nat'l Conference of Social Work, 1950. Published for Nat'l Conference of Social Work. New York: Columbia Univ. Press, 1950. 389 p.

Tallant, Robert. *The Romantic New Orleanians.* New York: E. P. Dutton & Co., 1950. 384 p. New Orleans society, local customs, picturesque personalities.

*Wellington, Joseph. *The Glory of Womanhood.* New York: Exposition Press, 1951. 40 p. Analysis of womanhood.

Sports

Durant, John. *The Dodgers.* New York: Hastings House, 1948. 154 p. Baseball in Brooklyn from Excelsiors of 1854 to present Dodgers. Illustrated.

*Henderson, Edwin B. *The Negro in Sports.* Washington, D.C.: Associated Publishers, 1949. 507 p. Negroes, professional and amateur, who have distinguished themselves in all manner of sports.

Hirshberg, Al, and McKenney, Joe. *Famous American Athletes of Today.* Boston: L. C. Page & Co., 1947. 382 p. Careers of famous athletes.

Lardner, John. *White Hopes and Other Tigers.* Philadelphia & New York: J. B. Lippincott Co., 1951. 190 p. Heavyweight boxing, 1910 to 1930.

Louis, Joe. *How to Box.* Ed. by Edward J. Mallory. Philadelphia: David McKay Co., 1948. 64 p. The champion sums up for young America what he learned in the ring.

Rice, Harold. *Within the Ropes, Champions in Action.* New York: Stephen-Paul, 1946. 194 p. Blow-by-blow account of heavyweight championship bouts from 18th century to the present time.

BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS RELATING TO AFRICA

Art

Griaule, Marcel. *Folk Art of Black Africa.* Translated from French by Michael Heron. Paris: Edition du Chene; New York: Tudor Publishing Co., 1950. 126 p. Arts of African Native.

Hambly, Wilfrid D. *Clever Hands of the African Negro.* Washington, D.C.: Associated Publishers, 1945. 192 p. What author saw of African handicraft on various expeditions.

Lem, F. H. *Sudanese Sculpture.* Paris: Arts et Métiers Graphiques, 1949. 110 p. Collection and study of African Negro art.

Kjersmeier, Carl. *African Negro Sculptures.* New York: Wittenborn, Schultz. 87 p. Includes most typical specimens from 40 tribes.

Underwood, Leon. *Figures in Wood and West Africa.* London: John Tiranti Ltd., 72 Charlotte St., 1947. 50 p. West African art, background of ritual and ceremony and of abstract art of today.

Underwood, Leon. *Masks of West Africa.* London: Alec Tiranti Ltd.; New York: Trans-Atlantic Arts, 1948. 49 p. West African art, background of ritual and ceremony and of abstract art of today.

Warner, Esther. *New Song in a Strange Land.* Ill. by Jo Dendel. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1948. 302 p. Adventures of artist on west coast of Africa.

Wingert, Paul S. *The Sculpture of Negro Africa.* New York: Columbia Univ. Press, 1950. 96 p. Forms, meanings, purposes, especially relationships between these sculptures and institutions, beliefs, ideas of people who created them.

Economic Conditions

Allan, W., and Others. *Land Holding and Land Usage among the Plateau Tonga of Mazabuka District.* Rhodes-Livingstone Papers No. 14. Capetown, London, New York: Oxford Univ. Press, 1948. 192 p. Analysis of Tonga situation, how to deal with 15,000 subsistence cultivators cropping out land at pace which will not allow slow measures of reform.

Allan, William. *Studies in African Land Usage in Northern Rhodesia.* Capetown, London, New York: Oxford Univ. Press, 1949. 85 p. Four papers estimating land carrying capacities for human populations under African conditions and systems of land usage; application of method to study of practical problems.

Batten, T. R. *Problems of African Development.* Part 1: Land and Labour. London: Oxford Univ. Press, 1947. 178 p. Survey of problems of British colonial policy.

Brelsford, W. V. *Fishermen of the Bangweulu Swamps.* Study of the Fishing Activities of the Unga Tribe. Livingstone, Northern Rhodesia: Rhodes-Livingstone Inst., 1946. 169 p.

Mare, W. S. *African Trade Unions.* London, Capetown, New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1949. 84 p. Description of trade unions throughout Africa, with definitions and suggested objectives.

Meek, C. K. *Land Law and Custom in the Colonies.* London, New York, Toronto: Oxford Univ. Press, 1946. 337 p. Tenure of agricultural lands in certain selected colonies of the British Empire.

Public Relations Dept. of Southern Rhodesia. *Southern Rhodesia, A Field for Investment.* New York: British Info. Services, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, 1950. 59 p. Opportunities for investor with initiative and confidence in future of Southern Rhodesia.

Talbot, W. J. *Swartland and Sandveld.* Survey of Land Utilization and Soil Erosion in Western Lowlands of the Capetown Area. Capetown, London, New York: Oxford Univ. Press, 1947. 79 p. Regional surveys of resources, industries, transport facilities, labor, etc.

Fiction

*Abrahams, Peter. *The Path of Thunder.* New York & London: Harper and Bros., 1948. 278 p. Romance of Lanny, colored, and Sarie, white, who live in South Africa.

*Abrahams, Peter. *Wild Conquest.* New York: Harper & Bros., 1950. 309 p. Evocation of pioneers and Natives in South Africa of century ago. Historical novel that brings to life an epic that parallels the conquest of American West.

Courlander, Harold, and Herzog, George. *The Cow-Tail Switch, and Other West African Stories.* New York: Henry Holt & Co., 1947. 143 p. Stories revealing many customs and ways of thought of West African people.

Courlander, Harold, and Leslau, Wolf. *The Fire on the Mountain, and Other Ethiopian Stories.* New York: Henry Holt & Co., 1950. 141 p. Folk literature of Ethiopia, representing cross-current of cultures of Middle East, Africa, and West.

Dryer, Bernard V. *Port Afrique.* New York: Harper & Bros., 1949. 237 p. Adventure, love, terror, violence with African setting.

Forester, C. S. *The Sky and the Forest.* Boston: Little, Brown & Co., 1948. 313 p. Story of African chieftain, and how a man who was a god exchanged heavenly omnipotence for earthly power, accompanied by first intimations of human love.

Hambly, Wilfrid D. *Jamba.* Chicago: Pellegrini & Cudahy, 1947. 246 p. Ovimbundu's life as member of tribe might have lived it.

Hertslet, Jessie. *Bantu Folk Tales.* South Pasadena, Calif.: Messers P. D. & Ione Perkins, 1948.

Knight, Brigid. *Southern Cross.* Garden City, N.Y.: Doubleday & Co., 1949. 305 p. South African family from Boer War to present.

Lestrade, G. P. *Some Kgatla Animal Stories.* Lovedale, South Africa: Lovedale Press, 1948. 68 p. Displays written Kgatla in all its heterogeneity and diversity.

Millin, Sarah G. *King of the Bastards.* New York: Harper & Bros., 1949. 304 p. Re-creation of almost forgotten figure of history and legend, Coenread de Buys, lonely rebel all his days and outcast by own choice. Through union with Hottentot woman, he founded whole tribe and witnessed last bloody days of South African Negro civilization.

Paton, Alan. *Cry, the Beloved Country.* New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1948. 278 p. Zulu parson's search for only son, who sets out for Johannesburg, "the city of evil."

Prokosch, Frederic. *Storm and Echo.* Garden City, N.Y.: Doubleday & Co., 1948. 274 p. Journey into Africa and strange group of men who pursued phantoms of love, power, destiny into forbidden depths of continent.

Rooke, Daphne. *A Grove of Fever Trees.* Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co., Cambridge, 1950. 246 p. Danny's love for neighbor's daughter in weird English settlement on African Thornveld.

Rouch, Jean; Ponty, Pierre; and Sauvy, Jean. *Le Petit Dan, Conte African.* Paris: Arts et Métiers Graphiques, 1948.

Sachs, Wulf. *Black Anger.* Boston: Little, Brown & Co., 1947. 324 p. African medicine man whose experiences and inner conflicts are etched against background of two worlds, white and black, in collision.

Solem, Elizabeth K., and Press, E. B. *Kana, Prince of Darkest Africa.* From film, "A Giant People—The Watussi," Encyclopaedia Britannica Films. Chicago & New York: Encyclopaedia Britannica Press, 1947. 40 p. Pictorial story of prince in his native environment.

Stinetorf, Louise A. *White Witch Doctor.* Philadelphia: Westminister Press, 1950. 276 p. Medical missionary's 25 years in Congo.

Williams, Charles. *Shadows of Ecstasy.* New York: Pellegrini & Cudahy, 1950. 260 p. Tells of mysterious invasion that threatens Europe from Africa.

Government

Davidson, J. W. *The Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council.* Vol. 3, Studies in Colonial Legislatures. Ed. by Margery Perham. London: Faber & Faber, 24 Russell Sq., 1947. 150 p. Picture of settler community ambitious for political dominance.

Drumbrell, H. J. E., and Hooper, K. E. L. *African Participation in Government.* London, New York, Toronto: Longmans, Green & Co., 1949. 139 p. Analysis of government in Africa.

Hadfield, P. *Traits of Divine Kingship in Africa.* London: Watts & Co., 5 & 6 Johnson's Court, Fleet St., E.C. 4, 1949, 134 p. Account of ideas, customs, ceremonies associated with divine kingship in Egypt and among widely scattered African people.

Lewin, Julius. *Studies in African Native Law.* Philadelphia: Univ. of Penna. Press, 1947. 174 p. Collection of essays on problems of Native law.

Perham, Margery. *The Government of Ethiopia.* London: Faber & Faber, 24 Russell Sq., 1948. 481 p. Important aspects of Ethiopian state, imperial power, justice, church, army finance, provincial administration, etc.

Towards Self-Government in the British Colonies. New York: British Info. Service, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, 1950. 59 p. Nature and extent of progress by dependent territories of British Commonwealth.

Wight, Martin. *The Development of the Legislative Council 1606-1945.* Vol. I: Studies in Colonial Legislature. Ed. by Margery Perham. London: Faber & Faber, 24 Russell Sq., 1946. 187 p. Constitutional development and machinery by which achieved in the numerous and diverse units of the colonial empire.

Liberia

Buell, Raymond L. *Liberia: A Century of Survival 1847-1947.* African Handbooks: 7. Philadelphia: Univ. of Penna. Press, 1947. 140 p. Suggestions for improving political conditions in Liberia.

Harley, George W. *Notes on the Poro in Liberia.* Papers of Peabody Museum of American Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard Univ. Vol. XIX, No. 2, Cambridge, Mass. Published by the Museum, 1941. XIV Plates, 39 p. Description of tribal initiation.

Wilson, Charles M. *Liberia.* New York: William Sloane Associates, 1947. 226 p. How there happens to be a Liberia and why Liberia happens to cultivate rubber.

Nigeria

*Awolowo, Obafemi. *Path to Nigerian Freedom.* London: Faber & Faber, 1946. 137 p. Problems of Native administrations, Native courts, local councils, appointment and removal of Chiefs.

*Chukwuemeka, Nwankwo. *African Dependencies: a Challenge to Western Democracy.* New York: William-Frederick Press, 1950. 207 p. Nigerian natural resources, industrial potentialities, cultural possibilities.

Forde, Prof. Daryll, and Scott, Dr. Richenda. *The Native Economies of Nigeria.* First Volume of a Study of the Economies of a Tropical Dependency. Ed. by Margery Perham. London: Faber & Faber, 24 Russell Sq., 1946. 312 p.

Miller, Walter R. *For African Only.* London: Lutterworth Press, United Soc. for Christian Literature, 1950. 80 p. Letters on present position, race prejudice, leadership, friendship, sex, graft, bribery, corruption, other issues in Nigeria today.

Niven, C. R. *Nigeria, Outline of a Colony.* Toronto & New York: Thomas Nelson & Sons, 1945. 162 p. Modern life and conditions against background of author's experiences.

Phillipson, S., and Holt, W. E. *Grants in Aid of Education in Nigeria.* Lagos, Nigeria: Government Printer, 1949. 159 p. Investigation of educational grants-in-aid policy.

Race Problem

Farson, Negley. *Last Chance in Africa.* New York: Harcourt, Brace & Co., 1950. 381 p. Illustrations of problems which every colony in Africa must now try to solve.

Flavin, Martin. *Black and White.* From the Cape to the Congo. Ill. by Paul Whitman. New York: Harper & Bros., 1950. 332 p. About black and white people scattered thinly across Africa, where author's imagination was caught by spectacle of last great nation being born.

Kuper, Hilda. *The Uniform of Colour.* A Study of White-Black Relationships in Swaziland. Johannesburg, Transvaal: Witwatersrand Univ. Press, 1947. 150 p. Influence of western civilization on Swazi of Protectorate.

Reeve, Alan. *Africa, I Presume?* New York: Macmillan Co., 1948. 232 p. 19-week flying trip touching many of continent's problems, especially relation between races.

Shepherd, H. W., and Paver, B. G. *African Contrasts.* New York: Oxford Univ. Press, 1948. 266 p. Bantu study, tribal past, mines, industry, wage-earner, law, health, education, hopes, frustrations, and suppressed political standing.

Social Conditions

African Challenge. Story of the British in Tropical Africa. New York: British Info. Services, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, revised Oct. 1946. 64 p. Exploration and colonial welfare of tropical Africa.

African Education in Kenya. Report of Committee to Inquire into Scope, Content, and Methods of African Education, its Administration and Finance, and to Make Recommendations. Nairobi, Kenya: Government Printer, 1949. 166 p.

Annual Report on Uganda for the Year 1947. Colonial Annual Reports, Colonial Office. London: His Majesty's Stationery Office, 1949. 103 p. Report on all phases of life in Uganda.

Carrington, J. F. *Talking Drums of Africa.* London: Carey Kingsgate Press, 6 Southampton Row, 1949. 96 p. Account of investigators of drum languages of Africa and author's experience of drum talking in Stanleyville area of Belgian Congo.

Coupland, Sir Reginald. *Livingstone's Last Journey.* New York: Macmillan Co., 1947. 271 p. Last journey of David Livingstone, missionary, explorer, from start to ending in darkest Africa.

*DuBois, W. E. Burghardt. *The World and Africa.* New York: Viking Press, 1947. 275 p. Part Africa has played in human history, past and present; how impossible to forget this and rightly explain present plight of mankind.

Griaule, Marcel. *Dieu d'eau, entretiens avec Ogotemmeli.* Photographies prises par l'auteur. Paris: Editions du Chene, 1947. 263 p.

Hagedorn, Hermann. *Prophet in the Wilderness.* Story of Albert Schweitzer. New York: Macmillan Co., 1947. 221 p. His growth in Europe, his struggles to lift burden of disease from Natives of French Equatorial Africa.

Hellmann, Ellen. *Rooiyard.* Sociological Survey of an Urban Slum Yard. Rhodes-Livingstone Papers, No. 13. Capetown: Oxford Univ. Press, 1948. 125 p. Study of life of urban Africans.

Howells, William. *The Heathens.* Garden City, N.Y.: Doubleday & Co., 1948. 306 p. Religion in primitive societies today, including Ashanti.

Introducing the Colonies. London: His Majesty's Stationery Office, distributed by British Info. Services, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, N.Y., 1949. 87 p. General picture of British colonies and problems faced in improving life of their people and helping them toward responsible government.

*Kambalame, John; *Chidzalo, E. P.; and *Chadangalara, J. W. M. *Our African Way of Life.* Essays Presented Under Prize Scheme of Internat'l African Inst., 1943-44. London & Redhill: United Soc. for Christian Literature, Lutterworth Press, 1946. 152 p. Matrilineal social structure, customs, ceremonies.

*Kayamba, H. Martin. *An African in Europe.* London & Redhill: United Soc. for Christian Literature, Lutterworth Press, 1948. 80 p. Experiences of Native abroad.

Kuper, Hilda. *An African Aristocracy.* London, New York, Toronto: Oxford Univ. Press, published for Internat'l African Inst., 1947. 251 p. Social organization of Swazi; special reference to aristocratic structure of their society and way in which birth and rank determine social relationship and activities.

McCord, James B., with Douglas, John S. *My Patients Were Zulus.* New York, Toronto: Rinehart & Co., 1951. 308 p. Exciting events of author's professional life, how he fought malaria, scrofula, tuberculosis, and on occasion Natives.

Northcott, Cecil, and Reason, Joyce. *Living Names: Six Missionaries in Africa.* London: Oxford Univ. Press, 1947. 69 p. Robert Moffat, David Livingstone, James Stewart, Alexander MacKay, Mary Slessor, Albert Cook.

*Onabamiro, Sany Dojo. *Why Our Children Die.* The Causes, and Suggestions for Prevention of Infant Mortality in West Africa. London: Methuen & Co., 36 Essex St., Strand, W.C. 2, 1949. 196 p. Traditional African methods of treating expectant mothers; how conditions of ignorance and poverty cause disease.

Reyher, Rebecca H. *Zulu Woman.* New York: Columbia Univ. Press, 1948. 282 p. Story of Christina, first wife of Solomon, King of Zulus, who had 65 wives, only Zulu to demand and receive a divorce.

Schweitzer, Albert. *On the Edge of the Primeval Forest, and More from the Primeval Forest.* New York: Macmillan Co., 1948. 222 p. Religious and medical missionary in French Equatorial Africa, working among Natives.

Trowell, Margaret. *Towards the New Africa.* Published by Uganda Society, private bag, Kampala, Uganda. Lecture Series 1946-47. 46 p. Objects, achievements, potentialities of Uganda Society.

Vivian, S. *Africa Attacks Poverty.* London, New York, Toronto: Longmans, Green & Co., 1947. 85 p. Four Freedoms, disease, ignorance, economics, industry, soil, better government, personal responsibility.

Westermann, Diedrich. *The African Today and Tomorrow.* Third ed. London, New York, Toronto: Internat'l African Inst., Oxford Univ. Press, 1949. 174 p. Surveys African civilization, considers problems rising from impact of European civilization upon African life.

Wieschhoff, H. A. *Anthropological Bibliography of Negro Africa.* American Oriental Series, Volume 23. New Haven, Conn.: American Oriental Soc., 1948. 461 p. Entries under names of tribes and geographic areas.

South Africa

Aiyar, P. S. *Conflict of Races in South Africa.* Durban, Natal: African Chronicle Printing Works, 45 Agnes Road. 251 p. Covers slavery, government, general welfare of races in South Africa.

Dundas, Sir Charles. *South West Africa.* Capetown: South African Inst. of Internat'l Affairs, N.Y. Publications Office, 542 Fifth Ave., New York 19, N.Y., 1946. 52 p. Report of historical, political, constitutional, financial, economic conditions.

Eck, H. J. Van. *Some Aspects of the South African Industrial Revolution.* Johannesburg, S.A.: Inst. of Race Relations, P.O. Box 97, 1951. 27 p. Industrial development of the country.

Franklin, N. N. *Economics in South Africa.* Capetown: Oxford Univ. Press, distributed by Oxford Univ. Press, 114 Fifth Ave., New York 11, N.Y., 1948. 253 p. Present economic situation, problems in agriculture, mining, industry, regional planning, skilled and unskilled labor.

Genn, M. S. *The Making of the Union of South Africa.* Brief History, 1487-1939. London, New York, Toronto: Longmans, Green & Co., 1947. Traces uneven development from first settlements to complex civilization of today.

Gibbs, Henry. *Twilight in South Africa.* New York: Philosophical Library, 1950. 288 p. Discusses Native tuberculosis death-rate, venereal disease, influence of Indian traders, appalling conditions under which Natives live, examines the Broederbond.

Hoernle, R. F. Alfred. *Race and Reason.* Selection of Contributions to Race Problem in South Africa. Johannesburg, Transvaal: Witwatersrand Univ. Press, 1945. 182 p. Analysis of problem of satisfactory adjustment of re-

lations between white and black in South Africa.

Hoernle, R. F. Alfred. *South African Native Policy and the Liberal Spirit.* Phelps-Stokes Lectures, 1939. Johannesburg, Transvaal: Witwatersrand Univ. Press, 1945. 190 p. A point of view toward and interpretation of interracial situation in South Africa.

Hopkin-Jenkin, K. *Basic Bantu.* Pietermaritzburg, Natal: Shuter & Shooter, 1947. 95 p. Describes basic Bantu as product of interaction of English and Afrikaans with Nguni languages.

Lee, A. W. *Once Dark Country.* Recollections and Reflections of a South African Bishop. London: Soc. for Promoting Christian Knowledge, 1949. 202 p. Discusses problems of education and industrialism aggravated by conflict of color; incidents and characters of his early days.

MacCrone, I. D. *Group Conflicts and Race Prejudice.* Johannesburg, Transvaal: South Africa Inst. of Race Relations, 1947. 31 p. Origin and meaning of race prejudice.

Official Year Book of the Union of South Africa and of Basutoland, Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland. No. 24. Union Office of Census and Statistics, Union of South Africa. Pretoria, Transvaal: Government Printer, 1948. 1358 p. Statistical information on all phases of life in South Africa.

Peattie, Roderick. *Struggle on the Veld.* New York: Vanguard Press, 1947. 264 p. Political, social, racial, economic problems of South Africa, where author was head of Office of War Info. activities.

South West Africa and the Union of South Africa. History of a Mandate. New York: Union of South Africa Govt. Info. Office, 500 Fifth Ave., 1948(?). 108 p. Former German colony of South West Africa whose administration and well-being have been responsibility of the Union Government for the past 31 years.

Tromp, J. Van. *Xhosa Law of Persons.* Treatise on the Legal Principles of Family Relations among the Amaxhosa. Capetown and Johannesburg: Juta & Co. Mode of life, social institutions.

Welsh, A. S. *The Law Relating to the Natives in Urban Areas.* Second edition. Johannesburg, Transvaal: City of Johannesburg, Non-European Affairs Dept., 1946. 272 p. Consolidation of acts.

Wetherell, Violet. *The Indian Question in South Africa.* Capetown: Unie-Volkspers Bpk., March 1946. 71 p. How the Indians, the Union's smallest racial unit, constitute its thorniest racial problem.

Wolton, Douglass G. *Whither South Africa?* London: Lawrence & Wishart, 1947. 155 p. Discusses future of ten million colonial people in South Africa.

West Africa

African Achievement. New York: British Info. Services, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, June 1946. 20 p. Achievement of Africans in Gambia, Sierra Leone, Gold Coast, Nigeria.

Cary, Joyce. *Britain and West Africa.* London, New York, Toronto: Longmans, Green & Co., 1947. 79 p. Analysis of British colonial system in West Africa.

Gorer, Geoffrey. *Africa Dances.* Book About West African Negroes. London: John Lehmann, 1949. 254 p. Magic, ballet, colonial administration, anthropology, general adventure.

Introducing West Africa. London: His Majesty's Stationery Office, 1948. 85 p. Information about the four British colonies in West Africa.

Marvel, Tom. *The New Congo.* New York: Duell, Sloan & Pearce, 1948. 395 p. History, development, modern achievements, plans for future.

Wight, Martin. *The Gold Coast Legislative Council.* Vol. II: Studies in Colonial Legislatures. Edited by Margery Perham. London: Faber & Faber, 24 Russell Sq., 1947. 285 p. Views on Legislative Council in British colonial government.

Wrong, Margaret. *West African Journey.* In the Interests of Literacy and Christian Literature, 1944-45. London: Edinburgh House Press, 2 Eaton Gate, S.W. 1, 1946. 79 p. Travels and observations in study of rural education needs.

BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS RELATING TO THE WEST INDIES

Art

Rodman, Selden. *Renaissance in Haiti.* New York: Pellegrini & Cudahy, 1948. 43 plates, 134 p. Part snapshop album, part contemporary history of Haitian graphic arts.

Economic Conditions

Caribbean Land Tenure Symposium. Caribbean Commission, Comm. on Agriculture, Nutrition, Fisheries & Forestry of the Caribbean Research Council, Washington, D.C., 1946. 377 p. Analysis and summary of Symposium.

Havana Charter for an International Trade Organization, March 24, 1948. Including a Guide to the Study of the Charter. Publication 3206, Commercial Policy Series 114. Washington, D.C.: U. S. Govt. Print. Off., 1948. 155 p. A code under which countries that become members of the organization will conduct their mutual, commercial relations.

Mills, C. Wright; Senior, Clarence; and Goldsen, Rose K. *The Puerto Rican Journey.* New York's Newest Migrants. New York: Harper & Bros., 1950. 238 p. Study of assimilation of Puerto Ricans in U.S.

Mission to Haiti. Report of UN Mission of Technical Assistance to Republic of Haiti. Lake Success, N.Y., distributed by Columbia Univ. Press, 2960 Broadway, New York 27, N.Y., July 1949. 327 p. Haiti's economic conditions and relevant problems.

Ortiz, Fernando. *Cuban Counterpoint.* Tobacco and Sugar. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1947. 312 p. Economic aspects of two important crops, their effects on folklore, art, science, industry, daily living.

Perloff, Harvey S. *Puerto Rico's Economic Future.* Study in Planned Development. Chicago: Univ. of Chicago Press, 1950. 435 p.

Analysis of economic and developmental problems.

Report of the Director-General, Fourth Conference of American States Members of the International Labour Organisation, Montevideo, April 1949. Geneva: International Labour Office, 1949. 143 p. Principal events which occurred on continent in social matters and labor legislation.

Rotkin, Charles E., and Richardson, Lewis C. *Puerto Rico, Caribbean Crossroads.* Produced under sponsorship of Bd. of Publications, Univ. of Puerto Rico. New York: U.S. Camera Publishing Corp., 1947. 144 p. Its place in western world and mileage to leading cities.

Senior, Clarence. *The Puerto Rican Migrant in St. Croix.* Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico: Univ. of Puerto Rico, Social Science Research Center, May 1947. 41 p. Process of Puerto Rican migration and problems arising from it.

Tugwell, Rexford G. *The Stricken Land.* Story of Puerto Rico. Garden City, N.Y.: Doubleday & Co., 1947. 704 p. Summing up of administration and liberal forces struggling for more equitable life against familiar pattern of reaction.

Fiction

Bottome, Phyllis. *Under the Skin.* New York: Harcourt, Brace & Co., 1950. 311 p. Violence and love in West Indies.

Bourne, Peter. *Drums of Destiny.* New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1947. 570 p. Two men and women who shaped and shared their lives during rise and fall of Negro empire of Haiti.

Brown, Wenzell. *Dark Drums.* New York: Appleton-Century-Crofts, 1950. 371 p. Violence, intrigue, strange cults of colonial Jamaica.

*Marcelin, Philippe T. and Pierre. *The Beast of the Haitian Hills.* Tr. from the French, "La bete du Musseau" by Peter C. Rhodes. New York & Toronto: Rinehart & Co., 1946. 210 p. City man who went to country to live, did not believe old legends and superstitions, to prove point cut down tree at whose foot sacrifices to local gods had always been left.

*Marcelin, Philippe T. and Pierre. *The Pencil of God.* Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1951. 204 p. How and why Haitians practice voodoo.

Mason, Richard. *The Shadow and the Peak.* New York: Macmillan Co., 1950. 298 p. Unhappily married young man flees from London to become teacher in Jamaica, where romance, jealousy, petty feuds of staff add to his suffering but strengthen his character.

Murray, Max. *The Neat Little Corpse.* New York: Farrar, Straus & Co., 1950. 240 p. High-jinks in Jamaica.

*Reid, V. S. *New Day.* New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1949. 374 p. Jamaica's struggle for independence.

Richer, Clement. *Ti-Coyo and His Shark.* Tr. by Gerard Hopkins. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1951. 235 p. Allegory in St. Pierre, city on slope of Mount Pelée, just before volcano's last disastrous eruption.

*Roumain, Jacques. *Masters of the Dew.* Tr. by Langston Hughes and Mercer Cook. New York: Reynal & Hitchcock, 1947. 176 p. Elemental urges among elemental people of Haiti.

Saher, Lilia Van. *Macamba.* New York: E. P. Dutton & Co., 1949. 264 p. Native of Curacao, where only Macambas (native term for white men) counted; where primitive and civilized blend in bizarre pattern of love and hate.

Standish, Robert. *Mr. On Loong.* New York: Macmillan Co., 1947. 326 p. Chinese laundryman in West Indies; unique economic conditions; interplay between races from widely separated parts of the world.

Williamson, Scott. *The Fiesta at Anderson's House.* New York: Henry Holt & Co., 1947. 339 p. Conflicting elements among guests at fiesta in Puerto Rico, inflamed by rum, touched off by hurricane.

Government and Politics

Blanshard, Paul. *Democracy and Empire in the Caribbean.* New York: Macmillan Co., 1947. 379 p. Blend of racy description with political analysis of life in Caribbean.

Colonial Office Annual Report on Jamaica for the Year 1947. London: His Majesty's Stationery Office, 1949. 163 p. Account of principal events.

De Madariaga, Salvador. *The Fall of the Spanish American Empire.* New York: Macmillan Co., 1948. 443 p. Story of Spanish Empire in Latin America.

Lovett, Robert M. *All Our Years.* New York: Viking Press, 1948. 373 p. Autobiography. Important for data on Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands.

MacDonald, Austin F. *Latin American Politics and Government.* New York: Thomas Y. Crowell Co., 1949. 642 p. How forms of government are subordinated to personalities in Latin America.

*Maloney, A. H. *After England—We.* Boston: Meador Publishing Co., 1949. 183 p. How Caribbean colonies have well learned self-government the hard way and earned right of national self-expression.

History

Klingberg, Frank J. *Codrington Chronicle.* Experiment in Anglican Altruism on a Barbados Plantation, 1710-1834. Berkeley and Los Angeles: Univ. of Calif. Press, 1949. 175 p. Study of attempt to carry out a missionary ideal within regime of slavery.

Larsen, Jens. *Virgin Island Story.* History of the Lutheran State Church, Other Churches, Slavery, Education, and Culture in the Danish West Indies, now the Virgin Islands. Philadelphia: Muhlenberg Press, 1950. 250 p.

Manach, Jorge. *Marti, Apostle of Freedom.* Tr. from Spanish by Coley Taylor. New York: Devin-Adair Co., 1950. 363 p. Career of Jose Marti, father of Cuban independence and freedom.

Plenn, Abel. *The Southern Americas, a New Chronicle.* New York: Creative Age Press, 1948. 455 p. Development of those lands, with events involving personalities from every social and ethnic group, recounted by actual participants in or immediate observers of those events.

Poetry

*Casimir, J. R. Ralph. *Poesy.* Anthology of Dominica Verse, Book Four. Roseau, Dominica, B.W.I., 1948. 64 p.

Social Conditions

Achong, Alderman Tito P. *The Mayor's Annual Report.* Review of the Activities of the Port-of-Spain City Council, with Discourses on Social Problems Affecting the Trinidad Community, for the Municipal Year 1942-43. Boston: Meador Publishing Co., 343 p.

Bunn, Harriet, and Gut, Ellen. *Higher Education in Latin America.* Universities of Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Haiti, Vol. 4. Washington, D.C.: Pan American Union, Div. of Intellectual Co-op., 1946. 102 p. Cultural development of these three island republics.

*Dunham, Katherine. *Journey to Accompong.* Ill. by Ted Cook. New York: Henry Holt & Co., 1946. 162 p. Day-to-day experiences in Accompong, Jamaica, visited during anthropological field trip to Haiti.

Fergusson, Erna. *Cuba.* New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1946. 308 p. More serious and sometimes desperate sides of Cuban life and culture; an island of sugar and tobacco, of sophisticated city folk and primitive Negroes who retain many African rites and customs.

Fox, Annette B. *Freedom and Welfare in the Caribbean.* Colonial Dilemma. New York: Harcourt, Brace & Co., 1949. 272 p. Discussion of social, economic, political problems that face Caribbean dependencies today.

Harding, Bertita. *The Land Columbus Loved.* The Dominican Republic. New York: Coward-McCann, 1949. 256 p. Debt-free, comparatively high standard of living, end of political warfare, soil-conservation projects, hospitals, schools, hotels, low-cost housing, piers and roads.

Herskovits, Melville J., and Herskovits, Frances S. *Trinidad Village.* New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1947. 351 p. Anthropological study of Protestant Negro culture in English-speaking Caribbean.

Josephs, Ray. *Latin America: Continent in Crisis.* New York: Random House, 1948. 503 p. From price tags on illicit pleasures to present patterns of Latin-American economy, culture, politics.

MacPherson, Sir John. *Development and Welfare in the West Indies, 1945-1946.* Colonial No. 212. London: His Majesty's Stationery Office, 1947. 162 p. General survey.

Petrullo, Vincenzo. *Puerto Rican Paradox.* Philadelphia: Univ. of Penna. Press; London: Oxford Univ. Press, 1947. 181 p. Puerto Rico today, with suggestions for improving relationship with U.S.

Simey, T. S. *Welfare and Planning in the West Indies.* Oxford, England: Clarendon Press, 1946. 267 p. Personal experience of social problems and administration acquired during three years' work in West Indies.

Whitson, Agnes M., and Horsfall, Lucy F. *Britain and the West Indies.* London, New York, Toronto: Longmans, Green & Co., 1948. 87 p. Description of colonies, slavery, emancipation, government, economics, social standards, present status.

Index

A

Abbott, Jessie F., Plate XXVI, *following p. 200*
Africa, 346
  books and pamphlets relating to, 406-410
Agencies
  agriculture, 104-110
  concerned with race relations, 327-328
  education, 248-252
  see also Foundations
Agriculture, 101-113
  agencies, 104-110
    Extension Service, 104-109
    Farm Credit Administration, 109-110
    Farmers Home Administration, 110
      insured mortgage loans, 110
    other agencies, 110
  books and pamphlets, 384
  employment, 101-104
  farm operators, 101-103
  farm ownership, 103-104
  farm tenancy, 104
  individual farmers, 113
    Brown, Raymond, Plate XV, *following p. 72*
    Lee, Mary, Plate XIV, *following p. 72*
    Lewis, Ambrose B., Plate XL, *following p. 328*
    Lusk, Mrs. Lea E., Plate XIV, *following p. 72*
    McCorvey, S. J., Plate XL, *following p. 328*
  mechanization, Plate XIV, *following p. 72*
  occupational classification, 102
  O'Neal, Otis, Plate XV, *following p. 72*
  shift from, 101
  tenure, 102-104
  vocational agriculture, 111-113
    4-H Clubs, 112-113, Plate XVI, *following p. 72*
    New Farmers of America, 111-112
    Williams, Dorothy, Plate XX, *following p. 200*
Air Force, *see* Armed Forces
AFL, 122
Anderson, Marian, 52, Plate XLVIII, *following p. 328*
Anger at Innocence (William Gardner Smith), 81
Armed Forces, 146-157
  Air Force, 151
    Hill, Capt. C. A., Jr., 151
Armed Forces *(Cont.)*
  Army
    Fahy Committee Report, 148
    Gillem Report, 147
    implementation of policy, 148
    Korean War, 148
    Martin, Lt. Laurene, Plate XXII, *following p. 200*
    National Guard, 150
    Negroes at West Point, 151
    nurses, 150
    ROTC, 150
    Sutton, Lt. H. E., 149
    24th Infantry Regiment, 149
    Wiggins, Capt. Rosalie, Plate XXII, *following p. 200*
    Winstead Amendment, 150
    WACS, 150
  books and pamphlets, 384
  decorations and citations, 155-157
  elimination of segregation, 146
    Executive Order 9981, 146
    Secretary of Defense directive, 147
  Marine Corps, 154
  Merchant Marine, 154
  Navy, 152
    Brown, Jesse L., Plate XXI, *following p. 200*
    Fahy Committee Report, 152
    Hudner, Lt. T. J., Plate XXIII, *following p. 200*
    Naval ROTC program, 153
    Negroes at Naval Academy, 153
    number of Negroes in Navy, 152
    nurses, 154
Army, *see* Armed Forces
Art, 66-78
  African heritage, 66-68
    ancient, 66
    contemporary, 66-67
    East Africa, 67
    metal work, 67
    West Africa, 66
  American Negro artists, 68-78
    early artists, 68
    1850-1880, 68-70
    1880-1910, 70-72
    1910-1925, 72-75
    1925-1951, 75-78
    see also Artists, American Negro
  at Negro colleges, 78

Art *(Cont.)*
books and pamphlets
Africa, 406
United States, 384
West Indies, 410
Locke, Alain L., 68
Artists, American Negro, 68-78
Bannister, Edward M., 69
Barthe, Richmond, 75-76
Campbell, E. Simms, 76
Carver, George Washington, 71
Dawson, Charles C., 72-73
Duncanson, Robert S., 69
Johnston, Joshua, 68
Lewis, Edmonia, 69
Tanner, Henry Ossawa, 70
Scott, William Edward, 72
Artists, concert, 52-58
Anderson, Marian, 52
Brice, Carol, 53
Maynor, Dorothy, 55
Robeson, Paul, 57
Scott, Hazel, 57
Warfield, William, 57
Autobiography, 82-84, *see also* Literature (Negro)
Awards, honors, and other distinctions, 359-374
Doctors of Philosophy, 360-362
educational honors, 370-371
general, 362-370
heroic deeds and exploits, 374
medical honors, 371-372
Negroes listed in *Who's Who*, 359-360
to Negro press and journalists, 48-51
U.S. Government awards, 373-374

B

Bailey, Pearl, 90
Banks, 135
Baseball, 18-22
integration, 18
Campanella, Roy, 19
Easter, Luke, 20
Irvin, Monte, 19
Jethroe, Sam, 20
Mays, Willy, 19, Plate I, *following p. 72*
Minoso, Orestes, 19
Negroes in minor leagues, 20-22
Negroes on major league teams, 18
Newcombe, Don, 20
Robinson, Jackie, 18
Basketball, 27-28
College, 27
fix scandal, 27
tournament play, 27
Basketball *(Cont.)*
Kellogg, Junius, Plate V, *following p. 72*
professional, 28
admission of Negroes, 28
Harlem Globe-Trotters, 28
Belgian colonial policy, 344
Belgian territories, 355
Bell, Bishop W. Y., Plate XXXVI, *following p. 328*
Bell, Ed, Plate V, *following p. 72*
Beta Kappa Chi, 100
Bethune, Mrs. Mary McLeod, Plates XXXVI & XLVII, *following p. 328*
Biography, 84-85, *see* Literature (Negro)
Booker, Bishop J. R., Plate XXXVI, *following p. 328*
Books and pamphlets, by or relating to Negroes, 384-411
Africa, relating to, 406-410
art, 406
economic conditions, 406-407
fiction, 407
government, 407
Liberia, 407-408
Nigeria, 408
race problem, 408
social conditions, 408-409
South Africa, 409
West Africa, 409-410
United States, relating to, 384-406
agriculture, 384
Armed Forces, 384
art, 384
autobiography, 384-385
biography, 385-386
business, 386-387
children's literature, 387
civil rights, 387-388
Civil War, 388
drama, 388-389
education, 389-390
fiction, 390-394
folklore, 394-395
health, 395
history and travel, 395-396
labor and employment, 396-397
literature, 397
music, 397-398
poetry, 398-399
politics and suffrage, 399
race problem, 400
race relations, 402
reconstruction, 403
religion and the church, 403
slavery, 404
social conditions, 405
sports, 406

Books and pamphlets *(Cont.)*
West Indies, relating to, 410-411
art, 410
economic conditions, 410
fiction, 410-411
government and politics, 411
history, 411
poetry, 411
social conditions, 411
Bousfield, Dr. Midian O., Plate XXIV, *following p. 200*
Bowman, Lemuel A., Plate XIX, *following p. 200*
Boxing, 25-27
Benny Leonard Award, 26
Edward J. Neil Award, 26
"Fighter of the Year," 26
Golden Gloves, 27
1951 major matches
Charles-Walcott, 25
Louis-Marciano, 25
Robinson-LaMotta, 25
Robinson-Turpin, 25, Plate IV, *following p. 72*
Williams-Carter, 26
titleholders, 25
Jimmy Carter, 25, Plate III, *following p. 72*
Ezzard Charles, 25
Kid Gavilan, 25
Ray Robinson, 25, Plate IV, *following p. 72*
Sandy Saddler, 25
Joe Walcott, 25, Plate III, *following p. 72*
Boy at the Window (Owen Dodson), 81
Boyd, Edward P., Plate XVIII, *following p. 200*
Brice, Carol, 53
British East Africa, 342
British territories, 356
British West Indies, 338
Brooks, Gwendolyn, Plate VI, *following p. 72*
Brown, Jesse L., Plate XXI, *following p. 200*
Brown, Mrs. Jesse L., Plate XXIII, *following p. 200*
Bunche, Dr. Ralph J., 333, Plates XLVI & XLVIII, *following p. 328*
Business, *see* Income and business
books and pamphlets, 386
Butler, Mrs. Ethel, Plate XXXI, *following p. 200*

C

Caldwell, Helen *(Color Ebony)*, 84
Campanella, Roy, 19
Candidates, Negro, *see* Politics and government
Caribbean, education and political status of, 347
Carnegie, Amos H. *(Faith Moves Mountains)*, 84
Carter, Jimmy, 25, Plate III, *following p. 72*
Carver, George Washington, as artist, 71
Carver Foundation, 99, Plate XIII, *following p. 72*
Certified public accountants, 140
Washington, Mrs. Mary T., Plate XIX, *following p. 200*
Chaplains, Negro, 266-267
Charles, Ezzard, 25
Chenault, Dr. John W., Plate XXIV, *following p. 200*
Child Welfare Service, 189
Church and religious work, 253-268
books and pamphlets, 403
integration, 267
statistics, 253-266
denominations, Negro, 254-259
denominations, Negro-white, 259-263
Negro auxiliary organizations, 263-266
Civil Liberties Union, 291
Civil rights
books and pamphlets, 387
Civil Liberties Union and, 291
Civil Rights Congress and, 291
Montclair survey on, 292
NAACP lobby for, 296-297
NAACP program for, 290
National Citizens Committee on, 292
Negro lawyers and, 292
Negro press and, 36-37
President Truman meets with Negro leaders, Plate XXXVI, *following p. 328*
Presidential messages and, 280-281
President's Committee on, 280, 312
Race Relations Department, Federal Council of Churches, and, 292
race tags in the news, 40-42
safety of person in South, 318-322
Southern Regional Council and, 281
To Secure These Rights, 280-282
Virginia Organization on, 291-292
Civil Rights Legislation, 282-290
laws enacted, 282-283
laws proposed, 282
principal judiciary decisions, 283-290
education, 283-286
forced confession of guilt, 289
housing, 286
intermarriage, 286-287
jury service, 289-290
labor unions, 287
public service, 287
registration and voting, 289
travel, 288

Clark, Harvey, Jr., and family, Plate XXXIII, *following p. 328*
Coachman, Alice, Plate IV, *following p. 72*
Colleges, Negro
  art at, 78
  Carver Foundation, 99, Plate XIII, *following p. 72*
  natural sciences at, 98-99
  see also Education
Colleges and universities, *see* Education *and* Organizations, national Negro
Collins, Janet, Plate XI, *following p. 72*
Color Ebony (Helen Caldwell), 84
Commission on Human Rights, 330-331
Composers, *see* Music
Concert artists, *see* Artists, concert
CIO, 121
Congressional press galleries, admission of Negro reporters, 46-48
Consumer, Negro as, 37-39
  survey of, 35-37
Credit unions, 137-140
Crime and violence, 269-279
  arrests, 269-271
  execution for capital offenses, 271
  lynching, 275
  Negro policemen, 275
  Negroes against Negroes, 271
  Negroes against whites, 272
  police brutality and killing of Negro prisoners, 274
  prison sentences, 271

D

Dance, the, 93
  Collins, Janet, Plate XI, *following p. 72*
  Baker, Josephine, 93
  Dunham, Katherine, 93
  Primus, Pearl, 93, Plate X, *following p. 72*
Dandridge, Dorothy, Plate XII, *following p. 72*
Davis, Dowdal, Plate XXXVI, *following p. 328*
Davis, Dr. Frank G., Plate XVIII, *following p. 200*
Dawson, Charles C., 72-73
Dawson, W. L., Plate XLI, *following p. 328*
Dean, Dr. W. H., Plate XL, *following p. 328*
Dean, Mrs. Mary T., Plate XVIII, *following p. 200*
Deaths: 1947-51, 378
Declaration of Human Rights, 329
Decorations and citations (military), 155-157
Dentists, Negro, 164-165
DeVane, Dr. W. P., Plate XLI, *following p. 328*
Discrimination complaints and UN, 336
Distinctions, *see* Awards, honors, and other distinctions
Doctors of Philosophy, 360
Dodson, Owen *(Boy at the Window)*, 81
Downbeat magazine poll winners, 64
Doyle, Bishop B. W., Plate XXXII, *following p. 200*
Drama
  by or concerning Negroes, 388
  see also Theatre
Drewry, Mrs. Elizabeth, Plate XLI, *following p. 328*
Duncan, Todd, 90
Dutch colonial policy, 345

E

Education, 201-252
  agencies and foundations, 248-252
  attainment, comparative, of whites and Negroes, 203-207
  books and pamphlets, 389
  elementary, 201-208
    Jeanes Teachers, 208
    Negro enrollment in South, 202
    segregation in, 201-207
  high school, 208-217
    approved secondary schools, 208-213
    graduates, 215
    Negro enrollment in South, 202
    private, 213-215
    Washington high school, Shreveport, La., Plate XXX, *following p. 200*
  honors, 370-371
  illiteracy and retardation, 207
  integration, 237-248
    and public schools, 216-217
    see also Integration in education
  judiciary decisions on civil rights, 283-286
  Negro colleges and universities, 217-230
    degrees conferred, 218-219
    endowments, 222
    enrollment, 218, 224-227
    faculty, 219-220
    finances and physical property, 220-221
    land grant colleges, 221
    professional schools, 228
    Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, 228-230
    theological schools, 229
  organizations, national Negro, 375
  regional, 230-237, *see also* Regional education
  school lunch program, 208
  state agents and supervisors for Negro schools, 215-216
Educational honors, 370
Elementary schools, *see* Education
Employment and labor, 114-124
  books and pamphlets, 396
  employment, 114-120
    by age and sex, 114

Employment and labor *(Cont.)*
employment *(Cont.)*
by industry, 115
by occupations, 119
New York City study, 118
of women, 116
post-war trends, 115-120
San Francisco area, 118-19
Social Security, 120
unemployment, 115
fair employment practices, 120-121, *see also* Fair employment practices
labor force, 114
National Urban League, 124
Negro labor leaders, 124
organized labor, 121-124
AFL policy, 122
CIO policy, 121
expulsion of unions, CIO, 123
new labor group, 123
union policy in San Francisco area, 122
Williams, Dr. Raymond M., Plate XVII, *following p. 200*
Evans, Bob, Plate V, *following p. 72*
Exchange students, 373
Extension Service, 101-109

F

Fair employment practices, 120-121
Executive Order 9908, 120
labor union acceptance, 121
legislation, 120-121
effect on employers, 120-121
effect on organized labor, 121
states where enacted, 120
New York State Commission on, 121
Truman Committee on, 120
Fairbanks, Mabel, Plate IX, *following p. 72*
Faith Moves Mountains (Amos H. Carnegie), 84
Farm Credit Administration, 109-110
Farmers Home Administration, 110
Farms and farming, *see* Agriculture
Federal Housing Administration, 185-186
Fellowship of the Concerned, 325-326
Ferebee, Dr. Dorothy B., Plate XLVII, *following p. 328*
Fiction, 80-82
bibliography
Africa, 407
United States, 387, 390
West Indies, 410
Floodtide (Frank Yerby), 80
Football, 23-25
college, 22
honors (list) for 1951, 24
Johnny Bright case, 22
Football *(Cont.)*
Negro All-Americans, 22
Bell, Ed, Plate V, *following p. 72*
Negro colleges, record of, 23
professional, 24-25
outstanding performers, 25
Foreign correspondents (Negro), 45-46
Foundations
Carver, 99, Plate XIII, *following p. 72*
education, 248-252
4-H Clubs, 112-113
French colonial policy, 342, 344
French territories, 353, 357

G

Gambia, 342
Gavilan, Kid, 25
Gibson, Althea, 30-31, Plate II, *following p. 72*
Gold Coast, 340
Government, *see* Politics and government
Granger, L. B., Plate XXXVI, *following p. 328*
Graves, Lemuel E., Plate XX, *following p. 200*
Greene, Bishop S. L., Plate XXXII, *following p. 200*

H

Handy, W. C., 64
Harper, Harry, Plate XXVIII, *following p. 200*
Health and medical facilities, 158-169, *see also* Health and medicine
Bousfield, Dr. Midian O., Plate XXIV, *following p. 200*
Chenault, Dr. John W., Plate XXIV, *following p. 200*
Lawless, Dr. T. K., Plate XXIV, *following p. 200*
Health and medicine
books and pamphlets, 395
conditions in South, 317-318
hospitals, 166-168
National Negro Health Movement, 168-169
Negro dentists, 164-165
Negro nurses, 165-166
Negro pharmacists, 165
Negro physicians, 163-165
public health, 168-169
see also Vital statistics
Henderson, Elmer, Plate XXXVI, *following p. 328*
Heroic deeds and exploits, 374
High schools, *see* Education
Hill, Capt. C. A., Jr., 151
Hill, W. B., Plate XV, *following p. 72*
His Eye is on the Sparrow (Ethel Waters), 83
Honors, *see* Awards, honors, and other distinctions
Horne, Lena *(In Person: Lena Horne)*, 83
Hospitals, 166-168

Housing, 170-187
books and pamphlets, 396
condition of property, 174
Federal aid to, 174-182
Housing and Home Finance Agency, 174-180
slum clearance, 180-182
Federal Housing Administration, 185-186
Federal policy, 182-186
integration in public housing, 184
low-rent housing, 182-185
in South, 316-317
judiciary decisions affecting, 286
minority problems, 170-171
Negro home ownership, 171
Negro home value, 171
overcrowding, 174
public projects for Negroes, 186-187
renting by Negroes, 171-174
Housing and Home Finance Agency, 174-180
Tuskegee Institute research project, Plate XXV, *following p. 200*
Hudner, Thomas J., Plate XXIII, *following p. 200*
Hughes, Langston *(Montage of a Dream Deferred)*, 82
Human rights
and United Nations, 329-337
Committee on, 331

I

Illegitimacy, 16
Illiteracy, 207
Impellitteri, Mayor Vincent, Plates XXXVII & XXXVIII, *following p. 328*
In Person: Lena Horne, 83
Income and business, 125-145
banks, 135
books and pamphlets, 386
Bowman, Lemuel A., Plate XIX, *following p. 200*
Boyd, Edward P., Plate XVIII, *following p. 200*
certified public accountants, 140
credit unions, 137-140
Dean, Mrs. Mary T., Plate XVIII, *following p. 200*
income statistics, 125-130
insurance, 130-135
National Negro Insurance Association, 130
integration or segregation, 144-145
National Negro Business League, 144
Negro business associations, 145
outstanding businesses and businessmen, 141-143
Income and business *(Cont.)*
savings and loan associations, 136
American Savings and Loan League, 136
FHLB system members, 136
Spaulding, C. C., Plate XIX, *following p. 200*
Washington, Mrs. Mary T., Plate XIX, *following p. 200*
Industry
Negro natural scientists in, 99-100
see also Population
Insurance, 130-135, *see also* Social welfare
Integration
and business, 144-145
and religion, 267
and the church, 267
in baseball, 18
in education, 237-248
Negro teachers in white institutions, 242
New York Times survey, 237
opposition from educators, 238
student opinion, 237
white institutions in South admitting Negroes, 238-242
table, 239-242
private institutions, 238
public institutions, 238
in industry, Plate XVI, *following p. 72*
in labor unions, 121-124
in professional basketball, 28
in public housing, 184
in scientific organizations, 100
Intermarriage, judiciary decisions on, 286-287
Irvin, Monte, 19
Italian Somaliland, 355

J

Jackson, F. L., Plate XV, *following p. 72*
Jackson, Nell, Plate IV, *following p. 72*
Jeanes Teachers, 208
Johnson, Dr. C. S., Plate XXXVI, *following p. 328*
Julian, Dr. Percy L., 100, Plate XIII, *following p. 72*
Juvenile delinquency, 190

K

Kalibala, Dr. E. B., Plate XL, *following p. 328*
Kaye, Philip B. *(Taffy)*, 81
Kellogg, Junius, Plate V, *following p. 72*
King, John, Plate XXXVIII, *following p. 328*
Korean War, 148
Ku Klux Klan, 321-322

L

Labor, *see* Employment
Labor leaders, Negro, 124
Labor-management integration, Plate XVI, *following p. 72*

Labor unions
FEP, 120-121
in South, 326-327
integration and segregation in, 121-124, 326-327
judiciary decisions on civil rights, 287
Law enforcement
brutality in, 319-320
discriminatory penalties, 321
Negro policemen, 320-321
police training, 320
Lawless, Dr. T. K., Plate XXIV, *following p. 200*
Lawyers, Negro, and civil rights, 292
Lee, Mary, Plate XIV, *following p. 72*
Lewis, Ambrose B., Plate XL, *following p. 328*
Liberia, books and pamphlets relating to, 407
Literature (Negro), 79-88
autobiography, 82-84
bibliography, 384
Caldwell, Helen, 84
Carnegie, Amos H., 84
Horne, Lena, 83
Patterson, Heywood, 83
popularity of, 82-83
Robinson, James H., 84
Waters, Ethel, 83
bibliography
Africa, 407
United States, 384-385, 387, 388-394, 397, 398
West Indies, 410, 411
biography, 84-85
bibliography, 385
fiction, 80-82
bibliography, 390, 407, 410
Dodson, Owen, 81
Kaye, Philip B. (pseud.), 81
short stories, 81-82
Smith, William Gardner, 81
Yerby, Frank, 80-81
miscellaneous works, 85-87
children's books, 85-86, 387
devotional works, 86
historical works, 85, 86-87
poetry, 82
bibliography, 398, 411
Brooks, Gwendolyn, Plate VI, *following p. 72*
Hughes, Langston, 82
trends in, 79-80
avoidance of race problem, 79-80
emphasis on criticism, 80
Locke, Alain L., 68
Logan, Dr. R. W., Plate XLIII, *following p. 328*
Looby, Z. A., Plate XLI, *following p. 328*
Louis, Joe, Plate XXXVII, *following p. 328*
Lusk, Mrs. Lea E., Plate XIV, *following p. 72*
Lynching, 275-279
difficulty of definition, 275
prevented, 278
punishment of lynchers, 279
record of, 276-278

M

Magazines, *see* Negro press
Magazines (white) employing Negroes, 42-44
Manuel, Theresa, Plate IV, *following p. 72*
Marines, *see* Armed Forces
Marital statistics, 15-16, 17
Marshall, Thurgood, Plate XXII, *following p. 200*, Plate XLIII, *following p. 328*
Martin, Lt. Laurene, Plate XXII, *following p. 200*
Maynor, Dorothy, 55
Mays, Dr. B. E., Plate XXXVI, *following p. 328*
Mays, Willy, 19, Plate I, *following p. 72*
McCorvey, S. J., Plate XL, *following p. 328*
McDaniel, Hattie, Plate VII, *following p. 72*
McNabb, Mary, Plate II, *following p. 72*
Medical honors, 371-373
Provident Medical Associates Fellowships, 372-373
Medicine, *see* Health and medical facilities
Merchant Marine, *see* Armed Forces
Metropolitan Opera, 52
Collins, Janet, Plate XI, *following p. 72*
Thomas, Fred, Plate VI, *following p. 72*
Migration, *see* Population
Minority, UN definition of, 332
Montage of a Dream Deferred (Langston Hughes), 82
Morgan, Thomas, Plate XXIX, *following p. 200*
Motion pictures, 91-93
Fairbanks, Mabel, Plate IX, *following p. 72*
Norman, Maidie, Plate XI, *following p. 72*
Music, 52-65
arrangers, *see under* Educators
artists, *see under* Concert artists *and* Educators
books and pamphlets, 397
composers, *see under* Educators
concert artists, 52-58
educators, artists, arrangers, composers, 58-64
Dawson, William Levi, 59
Kay, Ulysses, 61
Schuyler, Philippa Duke, 62
Still, William Grant, 62
Suthern, Orrin Clayton, II, 62
Work, John W., 64
Metropolitan Opera, 52
Negroes in opera, 64

Music *(Cont.)*
popular, 64-65
band leaders, 64
Handy, W. C., 64
White, Josh, 64

N

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People
appeal to UN, 336-337
civil rights lobby, 296
civil rights program, 290
National Citizens Committee on Civil Rights, 292
National Guard, 150
National Institute of Science, 100
National Negro Business League, 144
National Negro Health Movement, 168-169
National Negro Insurance Association, 130
National Newspaper Publishers Association, 35-37
National Scholarship Service and Fund for Negro Students, 248
National Technical Association, 100
National Urban League, 124
Natural Science
at colleges and universities, 98-99
Negro scientists in industry, 99-100
Naval Academy, Negroes at, 153
Navy, *see* Armed Forces
Neal, Ernest E., Plate XXV, *following p. 200*
Negro, definition, 1
Negro lawyers and civil rights, 292
Negro literature, *see* Literature (Negro)
Negro Newspaper Publishers Association, *see* National Newspaper Publishers Association
Negro press, 32-51
admission to White House conferences, 47-48
and civil rights, 36-37
appeal to Negro market, 37-39
Ebony survey, 39
awards and prizes, 48-51
Thomas, J. A., Plate XLIII, *following p. 328*
circulation of magazines, 35
circulation of newspapers, 32-35
congressional press galleries, 46-48
foreign correspondents, 45-46
National Newspaper Publishers Association, 35-37
Negroes employed by general publications, 42-44
Pittsburgh Courier, Plate XII, *following p. 72*
press clubs, 39-40
race tags in the news, 40-42
white workers on Negro papers, 44-45
New Farmers of America, 111-112
New Guinea, 355, 357
Newspapers
and race, 322-324
"black star" editions, 323-324
see also Negro press
Newspapers (white) employing Negroes, 42-44
Nigeria, 341
books and pamphlets relating to, 408
Non-Self-Governing Territories
and UN, 346
economic development, labor, social welfare, 349
labor unions, 350
UN economic organizations, 351
wages, 349
education and literacy, 346
Africa, 346
Caribbean, 347
Pacific colonies, 347
policy and programs, 348
UNESCO, 348
political developments, 338
Belgian policy, 344
British East Africa, 342
British West Indies, 338
Dutch policy, 345
French colonial organization, 342
French policy, 343
Gold Coast, 340
local government in French areas, 344
Nigeria, 341
policy of Spain and Portugal, 345
policy of United States, 345
problems of Gold Coast and Nigeria, 341
Sierra Leone and Gambia, 342
Southern Rhodesia, 342
table, 338-339
Novels, 80-82, *see* Literature (Negro)
Nurses, 165-166
in Army, 150
in Navy, 154
Staupers, Mrs. M. K., Plate XLIII, *following p. 328*

O

Olympic team visits President, Plate IV, *following p. 72*
O'Neal, Otis, Plate XV, *following p. 72*
Opera, Negroes in, 64
Organizations, national Negro
college fraternities, 377
college sororities, 377
educational, 375
for economic advancement, 376
for general advancement, 375-376
for professional advancement, 376

Organizations, national Negro *(Cont.)*
for women, 377
scientific, 100
secret fraternal orders, 377

P

Pacific colonies, 347
Pamphlets, *see* Books and pamphlets
Patterson, Audrey, Plate IV, *following p. 72*
Patterson, Dr. F. D., Plate XXIX, *following p. 200*
Patterson, Heywood *(Scottsboro Boy)*, 83-84
Pharmacists, Negro, 165
Phi Beta Kappa, persons elected to, 362
Physicians, Negro, 163-165
Poetry, 82
bibliography
United States, 398
West Indies, 411
Police brutality, 274
Policemen, Negro, 275
Politics and government
books and pamphlets
Africa, 407
United States, 399
West Indies, 411
elections of 1950, 301-303
elections of 1951, 303-304
legislation desired by Negroes, 294-296
Negro and public office in South, 314-315
Negro as southern issue, 305
Negro "bloc" vote, 293-294
Negro candidates in South, 307-308
Negro vote, effect in South, 308
Negro voter and 1948 election, 297-298
Negroes and un-American activities, 304
Negroes holding office
Dawson, W. L., Plate XLI, *following p. 328*
DeVane, Dr. W. P., Plate XLI, *following p. 328*
Drewry, Mrs. Elizabeth, Plate XLI, *following p. 328*
King, John, Plate XXXVIII, *following p. 328*
Looby, Z. A., Plate XLI, *following p. 328*
Powell, Adam C., Plate XXXIX, *following p. 328*
Rowe, W. L., Plate XXXVII, *following p. 328*
Sampson, Mrs. Edith, Plate XXXIX, *following p. 328*
Shepard, Marshall, Plate XXXIX, *following p. 328*
Stevens, Judge Harold, Plate XXXIX, *following p. 328*
Tobias, Dr. C. H., Plate XXXIX, *following p. 328*
Politics and government *(Cont.)*
Negroes holding office *(Cont.)*
Weaver, Frederick, Plate XXXVIII, *following p. 328*
Whaley, Ruth W., Plate XXXVIII, *following p. 328*
party platforms in 1948, 298-301
poll tax, 305-306
public services in South, 316
see also Registration and voting
Poll tax, 305-306
Popular music, Negro and, 64-65
Population, 1-17
age composition, 12, 13
cities of 50,000, 4, 7-10
definition of Negro, 1
illegitimacy, 16
increase in, 1-10
marital status, 15-16, 17
metropolitan areas by color, 2, 4-7
migration, 2, 11, 12
from agriculture, 101
occupation and industry, 12, 14
of voting age, 16
ratio of males to females, 11-12
regions, divisions, and states, 2, 3
urban and rural, 2
Portugese colonial policy, 345
Powell, Adam C., Plate XXXIX, *following p. 328*
Powell, Dr. C. B., Plate IV, *following p. 72*
Press, Negro, *see* Negro press
Press clubs (Negro), 39-40
Primus, Pearl, Plate X, *following p. 72*
Professions and employment, 12, 14
Public office and Negroes in South, 314-315
Public services, Negroes and, in South, 316

R

Race relations
agencies concerned with, 327-328
books and pamphlets
Africa, 408
United States, 400-403
Clark family incident, Plate XXXIII, *following p. 328*
Federal Council of Churches, 292
Fellowship of the Concerned, 325-326
HHFA, 175-176
race tags and newspapers, 40-42
Radio, 93-95
McDaniel, Hattie, Plate VII, *following p. 72*
programs on which Negroes appeared, 94-95
Randolph, Lillian, Plate VII, *following p. 72*
WERD, Plate X, *following p. 72*
Randolph, A. P., Plate XXXVI, *following p. 328*

Randolph, Lillian, Plate VII, *following p. 72*
Red Cross workers
  Abbott, Jessie F., Plate XXVI, *following p. 200*
  Thomas, Jesse O., Plate XXVI, *following p. 200*
  Walton, Shirley M., Plate XXVI, *following p. 200*
  White, Gynell, Plate XXVI, *following p. 200*
Reed, Emma, Plate IV, *following p. 72*
Regional education, 230-237
  out-of-state scholarships, 230
  Presidential Commission on Higher Education, 235-237
    arbitrary discriminations, 236
    discriminations in admissions, 235
    economic barriers, 235
    religious barriers, 236
    restricted curriculum, 236
    southern educators' opposition, 236
    southern members dissent, 236
  regional education survey, 231
    chronological review, 231-235
Registration and voting
  in Atlanta, Ga., Plate XXXIV, *following p. 328*
  in Columbia, S.C., Plate XXXV, *following p. 328*
  in South, 304-305, 312-329
  judiciary decisions on, 289
  laws governing, 306-307
  Negroes of voting age, 16
  Negro's right to vote, 293
  poll tax, 305-306
Religion
  and Ku Klux Klan, 324
  and segregation, 324-325
  books and pamphlets, 403
  church and religious work, 253-268
  denominations, Negro, 254-259
  denominations, Negro-white, 259-263
  Doyle, Bishop B. W., Plate XXXII, *following p. 200*
  Greene, Bishop S. L., Plate XXXII, *following p. 200*
  in South, 324-326
  integration, 267
  Negro chaplains, 266-267
  Walls, Bishop W. J., Plate XXXII, *following p. 200*
Report on civil rights by President's Committee, 280, 282
ROTC
  Army, 150
  Navy, 153
Road Without Turning (James H. Robinson), 84
Robeson, Paul, 57
Robinson, Jackie, 18
  The Jackie Robinson Story, 91
Robinson, James H. *(Road Without Turning)*, 84
Robinson, Ray, 25, Plate IV, *following p. 72*
Rockefeller, John D., Jr., Plate XXIX, *following p. 200*
Rogers, John, Plate XXXIII, *following p. 328*
Rowe, W. L., and family, Plate XXXVII, *following p. 328*
Rural population, 2

S

Saddler, Sandy, 25
Sampson, Mrs. Edith, 335, Plate XXXIX, *following p. 328*
Savings and Loan Associations, 136
Schools, *see* Education
Science, 96-100
  American Men of Science, Negroes listed, 96-98
  Carver Foundation, 99
  colleges and universities, natural sciences at, 98-99
  historical survey, 96
Scientific organizations, Negro, 100
  Beta Kappa Chi fraternity, 100
  National Institute of Science, 100
  National Technical Association, 100
Scott, Hazel, 57
Scottsboro Boy (Heywood Patterson), 83-84
Segregation
  and religion, 324-325
  elimination in Armed Forces, 146
  in education, 201-207
  in labor unions, 326-327
Selassie, Haile, Plate XLII, *following p. 328*
Shepard, Marshall, Plate XXXIX, *following p. 328*
Sierra Leone, 342
Smith, William Gardner *(Anger at Innocence)*, 81
Social Security
  extended benefits, 120
  legislation, 188-189
Social welfare, 188-200
  books and pamphlets
    Africa, 408
    United States, 405
    West Indies, 411
  in South, 318
  public health, 190
  social security legislation, 188-189
    maternal and child health; child welfare services, 189
    old-age and survivors insurance, 188
    public assistance, 188

Social welfare *(Cont.)*
social work among Negroes, 191
housing, 198
National Urban League, 195
Negro social workers, 198-200
professional workers, 191
YMCAs (list), 193
YWCAs (list), 192
welfare of children, 189-190
child labor, 189
juvenile delinquency, 190
White House conference, 190
South West Africa, 355
Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, 228-230
Southern Regional Council, 281, 322-323
Southern Rhodesia, 342
Spanish colonial policy, 345
Spaulding, C. C., Plate XIX, *following p. 200*
Sports, 18-31
baseball, 18-22, *see also* Baseball
basketball, 27-28
books and pamphlets, 406
bowling, 31
boxing, 25-27, *see also* Boxing
fencing, 31
football, 23-25, *see also* Football
golf, 31
Negro jockey, 31
tennis, 30-31
track and field, 28-30, *see also* Track and field
weight-lifting, 31
Statistics, *see* Vital statistics
Staupers, Mrs. M. K., Plate XLIII, *following p. 328*
Stevens, Judge Harold, Plate XXXIX, *following p. 328*
Still, William Grant, 62
Students, exchange, 373
Sub-commissions on Minorities, 332-333
Sutton, Lt. H. E., 149

T

Taffy (Philip B. Kaye), 81
Taft, Robert A., and Negro vote, 301-302
Teachers, Negro, in white institutions, 242
Television, 93-94
Tennis, 30-31
Althea Gibson, 30-31, Plate II, *following p. 72*
Theatre, 89-91
Bailey, Pearl, 90
dance, 93, *see also* Dance
Duncan, Todd, 90
Hall, Juanita, 89
Hernandez, Juano, 93
Theatre *(Cont.)*
productions
Anna Lucasta, 90
Arms and the Girl, 90
Call Me Mister, 89
Kiss Me Kate, 89-90
Lost in the Stars, 90
Member of the Wedding, 90
South Pacific, 89
Street Scene, 89
Sojourner Truth award, 90
television, 93-94
Waters, Ethel, 90, Plates VIII & IX, *following p. 72*
Theological schools, 229
Thomas, Fred, Plate VI, *following p. 72*
Thomas, Jesse O., Plate XXVI, *following p. 200*
Thomas, Julius A., Plate XLIII, *following p. 328*
To Secure These Rights, 280-282
Tobias, Dr. Channing H., 280, 304, 336, Plates XXXVI & XXXIX, *following p. 328*
Townsend, Willard S., Plates XXXIII & XXXVI, *following p. 328*
Track and field, 28-30
championships, summary—1951, 30
men, 28-29
McKenley, Herb, 29
Metcalfe, Ralph, 29
Morgan State, 29
Thigpen, Phil, 29
1948 Olympic team members visit President, Plate IV, *following p. 72*
Whitfield, Mal, Plate I, *following p. 72*
women, 30
McNabb, Mary, 30, Plate II, *following p. 72*
Pan-American games, 30
Tuskegee Institute, 30
Trends in Negro literature, 79-80
Truman, Mrs. Harry S., receives Girl Scout cookies, Plate XXVII, *following p. 200*
Truman, President Harry S.
and Negro voter, 297-298
awards Medal of Honor, Plate XXIII, *following p. 200*
meets with Negro leaders on civil rights, Plate XXXVI, *following p. 328*
welcomes 1948 Olympic team members, Plate IV, *following p. 72*
Trust Territories
education, 356
British territories, 356
French territories, 357
New Guinea, 357
industry, labor, social welfare, 357
mandate and trusteeship systems, 351

Trust Territories *(Cont.)*
political developments, 353
Belgian, 355
British, 354
French, 353
Italian Somaliland, 355
New Guinea, 355
South West Africa, 355
24th Infantry Regiment, 149

U

United Nations
as international forum, 329, *see also* Non-self-governing territories *and* Trust territories
Dean, Dr. W. H., Plate XL, *following p. 328*
Kalibala, Dr. E. B., Plate XL, *following p. 328*
United Nations and human rights, 329-337
Cameroons chief reads petition, Plate XLII, *following p. 328*
Cameroons secondary school, Plate XLIV, *following p. 328*
Commission on Human Rights, 330-331
Declaration of Human Rights, 329-330
discrimination complaints, 336-337
Human Rights Committee, 331-332
Liberian miners, Plate XLII, *following p. 328*
Marbial Valley, Haiti, project, Plate XLIV, *following p. 328*
minority, definition of, 332
NAACP appeal to, 336-337
reading taught Liberians, Plate XLV, *following p. 328*
student nurses trained in Liberia, Plate XLV, *following p. 328*
Sub-commissions on Minorities, 332-333
United Negro College Fund, 249
Morgan, Thomas, Plate XXIX, *following p. 200*
Patterson, Dr. F. D., Plate XXIX, *following p. 200*
Rockefeller, John D., Jr., Plate XXIX, *following p. 200*
United States policy for non-self-governing territories, 345
Universities, *see* Education
Urban population, 2

V

Vital statistics, 158-163
birth rate, 158
causes of death, 160-161
death rate, 158-161
Vital statistics *(Cont.)*
life expectancy, 161-163
Voting, *see* Registration and voting

W

Walcott, Joe, 25, Plate III, *following p. 72*
Walker, Nell, Plate IV, *following p. 72*
Walls, Bishop W. J., Plate XXXII, *following p. 200*
Walton, Shirley M., Plate XXVI, *following p. 200*
Warfield, William, 57
Washington, Mrs. Mary T., Plate XIX, *following p. 200*
Waters, Ethel, 90, Plates VIII & IX *following p. 72*
His Eye is on the Sparrow, 83
Weaver, Frederick, Plate XXXVIII, *following p. 328*
West Indies
books and pamphlets relating to, 410-411
see also Caribbean
West Point, Negroes at, 151
Whaley, Ruth W., Plate XXXVIII, *following p. 328*
Wherry-Hayden Compromise, 295-296
White, Gynell, Plate XXVI, *following p. 200*
White, Josh, 64
White, Walter, Plate XXXVI, *following p. 328*
Whitfield, Mal, Plate I, *following p. 72*
Who's Who, Negroes listed in, 359-360
Wiggins, Capt. Rosalie, Plate XXII, *following p. 200*
Williams, Dr. Raymond M., Plate XVII, *following p. 200*
Williams, George, Plate XXV, *following p. 200*
Williams, Gloria, Plate XXVII, *following p. 200*
Williams, Miss Dorothy, Plate XX, *following p. 72*
Willis, Nelson M., Plate XXXIII, *following p. 328*
Wilson, J. Finley, Plate XLVII, *following p. 328*
Woman Called Fancy, A (Frank Yerby), 80
WACS, 150
Wright family at White House, Plate XXXII. *following p. 200*

Y

Yerby, Frank *(Floodtide, A Woman Called Fancy)*, 80-81
YMCAs, (list), 193
YWCAs, (list), 192